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REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING
OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES

ADMISSION OF NEW MEMBERS TO THE UNITED NATIONS

QUESTION OF PALESTINE

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IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE INDIAN OCEAN AS A ZONE OF PEACE

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

FOOD PROBLEMS

OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS DISASTER RELIEF CO-ORDINATOR

REVISION OF THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY FOR THE
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DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS SEVENTH SPECIAL SESSION

ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

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QUESTION OF NAMIBIA

QUESTION OF SOUTHERN RHODESIA

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE
TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES BY THE SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND
THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS ASSOCIATED WITH THE UNITED NATIONS

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

* A/31/150.

Letter dated 1 September 1976 from the Permanent Representative of
Sri Lanka to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the following documents of the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Colombo, Sri Lanka, from 16 to 19 August 1976:

Political Declaration (annex I)

Economic Declaration (annex II)

Action Programme for Economic Co-operation (annex III)

Political and economic resolutions (annex IV)

On instructions from my Government, I would request you kindly to have these documents published and circulated as a single official document of the General Assembly. These documents relate in particular to items 12, 25, 26, 27, 29, 39, 49, 52, 56, 57, 61, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 75, 85, 86, 88 and 110 of the provisional agenda.

(Signed) H. S. AMERASINGHE
Permanent Representative

DOCUMENTS OF THE FIFTH CONFERENCE OF HEADS OF STATE
OR GOVERNMENT OF NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES

Held at Colombo from 16 to 19 August 1976

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ANNEX I

Political Declaration



Fifth Conference of Heads
of State or Government
of Non-Aligned Countries
Colombo, 1976

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P O L I T I C A L D E C L A R A T I O N

The Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries was held in Colombo, Sri Lanka, from 16 - 19 August, 1976.

The following countries participated as Members in the Conference:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentine Republic, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon (United Republic of), Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic Kampuchea, Egypt (Arab Republic of), Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Republic, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Palestine Liberation Organization, Panama,

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Peru, Qatar, Republic of Maldives, Rwanda, Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, United Republic of Tanzania, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Upper Volta, Socialist Republic of Viet-Nam, Yemen Arab Republic, Yemen People's Democratic Republic, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

The Conference granted a special status to Belize including the right to address the Summit.

The following countries and organizations attended the Conference as Observers:

Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Equador, El Salvador, Grenada, Mexico, Uruguay, Venezuela.

African National Congress, Pan Africanist Congress of Azania, Socialist Party of Puerto Rico, United Nations, Organization of African Unity, Arab League,

Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, African National Council of Zimbabwe, Djibouti Liberation Movement, South West Africa People's Organization, Somali Coast Liberation Front, The Secretary-General, Islamic Conference.

The following countries attended the Conference as Guests:

Austria, Finland, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Sweden, Switzerland.

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I. INTRODUCTION

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 co-operation 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 Viet-Nam 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.

It considered that those 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-ALIGNMENT

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

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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 co-operation 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 co-operation 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 co-operation among them constitute an essential contribution to the evolution of a new international order founded on national independence and international co-operation 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 new 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.

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III. (a) ASIA

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 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 co-operation 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 co-operation 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 favourable 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 imperilled world peace and security was attributable mainly to the forces of imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, Zionism, racism and other forms of alien domination which endeavour by pressure

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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 co-operate 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 Co-operation in Europe and expressed the hope that it would lead to further relaxation of international tensions and to progress in the field of disarmament.

Detente, 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, co-operation and mutual respect among the Non-Aligned States.

25. The Conference emphasized that detente 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 Co-operation 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 co-operation 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 & DECOLONIZATION

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 Viet-Nam, Kampuchea and Laos, and the attainment of their independence by 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 have suffered from the success of struggles for liberation by a deliberate policy of vicious repression in those countries over which they still maintain direct control in a desperate effort to regain their lost positions and 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 aggression 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 similar machinations of colonial powers.

30. The racist regimes in Israel, South Africa and Rhodesia established by alien colonial settlers combine the ugly features of colonialism and racism as they all practise racism and subject the indigenous population to every form of discrimination, oppression, occupation and alien domination. These regimes 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 practised with unabated intensity in Southern Africa where under the pretext of the "outward looking policy" the imperialists are endeavouring 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 realised.

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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 Somaliland (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 recognised 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 Malvinas respectively to Cuba, Panama and Argentina who are the rightful owners of these territories.

VI SOUTHERN AFRICA

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 regimes.

42. The Conference considered the desperate and ruthless measures being adopted by these regimes 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 bystanders 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 regimes.

43. The Conference particularly recalls with indignation the unprovoked and criminal invasion of Angola, on the eve of its independence, by the Apartheid regime 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 Defence Amendment Act of 1976 enabling the racist regime to despatch 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 regime and of its allies.

45. In the same context, the Conference requested that the Resolution of the United Nations Security Council calling on the racist regime 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 meet 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 favourable 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 regime of Southern Rhodesia against Mozambique

and by the racist regime 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 regimes 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 regime, calls for the total isolation of that regime 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 regime 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 regime 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 regime 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 regime of South Africa for its persistent refusal to withdraw from Namibia and for its manoeuvres 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 people, 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 regime 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 regime 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. Alternatively, 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 manoeuvres 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 regime which may be created by the South African regime.

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 regime 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 practised 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.

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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 regime 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 regime and which have economic interests operating in South Africa to desist from supporting South Africa and instead to co-operate 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 regime. 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 regime, and in this connexion 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 regime.

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 regime.

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 racist regimes. 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 regimes 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 manoeuvres 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 regimes.

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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 regimes 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 co-operation 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 (XXXth Session) which determined that Zionism is a form of racism and racial discrimination.

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67. The Conference recommended that all States that have not already done so take prompt measures to subscribe 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 regime and Israel. The Conference condemned the practice of racism and racial discrimination by the regimes 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 regimes 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 co-ordinated 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.

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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 importance of 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 co-operate 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 condemn 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.

XI. DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

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.

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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 new 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 - PEOPLES 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 Viet-Nam in their struggle against aggressive United States imperialism. This great victory has ushered in a new era for Viet-Nam, one of building up a peaceful, independent, united and socialist Viet-Nam.

98. This Victory is also a victory of militant solidarity and effective co-operation 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 Viet-Nam 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 Viet-Nam and called upon the international community to co-operate actively in the reconstruction of the Viet-Nameese 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 Viet-Nam", signed on 27 January 1973, should be honoured and called upon the United Nations Security Council to give prompt and positive consideration to the application of the Socialist Republic of Viet-Nam for admission to membership of the United Nations, in accordance with resolution 3366 adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its thirtieth session.

XIV. KOREA

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 Co-ordinating 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 manoeuvres 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 meeting 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 subregional co-operation 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 manoeuvre 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 region.
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 lead 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.

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129. The Conference condemned the existence of South African military bases in the area and the close military cooperation between the Pretoria regime, Israel and certain Western Powers in the region. The Conference condemned in particular the existence of the Simonstown and Silvermine bases as well as Project Advokaat 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 among 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 Co-operation 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 domination, 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 co-operation 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 co-ordinate 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 favourable 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.

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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 co-operation 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 co-operation were rejected. The Non-Aligned pledged themselves to make every effort in association with other developing countries, to strive for international co-operation 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 recognised the vast potential for economic co-operation 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 non-aligned and other developing countries to engage in effective co-operation to their mutual advancement and benefit. The Non-Aligned pledged themselves to co-operate 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 political 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 co-operation.

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 co-operation on a bilateral, regional as well as inter-regional basis and by co-ordinating 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.

XXII.

CONCLUSION

165. The Conference noted that international trends are distinctly favourable 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 centres 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 centres. 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 favourable to the Non-Aligned principle of the true independence of States, and all that it implies.

167. The international trend is also favourable 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 detente. 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 co-operation is international rivalry, tension and conflict, and the human aspiration towards a better world has inevitably to manifest itself through international co-operation. Consequently the trend is favourable to international co-operation 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 programmes adopted by the non-aligned countries, further improvements in the system of co-ordination for their concerted action are called for. The Conference in that context also underlined the need for the development of various forms of co-operation, continuous consultation and co-ordination, 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 favourable 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.

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ANNEX II

Economic Declaration



Fifth Conference of Heads
of State or Government
of Non-Aligned Countries
Colombo, 1976

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ECONOMIC DECLARATION

1. INTRODUCTION

The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned countries consider that economic problems have emerged as the most acute problems in international relations today. The crisis of the world economic system continues to assume ever-growing proportions. Developing countries are the victims of this world-wide crisis which severely affects political and economic relations. The widening of the gap between developed and developing countries is one of the most threatening sources of tensions and conflicts. It is increasingly evident that the existing system cannot ensure the promotion of the development of the developing countries and hasten the eradication of poverty, hunger, sickness, illiteracy and also the social scourges engendered by centuries of domination and exploitation. Thus the establishment of the New International Economic Order is of the utmost political importance. The struggle for political and economic independence, for the full sovereignty over natural resources and domestic activities and for the greater participation of developing countries in the production and distribution of goods, and the rendering of services and basic changes in the international division of labour assumes the highest priority. Breaking up of the resistance to the struggle for the new order represents the primary task of the Non-Aligned and other developing countries. The elimination of foreign aggression, foreign occupation, racial discrimination, apartheid, imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and all other forms of dependence and subjugation, interference in internal affairs, domination and exploitation are crucial to the economics of Non-Alignment.

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II. THE STRUGGLE FOR LIBERATION AND INDEPENDENCE

1. The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries noted the successes of developing countries in mobilizing their natural resources as an effective weapon to defend their national security, sovereignty and existence, and in promoting their collective struggle against foreign aggression and occupation, racial discrimination, alien domination, apartheid, Zionism and colonialism which are the greatest threat to world peace and security. This has been amply demonstrated by the triumphs of this struggle in Africa, the Middle East and Asia and in the effective measures taken by the oil exporting countries and other developing countries producers of raw materials to safeguard and control their natural resources.

2. It is the duty of all States and peoples to work individually and collectively to eliminate those practices and to extend effective support and assistance to the peoples, countries and territories subjected to them, so as to put an immediate end to those major obstacles to their freedom and legitimate aspirations, and in order to promote development and international co-operation, peace and security.

Furthermore, these peoples, countries and territories have the right to restitution and full compensation for the exploitation, depletion of and damages to their natural and all other resources in accordance with the principles of the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and the Dakar Declaration. No State may promote investments that may obstruct or affect the right to political and economic sovereignty and independence of peoples, countries and territories subjected to foreign occupation or domination.

III. THE PRESENT INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC SITUATION AND THE PROSPECTS FOR THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

1. The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned countries are deeply perturbed by the glaring inequalities and imbalances in the international economic structure and the ever widening gap between the developed and developing countries. Numerous resolutions were adopted at various international fora concerning the establishment of the New International Economic Order. However, no indication of their implementation is apparent. Despite the growing acceptance of the principles of the New International Economic Order, there has been minimal progress towards their implementation.
2. The developing countries, and particularly the Least Developed, Land-Locked, Island Developing and other geographically disadvantaged countries, and the Most Seriously Affected countries, are facing an acute crisis both with regard to the attainment or maintenance of minimal living standards of their peoples and their prospects of development. Over the years the economic situation of most developing countries, specially the Least Developed, and the Most Seriously Affected countries has continued to deteriorate and the resultant debt burdens on these countries have reached intolerable levels.
3. The foreign exchange earnings of the developing countries depend basically on their exports of raw materials and primary commodities. The relative improvement of the level of prices of some of these commodities in 1973/1974, which was short-lived, did not at all compensate for the deterioration in their terms of trade which characterized the post-war period. The decline in their real value is continuing and is today assuming disquieting proportions as a result of the staggering rise in the prices of manufactured goods, foodstuffs, capital goods and services imported by the developing countries. This situation is seriously affecting the efficacy of their efforts and puts a brake on their development.
4. Despite the continuing assurances given by the developed countries to relax and eliminate barriers to trade for the products of developing countries, progress so far has not been satisfactory. However it should be noted that the agreements concluded between some developed countries and developing countries constitute a sign of hope in this field. The Generalized Scheme of Preferences though a useful scheme of trade liberalization needs substantial improvement. Its limited coverage, particularly in respect of products of export interest to developing countries and especially the Least Developed countries and its temporary nature are a matter of major concern. Progress in the Multilateral Trade Negotiations has been

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slow and their focus has been narrow. Furthermore, with the exceptions of a few forward looking developed countries there has been no genuine attempt on the part of the developed countries to re-organize and reform the existing inequitable and unbalanced world trade systems to conform to the urgent development requirements and priorities of the developing countries.

5. There has been a phenomenal rise in the deficit in the balance of payments of developing countries which had increased from about \$12.2 billion in 1973 to \$ 33.5 billion in 1974 and to over \$ 40 billion in 1975. Some estimates indicate that this figure could reach \$ 112 billion by 1980 given the present trends. This unprecedented situation is not the product of conjunctural factors, but the reflection of the structural crisis that characterizes the present economic relations which originates in the colonial and neo-colonial policy of imperialism. As a result most developing countries have over the years run down their reserves, accumulated large external debts, a good portion of which carries heavy interest and amortization obligations. It has been estimated that the external indebtedness of these countries which was over \$ 100 billion in 1973 will double itself by the end of 1976.

6. The continuing diversion of human and material resources from peaceful economic and social pursuits to an unproductive and wasteful arms race, particularly in the field of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction, not only heightens the current grave crisis in world economy but also frustrates the purposes and objectives of both the Disarmament Decade and the Second United Nations Development Decade which envisaged a transfer of substantial resources from the developed countries to the developing countries through disarmament. The flow of financial resources to the developing countries amounted to only about \$ 20 billion in 1975 in contrast to the expenditure on armaments that has been increasing at a phenomenal rate and has now reached the staggering figure of \$ 300 billion per annum. The Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned countries reaffirm that much of the development requirements of developing countries would be met if a substantial part of the resources freed by measures in the field of disarmament by the main world military Powers could be used to promote the economic development of developing countries. Such measures would certainly contribute towards a bridging of the gap between developed and developing countries within the foreseeable future.

7. Industrialization is a dynamic instrument of development for the social and economic progress of the developing countries. It is also linked to the promotion and expansion of trade not only amongst the developing countries but also with the developed countries. It is necessary to ensure that this

expansion is not thwarted. The redeployment of appropriate industries and the provision of the necessary support for building up a sound technological base in the developing countries should be expedited. The monopoly of technology processes by developed countries has led to several unsatisfactory features which call for immediate substantive and institutional remedial action if transfer of technology is to be effected in order to achieve the targets set for the developing countries by the Lima and Manila Declarations. In taking the above measures the special needs of the Least Developed, Land-Locked and Island Developing countries and other geographically disadvantaged countries should be borne in mind.

8. The inadequate implementation of policy measures embodied in the International Development Strategy due to the lack of political will in most developed countries, compounded with a continuing economic crisis which seriously affects the developing countries because of their greater vulnerability to external economic impulses, produced the most discouraging results. Thus the crisis of poverty, hunger, malnutrition, deprivation and illiteracy has been perpetuating in the developing world and affecting a greater number of countries and peoples.

9. The developing countries and mainly the Least Developed, Land-Locked and Island Developing countries and other geographically disadvantaged countries have been most seriously affected, inter alia, as a result of shortages in food supplies and the rise in the prices of imported food. The existing deficiency of food grains of 20 million tons annually in the developing countries would increase to 100 million tons in the year 2000 if present trends of production continue as a result of insufficient investment in food production in developing countries. In view of this situation increased investment in food production in developing countries becomes imperative. Loans and other sources of financing investment in food production should therefore be provided to developing countries as grants or on concessionary terms, particularly for the least developed countries. The Conference noted with satisfaction the creation of the International Fund for Agricultural Development. It expresses the hope in the speedy and effective operation of the Fund and calls upon the developed countries to increase their contributions to the Fund. It also urges the early implementation of the other recommendations of the World Food Conference especially the establishment of an international emergency grain reserve.

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10. The lack of an equitable international monetary system is of deep concern, and has aggravated the economic problems of the developing countries. Attempts at reform within the framework of existing monetary relations which is under the control of a few developed capitalist countries have ended in failure. These countries have exerted undue influence in decision making in matters relating to monetary systems and the solutions of the problems of developing countries are sought on the basis of temporary and inefficient arrangements. The Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned countries reaffirm that the solution of the economic problems of developing countries requires the establishment of a new, universal and equitable monetary order.
11. The efficiency and equitability of the system to be established will depend largely on the influence which the international community will be able to exert collectively on the conditions of creation and utilization of additional liquidity, taking due account of the interests of the developing countries. It is therefore a matter of urgency that liquidity should be created which is automatically tied to the financing needs of development and that the developing countries should be guaranteed their rightful and equitable share in the monetary decision-making process.
12. The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned countries noted with deep concern that there is still a strong resistance from certain developed countries to the implementation of the Declaration and Programme of Action and Resolutions adopted at the Sixth and Seventh Special Sessions of the United Nations General Assembly regarding the establishment of the New International Economic Order, and the resolution adopted at the Twenty-ninth Session of the United Nations General Assembly regarding the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and a continued insistence on solutions aimed at preserving the existing relations of inequality, dependence and exploitation. The resistance to the New International Economic Order by some developed countries has been even intensified.
13. The Conference notes with anxiety that no headway has been made at the Conference on International Economic Co-operation in Paris. The Heads of State or Government express their full support for the positions taken by the developing countries in the Paris Conference. They observe that the developed countries have not reacted positively to concrete proposals of the developing countries. The failure to agree upon even a work programme at the July Sessions reflects the lack of a political will on the part of the developed countries to effect substantial changes in their economic relations with developing countries. The developed

countries will be held responsible for a failure of the Paris Conference which would result from their persistent refusal to accept the proposals concerning a wide range of questions of importance for the developing countries. Such a failure would prompt the developing countries to reconsider their attitudes.

14. The Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned countries in their assessment of the results of the UNCTAD IV noted with satisfaction the exemplary unity maintained by the developing countries throughout the negotiations. At the same time they do not fail to note that UNCTAD IV has fallen far short of the aspirations of the Non-Aligned and other developing countries as expressed in the Sixth and Seventh Special Sessions of the United Nations General Assembly and spelt out in the Manila Declaration. Of particular concern is the stand taken by some developed countries in opposing the proposals for the establishment of the Common Fund, measures for the protection of the purchasing power of the developing countries, the urgent and critical external indebtedness of the developing countries, the alleviation of specific and longstanding problems and the implementation of proposals and resolutions including the activation of the fund for the Least Developed Land-Locked and Island Developing countries. It is therefore of paramount importance that a consensus on the timetable and procedure of all forms of negotiations for the implementation of the integrated programme for commodities including the Common Fund, is acted upon. The continued support given by certain developed countries to the cause of development of the developing countries is a matter for satisfaction.

15. The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned countries are firmly convinced that nothing short of a complete re-structuring of international economic relations through the establishment of the New International Economic Order will place developing countries in a position to achieve an acceptable level of development. They reaffirm their determination to pursue their common efforts to achieve these objectives in particular through the formation of Producer/Exporters' Associations and other means despite threats and repressive economic sanctions.

16. The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned countries express the wish that the negotiations on international economic co-operation and development pursued in various international fora will be integral parts of a mutually reinforcing and convergent process to accelerate the universal implementation of the New International Economic Order. The implementation of agreed decisions is a major responsibility of the international community.

IV. NON-ALIGNMENT AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

1. The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries reaffirm that the struggle for political independence and the exercise of their sovereignty cannot be disassociated from the struggle for the attainment of economic emancipation. It is important that the developing countries should use their sovereignty and their independence at the political level as a lever for the attainment of their sovereignty and independence at the economic level. It is the economic issues in international negotiations that will now be the major concern of international politics. No lasting peace and security is possible internationally without the establishment of a just and fair society which provides its citizens the economic and social security which is an inalienable right of every citizen of this planet. The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries are determined that such a society should be established in the shortest possible time thus ushering in an era of prosperity and dignity for all mankind.

2. The achievement of the full economic potential rests on the developing countries and entails the following factors:

- (a) individual self-reliance in order that developing countries may utilize their economic potential to co-operate among themselves to set up the New International Economic Order;
- (b) intensification of economic co-operation between developing countries;
- (c) strengthening of their solidarity and the co-ordination of the activities of the developing countries in a common front against all attempts of imperialists to sow division and to apply pressure.

3. At the Summit Conferences held in Belgrade, Cairo and Lusaka, the Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries recognized the close interaction that exists between political and economic relationships. They emphasized the need to accelerate economic development so that world peace and prosperity could be ensured for mankind. At the Georgetown meeting in 1972 the general principles of Non-Alignment were translated into concrete programmes of action to promote economic co-operation among non-aligned countries.

4. The Fourth Summit Conference in Algiers held in 1973 marked the turning point both with regard to the mutual co-operation among non-aligned and other developing countries in as much as its decisions and recommendations served as the basis for

intensive international negotiations aimed at the establishment of the New International Economic Order. The Algiers Summit affirmed the solidarity of the non-aligned and other developing countries in the struggle for a better life for their peoples and placed its entire weight and influence behind the actions to be taken by producer countries of raw materials to obtain a remunerative price for their products.

5. The Declaration and the Programme of Action for the Establishment of the New International Economic Order adopted at the Sixth Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States adopted at the Twenty-ninth Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations on the initiative of the developing countries constitute a clear exposition of the orientation and the economic programme of Non-Alignment. The adoption of the Declaration and Programme of Action for the establishment of the New International Economic Order and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States also signify the rejection of the systems of exploitation, which have existed up to now. The international recognition of the principles laid down in these fundamental documents give them universal validity and constitutes a powerful contribution to the efforts for introducing equality in the international economic relations.

6. The Dakar Conference on Raw Materials first proposed at the Algiers Summit is a prominent landmark in the evolution of international economic relations and solidarity among developing countries. This Conference has embarked on a range of new initiatives which are at the very core of the establishment of the New International Economic Order. The Dakar Declaration has the most important implications for the economic development of developing countries.

7. The Lima Conference in 1975 set up new guidelines for the non-aligned countries in its Programme for Mutual Assistance and Solidarity. The programme of economic co-operation of the developing countries has been given concrete shape and form in the Manila Declaration due to the solidarity of the Non-aligned countries and of the other developing countries within the Group of 77.

8. The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries recognize with appreciation that the economic content of the Non-Aligned Movement have influenced and in turn has been influenced by the articulate and dynamic organization of the Group of 77. The Non-Aligned Movement shall continue to maintain and strengthen

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its solidarity with the Group of 77 which has today emerged as a real force of countervailing authority. The non-aligned countries emphasize the highly constructive role of the Group of 77 in the negotiations for advancing the cause of the developing countries and particularly in the establishment of the New International Economic Order.

V. THE NEW INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER

1. The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries are firmly of the view that nothing short of a complete re-structuring of the existing international economic relations will provide an enduring solution to the world economic problems, particularly those of the developing countries. The inadequacy and the recurring failure of the prevailing economic order have been demonstrated in the recent series of crises in the developed market economy countries including inter alia the collapse of the post-war monetary system, emergence of restrictive and protectionist policies in world market trade, spiralling inflation, recession, mounting unemployment and steadily deteriorating levels of real income from exports of primary produce of developing countries and food crisis. These crises have also dramatized the basically dependent character of the constituent elements of the world economy and provided the necessary impetus for the world community to conceive of the New International Economic Order based on equity, sovereign equality, interdependence, common interest and co-operation among all States. Faced with this chaotic situation the world has witnessed an unprecedented solidarity among the developing countries and successful assertion of their basic, economic and political rights in the international scene.

2. The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries view the adoption of the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of the New International Economic Order at the Sixth Special Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations as signifying the growing determination of the international community to bring about a fundamental change in the system of international economic relations. The Establishment of the New International Economic Order calls for bold initiatives, demands new, concrete and global solutions, and is contrary to piecemeal reforms and improvisations intended to resolve the present economic difficulties. The fundamental objective of the New Economic Order is to bring about in the international economic relations an equilibrium based on justice through co-operation and human dignity.

3. The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries once again denounce the unacceptable policies and practices of transnational corporations which, motivated by exploitative profits, exhaust the resources, distort the economies and infringe the sovereignty of developing countries; violate the principles of non-interference in the affairs of States; infringe the right of peoples to self-determination; and frequently resort to bribery, corruption and other undesirable practices and subordinate the developing countries to the industrialized countries.

4. The Non-Aligned Countries once more reaffirmed the inalienable right of all countries to exercise full permanent sovereignty over their natural and human resources and their economic activities including possession, use and disposal of such resources and their right to nationalization. They further reaffirm the inalienable right of developing countries to exercise supervision, authority, regulation and nationalization of transnational corporations within their national jurisdiction in accordance with their laws and regulations, as well as in conformity with their national objectives and principles. They further ratify their willingness to lend rapid, efficient and unreserved support to all other developing countries in their struggle for political and economic independence, exercising effective and concrete solidarity in the face of such economic aggression as blockade, discrimination, boycott, pressure and threats or any other form of aggression that may be adopted by imperialist countries.

5. The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries reaffirm their view that nothing short of a complete restructuring of existing international economic relations will provide an enduring solution to world economic problems. They reaffirm their determination to secure through collective action the establishment and implementation of the New International Economic Order as it has been manifested and envisaged in various resolutions. Such an order should consist, inter alia, of the following essential elements:

- (a) Fundamental restructuring of the entire apparatus of international trade with a view to indexation, improving the terms of trade of developing countries and ensuring fair and remunerative prices in real terms to primary export products and an appropriate share of world trade for developing countries through the expansion of processing, diversification

and full participation in transport, marketing and distribution of their products. Urgent and full implementation of the integrated programme of commodities including the measures to ensure that the interest of developing countries particularly the Least Developed and the Most Seriously Affected among them, and those lacking in natural resources, adversely affected by measures under the integrated programme are protected by means of appropriate differential and remedial measures within the programme;

- (b) Basic restructuring of world production on the basis of a new international division of labour through improved access to the markets of the developed countries for the manufactured products of developing countries, transfer of appropriate technology on favourable terms and conditions, re-development of suitable industries from developed countries to developing countries, harmonization of production of synthetics and substitutes in developed countries with the supply of natural products from developing countries, the elimination of restrictive business practices and effective control of the activities of transnational corporations in conformity with the development objectives of developing countries;
- (c) Radical overhauling of the present international monetary arrangements which are characterized by the absence of a rational, equitable and universal system, chaotic currency fluctuations, haphazard growth of international liquidity, widespread inflation, lack of responsiveness to the needs of developing countries and the domination of decision making by a few developed countries. The new system should remove the dominant role of international currencies in international reserves, ensure parity in decision making as between developed and developing countries, prevent the domination of any single country over decision making and forge a link between creation of liquidity and development finance.
- (d) Ensuring adequate transfer of resources for development on an assured, continuous and predictable basis with respect to the criteria of independence and in a non-discriminatory manner not likely to create division among developing countries;

- (e) Finding urgent and adequate solutions to the problem of official debts particularly for the Least Developed and the Most Seriously Affected countries ;
- (f) Providing adequate resources and appropriate technologies on favourable terms for investment to ensure increased production of food and agricultural inputs in developing countries ;
- (g) The right of developing land-locked countries to free access to and from the sea in accordance with resolution No. 2 of the Fourth Conference of the Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries and the Dakar Declaration of February 1975. (Some developing countries expressed their reservation on this).

VI COLLECTIVE SELF-RELIANCE

1. The Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries are of the firm belief that only a confident spirit of collective self-reliance on the part of the developing countries can guarantee the emergence of the New International Economic Order. Self-reliance implies a firm determination on the part of developing nations to secure their legitimate economic rights in international dealings through the use of their collective bargaining strength. It also involves preparedness on their part to follow internally the discipline required of them by the process of economic development with justice. And, most importantly, it means willingness to explore and pursue the immense possibilities of co-operation among themselves in financial, technical, trade, industrial and other fields.
2. The focal point of this process of growth with social justice will be eradication of unemployment and poverty. It calls for the formulation and implementation of a policy for satisfying the basic minimum needs of the population of the developing world. It is recognized that structural changes where and when necessary will be required to achieve those objectives. The Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries are determined to use all their energies and resources to achieve this goal in the shortest possible time.
3. Recent events have generated new complementarities and opened up tremendous opportunities for co-operation among the developing world. The idea that the developing world constitutes only parallel economies is no longer valid, since the developing world reflects a wide variety of resource endowments and stages of development. The Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries believe that the need of the hour is to develop a common will and evolve suitable mechanisms to fully utilize the complementarities, resources and capabilities within the developing world for mutual benefit and for collective economic advancement. To this end, the Mexico Conference on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries should examine the various alternative mechanisms and arrangements to achieve that purpose.

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4. The Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries, in reaffirming their solidarity based on the Principles of collective self-reliance recognize the necessity to give particular consideration to the special problems of the Least Developed, Land-Locked, Island Developing countries and other geographically disadvantaged countries.

5. The principle of self-reliance, thus seen in its individual and collective aspects, is not only compatible with the aims of the New International Economic Order but is a highly important factor in the strengthening of the solidarity of Non-Aligned and other developing countries in their struggle to achieve economic emancipation.

VII. INTERDEPENDENCE WITHIN THE GLOBAL ECONOMY

1. The Heads of State of Government of Non-Aligned Countries consider that collective self-reliance within the New International Economic Order is an important and necessary step in the wider process aiming at the establishment of international co-operation which would be a concrete and genuine expression of interdependence within the global economy. International co-operation is nowadays an imperative necessity. It requires the effective participation of all in decision making and demands that those processes and relationships which lead to increasing inequality and greater imbalance are put to an end. In their strategy of international economic co-operation, concurrently with the intensification of the relations between themselves, it is desirable that the non-aligned countries diversify their economic relations with the other countries, developed capitalist as well as socialist, on the basis of the principles of respect for national sovereignty, of equality and of mutual benefit.

2. The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries recognize that the responsibility for ushering in a new era of just and equitable relationship belongs to all but specially to the developed countries. However, such responsibility lies more heavily on those who wield economic power. Moreover, the establishment of the New International Economic Order requires determined and effective action on the part of the developed countries in all the major areas of international economic relations. The developed world as a whole can no longer shy away from its share of responsibility under any pretext, nor can it afford to ignore the fundamentally indivisible nature of the global prosperity.

3. The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, therefore, call upon the developed world to give convincing expression to their faith in the principle of Global Interdependence by adopting a range of measures which alone will lead to true international co-operation and emergence of the New Economic Order.

VIII. CONCLUSION

1. The Heads of State or Government note that previous Summits have in the economic field been marked by numerous innovative forward steps. The Belgrade Summit paved the way for the establishment of UNCTAD. The Cairo Summit called upon the international community to restructure the world economy in a manner conducive to the urgent economic development of developing countries. At the Lusaka Summit, non-aligned countries pledged themselves to actively cultivate the spirit of self-reliance; the initiatives stemming from the Algiers Summit launched non-aligned countries on a path of asserting that spirit of self-reliance through their collective bargaining strength, based upon the right of permanent sovereignty over natural resources and economic activities, the development of producers' associations and the proclamation in the United Nations of the New International Economic Order.

2. The Colombo Summit in the view of Heads of State or Government heralds a new phase in which the growing economic potential of non-aligned and other developing countries, creates a momentum for the establishment of the New International Economic Order with a particular emphasis upon the new international monetary and financial system that is an essential element of that order. In the words of the Chairman of the Conference, Hon. Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike, 'If we really and truly want to blunt the weapons of imperialism and colonialism we must surely fashion countervailing weapons in the areas of international money and finance'.

3. The Heads of State or Government declare their commitment to work towards the restructuring of existing systems while inviting the co-operation of the entire international community in the endeavour to develop a democratic, equitable and universal monetary and financial system and to establish the New International Economic Order.

ANNEX III

Action Programme for Economic Co-operation



Fifth Conference of Heads
of State or Government
of Non-Aligned Countries
Colombo, 1976

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ACTION PROGRAMME FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned countries reaffirm their belief in the concept of collective self-reliance as expressed in the Georgetown Action Programme which was approved together with the Action Programme for Economic Co-operation at the Fourth Summit in Algiers and reiterate the determination of Non-Aligned countries to implement these decisions as well as the Lima programme on solidarity and mutual assistance and the declaration adopted by the Ministerial Conference of the Group of 77 developing countries in Manila. The realization of this objective is necessary for establishing the New International Economic Order. In this connexion, it shall continue to be the endeavour of Non-Aligned countries in co-operation with other developing countries to institute a comprehensive programme of economic co-operation among developing countries, having regard to the particular needs of least developed, land-locked, island, geographically disadvantaged and most seriously affected countries. They direct that the following action shall be taken as constituting the Colombo Action Programme:

- I. ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AMONG NON-ALIGNED AND OTHER DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
- A. RAW MATERIALS

The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned countries noted with satisfaction the efforts and progress made in the implementation of the strategy on raw materials adopted at the Fourth Summit Conference and further elaborated at the Dakar Conference for the restructuring of international trade in this field of economic activity. In this respect, they endorsed the conclusions of the Lima Conference of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Non-Aligned Countries with regard to the establishment of the Council of Producers' Associations of raw materials and on the creation of a Special Fund for the financing of buffer stocks. They also welcomed the work carried out by the Inter-Governmental Group of Non-Aligned Countries on raw materials and the activities undertaken in respect of the promotion of producers' associations by the co-ordinator country of this sector of the Non-Aligned Action Programme. In pursuance of this strategy the Heads of State or Government agreed that the following action be taken:

- (a) The promotion of the establishment of additional producers' associations for primary commodities of export interest to developing countries.
- (b) The adherence, to the fullest extent possible, of non-participating producer developing countries to existing producers' associations and other arrangements.
- (c) The strengthening and supporting of existing producers' associations and the application by them of effective methods of operation in order to secure just and remunerative prices for their export products and to protect and improve in real terms the purchasing power of their export earnings. In the process the interests of all developing countries should be safeguarded by means of appropriate measures. The investigations being conducted by the co-ordinator for the sector dealing with producers' associations should serve as a basis for identifying appropriate policies and measures in these areas.
- (d) The completion and approval of the statutes establishing a Council of Producers' Associations, on the basis of the draft prepared by the Group of Experts, with the purpose of achieving mutual support, co-ordination and the strengthening and promotion of producers' associations. To this effect another meeting of the group of experts should take place before September 1976 in order to prepare for a Plenipotentiary Conference. All producers' associations established at the initiative of developing countries are invited to join the Council.
- (e) The establishment of a Special Fund for the financing of buffer stocks of raw materials on the basis of the draft statutes prepared after the Expert Group meeting by a Preparatory Committee for the Plenipotentiary Conference. The Preparatory Committee should meet not later than October 1976 in order to prepare concrete recommendations for solving pending issues. The Plenipotentiary Conference shall take place to finalize and sign the agreement establishing the Fund in the work on the UNCTAD Common Fund fails to yield satisfactory results by March 1977.
- (f) Total commitment to the integrated programme for commodities, in particular, their determination to:
 - (i) work in close concert with one another and undertake co-ordinated and inter-related negotiating positions in the forthcoming preparatory meetings and negotiations to be convened by UNCTAD within the framework of the Integrated Programme for Commodities, for the establishment of the Common Fund and for early conclusion of international commodity arrangements; and

- (ii) give expression to their commitment to the Integrated Programme for Commodities and to that end by ensuring that all member countries are invited to make specific pledges for contribution to the Common Fund before the commencement of the negotiations in UNCTAD.

The Inter-governmental Group on Raw Materials should continue its work as an open ended group of Non-Aligned and other developing countries, and should in co-operation with the Group of 77 monitor the negotiations that will be carried out under the integrated programme for commodities and work out collective strategies for developing countries in the light of progress made in these negotiations.

The interests of developing importing countries, particularly the least developed and the most seriously affected among them and those lacking in natural resources, adversely affected by measures under the Integrated Programme, should be protected by means of appropriate differential and remedial measures within the programme.

B. TRADE

- (a) The development of joint import procurement policies, methods and arrangements for the purchase of goods, technology and services from developed countries and the adoption of standardized specifications and procedures. In this connexion investigations should continue on the ways, means and machinery of implementing co-operative policies with regard to imports and the strengthening of the developing countries' import capacity and their collective bargaining power, including possible arrangements for joint public sector purchasing, joint invitations to tender, commodity bulk purchases, joint operations by state trading organizations where appropriate and other trading enterprises, and establishment of mutual preferences in public procurement policies of developing countries.
- (b) The initiation of action for the implementation of a global system of trade preferences among developing countries based on arrangements which best suit their interests having regard to their differing levels of development and differences in their trade regimes.
- (c) The creation of new and expanded trade flows among developing countries based on the selection of specific products which have immediate potential for trade among developing countries, taking account of the reciprocity of benefits, and of the measures and machinery needed for creating these new trade flows, including, in particular, long-term purchase and supply commitments as appropriate and other contractual arrangements for direct trade among developing countries, and operations by State Trading Organizations where appropriate.

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(d) The establishment of multinational marketing enterprises among developing countries as a means of participating in the benefits of the marketing, transport and distribution of developing countries' products.

(e) Consultation among developing producer and consumer countries to ensure mutually satisfactory supply and purchase terms and conditions among developing countries themselves and collectively strengthening the means of control over their resources and the exercise of full sovereignty over their resources and the means of production, transport and distribution.

(f) Taking account of the Havana Report a study should be made to determine the viability of extending the functions of the proposed Central Commercial Information Unit within the Georgetown Project, to inter alia co-ordinate the collection and exchange of information among existing national, sub-regional or regional market research and information organizations and marketing enterprises and generally to promote the exchange of business and other information among developing countries.

(g) Adoption of common strategies to ensure greater participation of developing countries in the processing, transport, marketing and distribution of their exports and increase in their share in earnings therefrom.

(h) Elaboration of measures and mechanisms to ensure fullest use of the complementarities in resource endowment, industrial and technological capacity, financial resources and the development needs of the developing countries.

(i) The co-ordinating country of this sector should take the necessary action, including the convening of a meeting of representatives of governmental organizations responsible for foreign trade to identify specific actions in this field, and should submit appropriate recommendations aimed at achieving the objectives outlined in this section.

C. MONETARY AND FINANCIAL CO-OPERATION

1. Invitation to member-countries to accede to and ratify the convention of the Solidarity Fund for Economic and Social Development by the number of countries needed to enable it to be operative before the end of 1976.

2. Strengthening and further development of institutions and mechanisms for financial co-operation among developing countries so as to increase, rationalize, diversify and co-ordinate financial flows among these countries and to strengthen their negotiating capacity with a view to achieving the restructuring of the International Monetary System. Measures to achieve these objectives include:

- (i) Convening of groups of experts to study the feasibility and ways of
 - (a) working towards a countervailing currency backed by the economic potential of the non-aligned and other developing countries, bearing in mind the consideration that the evolution towards a new International Monetary Order consistent with the New International Economic Order, requires a judicious exercise of countervailing power by non-aligned and other developing countries;
 - (b) establishing and operating a Bank of the Developing Countries which would undertake the general activities of commercial and merchant banking. The study should include the proposed statutes for such a multi-nation banking enterprise and its legal status within individual countries.
- (ii) The convening of meetings of representatives of Finance Ministries and Central Banks which should consider the following:
 - (a) the establishment of a joint financial institution for the promotion of financial and monetary co-operation among developing countries with a view to creating conditions for the accelerated development of developing countries;
 - (b) the establishment of a Developing Countries Payment Union taking into account the articles of agreement to be submitted by Egypt and other relevant proposals;
 - (c) the forms and mechanisms of co-operation and association of Commercial Banks of developing countries to include the exchange of information experience in banking policies and practices, training of personnel and the use of each other's currencies in their commercial exchange.
- (iii) Co-ordinating countries responsible for this subject will investigate and subsequently report as appropriate to the representatives of Ministries of Finance and Central Banks the appropriate mechanisms to facilitate:
 - (a) arrangements for recording and co-ordinating information on financial flows and financial co-operation policies among developing countries at the bilateral and multilateral levels;

(b) the operation of interest subsidy schemes along the lines presently operating among developing countries for financing selected projects and programmes;

(c) the creation of links among financial institutions of developing countries for the purpose of financing large-scale bilateral, regional or sub-regional projects;

(d) additional arrangements for export credit and export credit guarantee schemes among developing countries to help foster the financing of their mutual trade.

3. Consider the establishment of monetary arrangements among developing countries to include:

(a) Strengthening existing clearing arrangements and the creation of new ones at the sub-regional, inter-regional and regional levels;

(b) Establishing links among existing payments schemes and the creation of sub-regional, inter-regional and regional payments arrangements open to all developing countries;

(c) Harmonization of exchange rate policies of non-aligned and other developing countries as appropriate so that they promote and do not hinder the mutual trade.

4. In addition to the above monetary arrangements to be pursued, investigations will be undertaken to determine the type of mechanisms necessary for the possible creation of a liquidity unit exclusively for the use among developing countries.

D. INDUSTRIALIZATION

(a) The encouragement of multination industrial co-operation policies as a complement to national policies and plans in the achievement of the industrialization targets including the goal of 25 per cent of total world industrial production as the share of the developing countries by the year 2000 as stated in the Declaration of Lima of the Second General Conference of UNIDO.

(b) The elaboration of sub-regional, inter-regional and regional project proposals and the development of industry inventories for the establishment of multi-national enterprises among non-aligned and other developing countries based on the complementarity of natural resources, appropriate technologies, long-term finance and market sharing in industries including the following categories:

- (i) Basic needs.
 - (ii) Resource-based industries, including raw material processing in which particular countries or regions have a comparative advantage.
 - (iii) Capital requirements for the production of bulk demand goods.
 - (iv) Multi-product industries amenable to co-production arrangements.
- (c) Sharing of experience in industrialization by those who have already acquired this know-how together with experience in the application of legislation in the economic field, in order that it may be widely known among developing countries. This knowledge may be of greater relevance than that which is acquired from highly developed areas. While a start has been made in co-operative arrangements, more intensive and innovative programmes are required for transmitting relevant technology and technical and managerial skills, particularly to the least industrialized countries within the region through establishment of sub-regional, regional and institutional machinery. The experience shared should include expertise in dealing with foreign investment and transnational corporations with a view to co-ordinating policies in this respect.
- (d) Preferential treatment by the more industrialized developing countries, as far as possible, to imports of manufactures produced by the less industrialized countries. Positive policies are needed to increase intra-regional and inter-regional trade in manufactures.
- (e) Conclusion of long-term agreements on product specialization, as deemed appropriate by the respective countries or regional economic associations, and a corresponding allocation of production or product-sharing through industrial complementary agreements.
- (f) Harmonization of economic policies and co-operation particularly in the industrial field and the greater utilization of industrial complementarities taking into account the economies of scale and specialization. These complementarities must be based on the particular requirements of each country through establishment and strengthening of consultation machinery at the sub-regional, regional and inter-regional levels in order that it may result in a harmonious, balanced and more rapid industrial development in the community of developing countries.

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E. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

- (a) The plan of action in the resolution on Food and Agricultural Production shall be noted.
- (b) The convening of a symposium of non-aligned and other developing countries for exchanging experiences in developing independent national industry and agriculture, strengthening the independence of their national economies and realizing more effective economic co-operation among them, to be held in Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, at an appropriate date.

F. FISHERIES

- (a) Active encouragement and promotion of co-operation among non-aligned and other developing countries in the development of the fisheries industry which may include the establishment of multinational enterprises, the exchange of information, expertise, training and research, and the supply of fishing vessels and other equipment.

G. TRANSPORT

- (a) The creation of a global strategy and arrangements for the improvement and expansion of maritime, air, road and rail transport among developing countries, sub-regionally, regionally and inter-regionally including:
 - (i) the early accession to, ratification of and the implementation of the Convention on the Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences;
 - (ii) the establishment of exclusive Liner Conferences and joint shipping services for developing countries;
 - (iii) the creation of national, sub-regional and inter-regional enterprises in the field of maritime and air transport capable of competing with the merchant fleets and airlines of the developed countries and of transnational corporations;
 - (iv) united action to secure financing, through international and regional financial institutions, for multinational projects for shipping and for road and railway linkages among developing countries;
 - (v) improvement and strengthening of existing transport facilities and arrangements among developing countries including, inter alia: the rationalization of routes and transport units, sailings and

flights, and cargo pooling; joint action for the establishment of preferential and promotional freight rates for developing countries' imports and exports, particularly for non-traditional goods; joint action to solve the problem of port congestion; joint action to develop containerization on the basis of developing countries' needs; simplification of border documentation; the universal acceptance and implementation of the Transport International Routiers(TIR) Convention for facilitating transit between developing countries; the development of international legislation suitable for the expansion of air services among developing countries;

- (vi) the elaboration of multination project proposals for the production of ships, aircraft, railway equipment and road-building equipment;
- (vii) the establishment or strengthening of appropriate machinery for the aggregation and allocation of national cargoes;
- (viii) the promotion of the increasing and equitable participation of developing countries in world shipping tonnage and trade;
- (ix) the provision of fair and reasonable freight rates for the expansion of trade of the developing countries.

(b) United action within UNCTAD, IMCO and other relevant international agencies to establish and expand their advisory services to developing countries on all aspects of maritime transport.

II. TELECOMMUNICATIONS

(a) Expansion and integration of existing telecommunication channels so as to create and strengthen an effective network of sub-regional, regional and inter-regional telecommunications.

I. INSURANCE

(a) The establishment of joint insurance and re-insurance arrangements among developing countries to save foreign exchange, spread risks, reduce dependence on developed countries' transnational corporations and increase bargaining power vis-a-vis the insurance markets of developed countries.

J. PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

Early ratification of and accession by the countries participating at the founding meeting to the statutes of the International Centre on Public Enterprises in Developing Countries in Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, and the early elaboration by the Centre, which is a joint institution of developing countries, of programmes for training, education, consultation, exchange of information and documentation for Non-Aligned and other developing countries in the field of public enterprise. Until the statute comes into effect the Centre should be supported in the implementation of its present work programme.

K. HEALTH

(a) United action within the WHO on the development of international health policies and practices.

(b) The creation of Regional Co-operative Pharmaceutical Production and Technology Centres (COPPTECS) to perform the functions identified by the Group of Experts on Pharmaceuticals which met in Georgetown in July 1976, and to promote inter-regional co-operation. The Co-ordinator of the Trade Transport and Industry sector of the Non-Aligned Action Programme should take the necessary follow-up action to implement, with the assistance of relevant international organizations such as UNCTAD, UNIDO, WHO and UNDP, the proposals of the Group of Experts on Pharmaceuticals.

(c) The creation of arrangements and mechanisms for co-operation in the field of health and medicine, particularly the planning of health protection services, correction of adverse effects on health environment arising from war damage and natural disasters, prevention of the spread of communicable diseases, rehabilitation and the application of traditional indigenous medical practices. The methods of co-operation should include exchange of professional literature and scientific achievements, joint construction of health institutions, hospitals, medical schools, faculties and rehabilitation centres and the training of staff for work in these institutions.

L. TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION AND CONSULTANCY SERVICES

(a) Unified support within the framework of UNDP and other international organizations for full implementation of the decisions on "New Dimensions" including substantial increase in the engagement of experts and consultancy firms for developing countries, and for further technical co-operation among developing countries as proposed in the

report of the Working Group on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries.

(b) Unified positions regarding policies and proposals to be made by developing countries at the forthcoming United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries to be held in Argentina in 1977.

(c) Concerted action within the United Nations system, the IBRD-IDA and other international organizations in order to secure increased participation by developing countries' consultancy services in programmes sponsored by these institutions.

(d) The development of arrangements for technical co-operation among Non-Aligned and other developing countries including the strengthening of existing, or establishment of new technical institutions in developing countries which could serve their common interests; the exchange of experience through meetings, on-the-job training, joint action in the publishing of technical teaching material relative to the needs of developing countries; and the implementation of joint research projects and the establishment of joint institutions for research.

(e) Full utilization of existing and potential technical capabilities of developing countries including those in the field of feasibility and pre-investment analysis and the establishment of focal points, for co-operation on specialized technical activities.

(f) Preference to technical experts and consultancy services of developing countries in the execution of development programmes on the basis of non-discrimination and mutually satisfactory arrangements.

(g) Collaboration among consultancy organizations of developing countries with a view to implementing joint activities relating to the exchange of information on available consultancy services, the development of new forms and types of consultancy services, strengthening of existing consultancy services and training. Attention should also be given to the procurement of equipment and supply of training facilities and expertise.

(h) The convening of a meeting of experts of Non-Aligned and developing countries to study the feasibility of setting up a Project Development Facility to promote

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the use of technical skills and know-how available among these countries by the preparation of feasibility studies and project reports and for encouraging the use of equipment available in these countries for executing projects and programmes.

M. SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT

1. Unified positions regarding policies and proposals to be made by developing countries for the forthcoming United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development.
2. Implementation of the Common Strategy for co-operation in the field of Science and Technology among Non-Aligned and other developing countries along the lines of the report of the Non-Aligned Experts' Meeting held in New York in April 1976.
3. The establishment of a Centre for Science and Technology at Lima, Peru and accession to its statutes by Non-Aligned and other developing countries. The Heads of State or Government take note of the draft statutes prepared by the Group of Experts and invite the host country to arrange for a plenipotentiary conference at which the statutes in their definitive form will be adopted and signed, together with the programme of work of the Centre.
4. Collaboration in the establishment and creation of linkages of national and regional centres for the transfer and development of technology.
5. Fullest possible collaboration of scientists and technologists of the developing countries who are already working in developing countries outside their own countries for enhancing institutional linkages and the exchange of information.
6. National and regional centres and the Lima Centre for Science and Technology should promote on a continuing and regular basis gatherings of scientists and technologists of the Non-Aligned and other developing countries so as to contribute to the strengthening of the Common Strategy for co-operation in the field of science and technology

Reverse Transfer of Technology

7. Institution of collaborative measures to remedy the out-flow of skilled personnel from developing countries. This should include measures which would

expand and diversify on a multinational basis the technical work possibilities open to specialized personnel.

Appropriate Technology

8. Collaboration in the establishment within the on-going activities of the United Nations system, of a Consultative Group on Appropriate Technology, especially directed to research on the choice of alternative use of resources allowing a greater utilization of labour per unit of investment.

9. Collaboration in setting up a Working Group with the assistance of competent international agencies to examine the applications of appropriate technology for employment, vocational training and income distribution.

N. EMPLOYMENT AND HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

Basic Needs

1. Collaboration in joint approaches to implementing the decisions and recommendations of the World Employment Conference and proposals made by the developing countries at that Conference.

2. Exchanging of information on comparative experience in the implementation of basic needs strategies envisaged in the Declaration and Programme of Action of the above Conference relating particularly to macro-economic policies, employment and wage policies, rural and land policies and policies relating to education, population, participation of organized groups and increased welfare of women, youth and the aged.

3. Co-operation mutually and with the United Nations agencies and the International Labour Organisation in particular, for the promotion of short-term and quick, but lasting and adequate productive employment programmes in the traditional rural and urban sectors and their informal sectors.

4. Preparation within the next four years with the assistance of the appropriate United Nations agencies a world-wide programme of household surveys to map the nature, extent and causes of poverty, to set up the necessary statistical and monitoring services and measure progress towards the fulfilment of basic needs.

Education and Training

1. Organization of special programmes of co-operation for the training of technical personnel at all levels in plants, technical colleges and universities.

2. Expansion of the system of fellowships for the training and specialization of personnel in various fields of development.
3. Expansion of programmes of exchange of university teachers and researchers and other specialists.
4. Exchanging of information and expertise relating to educational systems and co-operate in the development of national education policies to serve the needs of development including joint education strategies containing new elements of particular reference to the objectives of developing societies.
5. Establishment of joint projects in education, training of personnel and the publishing of teaching materials.
6. Collaborate in the establishment and operation of national, regional and inter-regional vocational training institutions where these do not exist and gear training in specific skills to available job opportunities at national, regional and inter-regional levels.

Manpower Movements

Provision for periodic exchange of information between the countries concerned on the occupational categories and the number of workers to whom contracts could be offered and who would be ready to emigrate or return to their country of origin; for this purpose skilled manpower pools or data banks to be established to provide reliable information on the supply of and demand for skilled professional and technical manpower and thus provide immediate employment opportunities within Non-Aligned and other developing countries.

0. ROLE OF WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned countries recommend that the Non-Aligned countries actively promote the implementation of the decisions adopted by the Conference on International Women's Year in Mexico. They reiterate their strong conviction that the full development of the developing countries requires the maximum participation of women, together with men, in all spheres of activity and that for this reason necessary conditions and national strategies should be established in order that women may attain equal rights with men and exercise these as well as equal opportunities and responsibilities.

P. RESEARCH AND INFORMATION SYSTEM

The establishment of a research and information system in accordance with the recommendations of the Co-ordinating Bureau meeting in Algiers including the one which relates to the method of financing of its activities. The system is open to the participation of other developing countries.

Q. TOURISM

The development of a programme of exchange of information and the creation of special facilities needed to encourage increased tourist flows among developing countries.

R. TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS.

The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned countries take note of the draft statute of the Information Centre on Transnational Corporations in Cuba proposed by the group of experts and invite the host country to convene a Plenipotentiary Conference of Non-Aligned countries not later than 31 December 1976 to adopt and sign the final statute of the centre to be followed immediately by a meeting to elaborate its first working programme.

S. PRIVATE FOREIGN INVESTMENT

1. The continuation of the efforts by Non-Aligned countries in co-operation with other developing countries to reach within the framework of their national policies, possible co-ordinated approaches for the treatment of private foreign investment in order to strengthen their bargaining position in this field.

2. The identification and implementation of the measures to promote and encourage investment among interested developing countries taking into account, inter alia, the particular nature of these investments as well as the need to increase the flow of resources among Non-Aligned and other developing countries.

T. NUCLEAR ENERGY

Mutual co-operation in the production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, taking into account the Report of the Co-ordinating Countries meeting in Havana.

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U. SPORTS

Active promotion of co-operation in the field of sports, taking into account the proposals by the Group of Experts including action in the democratization of international sports organizations and the abolition of apartheid in sport with a view to transforming the relations in the field of sports and promoting the philosophy of non-alignment among the peoples.

II. INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT.

1. The non-aligned and other developing countries should pursue joint action in all international economic negotiations, both within and outside the United Nations system, for the implementation of resolutions, decisions and recommendations contained in the Declaration and Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order, the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, resolution 3362(S-VII) of the Seventh Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly, as well as those adopted by the Dakar Conference on Raw Materials, the Third Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77 at Manila, UNCTAD IV, and other relevant United Nations conferences, so as to ensure the establishment of the New International Economic Order.

2. In order to assess the results of the implementation of those decisions, having in mind that they complement and revise the International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade, the non-aligned and other developing countries should insist that during the forthcoming biennial review and appraisal of the implementation of the Strategy a detailed assessment of the progress in the establishment of the New International Economic Order be made and adequate decisions in this regard taken. Non-Aligned and other developing countries may consider the convening of a Special Session of the General Assembly in order to secure co-operation of the international community in the solution of the world economic problems.

3. The established procedure for consultation and co-ordination among the non-aligned and other developing countries should be maintained and strengthened among the representatives of those countries to future international meetings and conferences. As a general procedure for all important future international economic conferences and meetings, preliminary meetings for non-aligned and other developing countries attending those fora should be arranged, so that they may have the opportunity to co-ordinate their positions on the issues to be discussed during the respective conference or meeting, with the aim of consolidating a harmonized stand.

4. The Non-Aligned and other developing countries should insist on the implementation of the resolution of the General Assembly on the Conference on International Economic Co-operation and in particular of the provision of inviting the Conference to submit the report on its work in time for consideration and decision by the General Assembly. The Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries express their satisfaction with the unity and solidarity of the Group of 77 as well as with the co-operation established within the Group of 19 in the CIEC as well as with the co-operation established between the Group of 77 and the Group of 19, securing thereby the interest of all developing countries at the Paris Conference.
5. The Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries consider that timely preparation for the elaboration of the Third United Nations Development Decade should start and that this strategy should be devoted in its entirety to the establishment of the New International Economic Order. It should include action-oriented policy matters as well as quantified targets within the timebound frame for the implementation as means for the establishment of the New International Economic Order based on the interests of all countries. The strategy for the Third Decade should be conceptually broader so as to reflect these objectives.
6. The Non-Aligned and other developing countries should continue their action for the implementation of all decisions contained in the Manila Declaration and Programme of Action.
7. The reform of the international monetary system should incorporate a built-in mechanism to promote the flow of real resources from developed to developing countries and necessary measures to maintain the real value of currency reserves of the developing countries. These objectives involve concerted action by the developing countries within the IMF, IBRD and the United Nations system and elsewhere to restructure the present system of Monetary and Financial arrangements which will inter alia provide for a process of balance of payments adjustment and financing that will remove the inequities involved in the present system, re-allocate and create international liquidity in ways which will mobilize resources for development, stabilize exchange rates, remove the dominant role of national currencies in international reserves, ensure parity in decision-making as between developed and developing countries and prevent the domination of any single country over decision-making so that the system becomes more responsive to the needs of the developing countries.

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8. Developed countries should implement fully their international commitment to transfer 0.7% of their GNP for official assistance to developing countries. The particular problems of the least-developed and land-locked developing countries as well as the other most seriously affected countries should be borne in mind and adequately responded to.
9. The developed countries should improve access to the products of developing countries through elimination of trade barriers, secure for developing countries as much additional benefits in the international trade in accordance with the commitments made in the Tokyo Declaration and eliminate restrictive business practices.
10. Agreement must be reached by the Conference on International Economic Co-operation (CIEC) on solutions to the overwhelming debt problems of the developing countries through measures such as, conversion of existing loans into grants, moratoria and rescheduling, as well as to the problem of the protection of the purchasing power of export earnings of developing countries. Should the CIEC fail to reach a satisfactory conclusion on these subjects, non-aligned countries will convene a conference with other interested developing countries at Ministerial level in the first half of 1977 to decide on the appropriate and united action to be pursued.
11. Developed countries should be urged to take action on the debt problems of developing countries, in particular those of least-developed, most seriously affected and land-locked developing countries, in accordance with Manila Declaration and Programme of Action.
12. Developed countries should be also urged to cancel debts of the least-developed and other most seriously affected developing countries and in particular those that have suffered from foreign occupation and aggression.
13. Developed countries and international organizations should support the implementation of decisions on economic and technical co-operation among developing countries as contained in resolutions 3202(S VI), 3362 (S VII), 3442 (XXX), 3461(XXX) as well as to ensure successful outcome of the global Conference on Technical Co-operation among developing countries.
14. The international community is urged to facilitate the effective exercise of the right to restitution and full compensation for the exploitation and depletion of and damages to the natural and all other resources of all States, territories and peoples subjected to foreign aggression and occupation, alien and colonial domination, racial discrimination and apartheid. It is in addition , the duty of all States to extend assistance to those countries, territories and peoples.

III. CO-ORDINATION OF ACTION PROGRAMME.

1. The co-ordinating countries will keep the Co-ordinating Bureau and all other non-aligned countries informed of the progress made in their respective fields of activities. The implementation of the Action Programme shall be reviewed annually at a meeting of the co-ordinating countries. The report of this meeting will be considered by the Conference of Foreign Ministers which would give appropriate direction taking into account the recommendations made on it by the Co-ordinating Bureau. In the field of economic co-operation covered by the Action Programme of the Non-Aligned Countries it is understood that other developing countries desirous of being associated with it may participate as appropriate and contribute to its successful implementation. Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries invite non-aligned and other developing countries to co-operate with the co-ordinating countries, and in consultation undertake action for the implementation of measures agreed upon.
2. They consider that measures and actions proposed by the co-ordinating countries at their meetings held in Belgrade, Georgetown and Havana is of utmost importance for the carrying out of decisions contained in this Action Programme.
3. Bearing in mind the need to avoid duplication and the pursuit of contributory initiatives in the promotion of economic co-operation among developing countries, the Heads of State or Government emphasize the need to ensure proper co-ordination in the implementation of the measures being undertaken under the Non-Aligned Action Programme and those envisaged in the resolution for Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries adopted by the Group of 77 at its Ministerial Meeting held in Manila. In this connexion the forthcoming conference on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries to be held in Mexico should provide an opportunity to contribute to the above-mentioned purpose.
4. The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries having reviewed the work carried out by the co-ordinators of the Action Programme, decide to extend the mandate of the existing co-ordinators until the next Summit when the list will be reviewed. They also decide that additional co-ordinators should be appointed for the same period. The full list of co-ordinators is as follows:

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<u>Subjects</u>	<u>Co-ordinating Country</u>
1. Raw materials	Panama, Algeria, Peru, Senegal, Indonesia, Iraq, Cameroon, Cuba, Afghanistan,
2. Trade, Transport and industry	Guyana*, Afghanistan.
3. Financial and monetary co-operation	India*, Indonesia*, Sri Lanka, Peru, Cuba,
4. Scientific and Technological development	India, Somalia, Algeria*, Yugoslavia* Peru.
5. Technical co-operation and consultancy services	Panama, India.
6. Food and agriculture	Ethiopia, Korea, Sri Lanka, Morocco, Sudan, Tanzania, Somalia.
7. Fisheries	Cuba, Libya, Morocco, Somalia.
8. Telecommunications	Cameroon.
9. Insurance	
10. Health	Cuba.
11. Employment and human resources development	Panama, Tunisia, Sri Lanka.
12. Tourism	Cyprus, Cameroon, Tunisia, Morocco.
13. Transnational corporations	Algeria, Cuba.
14. Sports	Algeria, Cuba.
15. International co-operation for economic development	Panama, Egypt*, Nigeria*.

For the research and information system, the following countries have indicated their willingness to be the co-ordinating countries :

India, Peru, Tanzania, Yugoslavia, Sri Lanka

The Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries may review the above indicated list of co-ordinators at the request of interested member countries.

*Present Co-ordinating Countries.

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5. The implementation of this Programme will require financial resources for the convening of the various meetings , the establishment of centres, the preparation of studies. For this purpose, apart from the methods of financing which are stipulated in the statutes of different centres it is necessary that the entire operation be conducted in a way that will to the maximum extent possible include the competent national professional institutions of Non-Aligned and other developing countries in this process with their financial participation voluntary contributions, and equitable cost sharing as appropriate

ANNEX IV

Political and economic resolutions

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NAC/CONF.5/S/RES.1

RESOLUTION ON SOUTH AFRICA

The Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in Colombo from 16 to 19 August 1976,

Deeply concerned over the explosive situation in South Africa resulting from the imposition by the white minority regime of racist oppression over the great majority of people under the policy of apartheid,

Indignant at the recent massacres of African schoolchildren in Soweto and other African townships in South Africa, the continuing acts of genocide against South African patriots and innocent black population, and the massive and brutal repression against all opponents of apartheid,

Noting the growth of popular resistance by the black people of South Africa and their uprising in defiance of repression,

Noting with deep concern the enormous increase in the military budget of South Africa and the continued supply to it by several Western Powers of military equipment and technical and other assistance for production of arms,

Condemning the racist regime of South Africa for its acts of aggression against the People's Republic of Angola and the Republic of Zambia,

Considering that the policies and actions of the racist regime of South Africa have caused the grave threat to the peace in Southern Africa, and may lead to a wider conflagration,

Further considering that the political, military, economic and other collaboration by a number of Western Powers - especially France, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States of America - has encouraged and enabled the racist regime of South Africa to persist in its crimes,

Convinced of the urgent need for a comprehensive programme of international action to concert efforts by governments and organizations for the speedy and total eradication of apartheid, and to enable the South African people to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination,

Welcoming the declaration and programme of action adopted by the International Seminar for the Eradication of Apartheid and in Support of the Struggle for Liberation in South Africa, organized by the United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid in Havana, Republic of Cuba, from 24 to 28 May 1976,

Welcoming the coming into force of the International Convention for the Suppression and Punishment of Apartheid,

1. Strongly condemns the racist regime of South Africa for its oppression of the great majority of the people of South Africa, its continued illegal occupation of the Territory of Namibia, its support to the illegal racist minority regime in Southern Rhodesia, and its repeated acts of aggression against neighbouring independent African States,
2. Declares that the racist regime in South Africa is illegitimate and constitutes a grave menace to international peace and security in Southern Africa,
3. Reaffirms its full support to the oppressed people of South Africa and their liberation movements in their legitimate struggle, by all necessary means including armed struggle, to eradicate apartheid and exercise their inalienable right to self-determination,
4. Extends its greetings to the South African liberation movements and to all those struggling against apartheid, particularly the Black consciousness movement in South Africa, and to all those imprisoned, restricted or exiled for their struggle against apartheid,
5. Declares that any aggression by the racist regime of South Africa against independent African States is an act of aggression against all non-aligned countries and against the international community as a whole,
6. Strongly deplores the continued political, economic, military and other collaboration by a number of Western Powers, as well as some other States, particularly Israel, with the South African regime,
7. Specially condemns all collaboration with South Africa in the nuclear field, and in particular the proposed sale of nuclear reactors by France, the supply of enriched uranium by the United States of America to South Africa, and technical and other assistance by the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom,
8. Condemns the activities of transnational corporations which assist and collaborate with the racist regime of South Africa and profit from racism in South Africa,

9. Condemns any assistance to, or co-operation with, the South African racist regime in its naval build-up in the Indian ocean and the South Atlantic zone,
10. Calls on non-aligned countries, separately and jointly, to take diplomatic, economic and other measures to secure the cessation of all collaboration with the South African regime by States and transnational corporations,
11. Calls on the United Nations Security Council to impose a mandatory embargo, under Chapter VII of the Charter, against the supply of military equipment to, or any form of military co-operation with the racist regime of South Africa,
12. Urges all countries concerned to take steps to prevent the supply of petroleum and petroleum products to South Africa, and to deny facilities to airlines and ships proceeding to or returning from South Africa,
13. Commends all governments and sports bodies which have boycotted exchanges with South African sporting teams selected on the basis of apartheid,
14. Endorses the proposal by the Prime Minister of Jamaica for an international convention against apartheid in sports,
15. Denounces the bantustan policy of the South African racist regime and calls on all countries to refrain from any form of recognition to, or co-operation with, any authorities set up under that policy,
16. Calls on all States and organizations to increase assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa and their liberation movements until they attain liberation from racist oppression,
17. Urges all countries to co-operate with the United Nations Special Committee against apartheid in its efforts to mobilize world public opinion in support of the struggle for liberation in South Africa, and make contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for Publicity against apartheid,
18. Endorses the relevant resolutions adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at their thirteenth ordinary session in Port-Louis, Mauritius, from 2 to 6 July 1976,
19. Declares that support for the liberation of South Africa and emancipation of the African continent as a whole, will remain a matter of priority for the non-aligned movement.



Fifth Conference of Heads
of State or Government
of Non-Aligned Countries
Colombo, 1976

NAC/CONF.5/S/RES.2

Original: English

SUPPORT AND SOLIDARITY FUND FOR THE LIBERATION OF SOUTHERN AFRICA

The Fifth Conference of the Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in Colombo, Sri Lanka, from 16 to 19 August 1976,

Considering the growth of the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe for national liberation in defiance of savage repression and wanton killings by the racist minority regimes,

Reaffirming the firm commitment of the Non-Aligned Movement to the total emancipation of Africa,

Recognizing the urgent need for increased financial and material assistance to the oppressed people of South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe, and their liberation movements, in the present stage of their heroic struggle for the liquidation of colonialism and racism, and the exercise of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence,

Recalling that the Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Algiers in 1973, had decided to establish a Support and Solidarity Fund for Southern Africa,

Considering that this Fund should be urgently reactivated and promoted as a concrete manifestation of the solidarity of the Non-Aligned Movement with the oppressed peoples of Southern Africa and their legitimate struggle,

1. Invites all Non-Aligned countries to contribute generously to the Support and Solidarity Fund for Southern Africa and to inform all Member States through the Chairman of their contributions;

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2. Authorizes and requests the Chairman of the Non-Aligned Group at the United Nations to further convene a pledging conference, during the Thirty-first session of the General Assembly, to receive pledges of contributions to the Fund by the Non-Aligned countries from those delegations not in a position to do so at this Conference.



Fifth Conference of Heads
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of Non-Aligned Countries
Colombo, 1976

NAC/CONF.5/S/RES.3

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

NAMIBIA

The Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries meeting in Colombo (Sri Lanka) from 16 to 19 August 1976,

Recalling resolution number 5 on Namibia adopted at the Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries held in Algiers from 5 to 9 September 1973,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966 which terminated South Africa's mandate over the territory of Namibia and resolution 2248 (S-V) of 19 May 1967, and subsequent resolutions on Namibia including resolution 3399 (XXX) of 26 November 1975,

Recalling all relevant Security Council resolutions, in particular resolution 385 of 30 January 1976 which demands that South Africa urgently makes a solemn declaration for the holding of free elections in Namibia under the United Nations supervision and control,

Recalling the Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice of June 1971 which put South Africa under obligation to withdraw from Namibia,

Gravely concerned at South Africa's militarization of Namibia, and the use of that territory as a base for attacking neighbouring African countries as evidenced by the condemnation of South Africa by the Security Council for her aggression against the Peoples Republic of Angola and the Republic of Zambia.

1. Strongly condemns the continued illegal occupation of Namibia by the South African régime which has militarized the international territory in order to repress the indigenous people of Namibia and has used Namibia as a base for launching military attacks against neighbouring African States, especially Zambia and Angola, thus constituting a threat to international peace and security;

2. Commends the advance of the heroic struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of their authentic national liberation movement, SWAPO, for their inalienable right to self-determination and national independence, and pledges to increase political and diplomatic support, material and financial assistance to SWAPO to enable it to effectively prosecute the struggle for national liberation;

3. Denounces the so-called constitutional talks arranged by the racist régime in order to perpetuate its domination of the territory with the regimented collaboration of tribal chiefs, and calls upon the international community to refrain from according any recognition to any puppet régime which the racists may install in Namibia; and declares that any meaningful talks for the transference of power can only be with the genuine representatives of the Namibian people, SWAPO, under the auspices of the United Nations;

4. Calls upon the Security Council to live up to its resolution 385 of 30 January 1976 which calls, inter alia, for the holding of free elections in Namibia under the supervision and control of the United Nations and that in the event of non-compliance by South Africa of the provisions of resolution 385, the Security Council will meet again to consider appropriate measures including recourse to Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter;

5. Mandates the current Chairman of the Non-Aligned Conference to bring this resolution to the attention of the Security Council when it meets again to consider the question of Namibia on or before 31 August 1976.



Fifth Conference of Heads
of State or Government
of Non-Aligned Countries
Colombo, 1976

NAC/CONF.5/5/RES. 4

Original: ENGLISH

RESOLUTION ON NON-RECOGNITION OF SOUTH AFRICAN BANTUSTANS

The Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries meeting in Colombo from 16-19 August, 1976,

Considering that the Pretoria regime is accelerating its policy of Bantustanisation, the cornerstone of apartheid designed to ensure the balkanisation, tribal fragmentation and fratricidal conflict in South Africa to the benefit of white supremacy;

Reaffirming the sacred commitment of the Non-Aligned Movement to the principles of territorial and national integrity of all territories under foreign domination and fighting for liberation and self-determination,

Recalling relevant resolutions of the Non-Aligned Movement, the O.A.U. and the United Nations against the Bantustan policy,

1. Reaffirms the Movement's condemnation and rejection of the Bantustan policy and urges all Member States to refrain from establishing contact with the emissaries of the so-called Bantu Homelands;
2. Urges all States and commits Member States of the Movement not to accord recognition to any Bantustan, in particular, the Transkei whose so-called independence is scheduled for 26 October, 1976;
3. Declares that violation of this collective commitment by any Member State will be seen as a betrayal of not only the fighting people of South Africa but the entire Movement;
4. Commits the diplomatic representatives of Non-Aligned Countries throughout the world to wage a concerted campaign to dissuade all United Nations Member States from recognizing this fraudulent pseudo-independence.

CBO.76-782



Fifth Conference of Heads
of State or Government
of Non-Aligned Countries
Colombo, 1976

NAC/CONF.5/S/RES.5

Original: ENGLISH

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION AND APARTHEID
ON THE AFRICAN CONTINENT:

The Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned States Convened in Colombo over the period 16-19 August 1976.

Recalling the resolutions of the Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned States and Conferences of their Ministers for Foreign Affairs,

Recalling further the United Nations resolutions condemning racism, racial discrimination and apartheid,

Lauding the heroic deeds of the African Peoples to complement their freedom and independence, and hailing the struggle of the Organization of African Unity and its leadership of the African struggle,

Having examined the aggravation of the situation in parts of the African continent and the continuation of the colonialist settlers aggression, and the racist practices perpetrated by the racist regimes in Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa,

Being of the opinion that such state constitutes an international violation of the United Nations Charter, the United Nations resolutions and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and that its continuance threatens international security and peace,

Noting in particular the resolutions of the General Assembly No. 2106 A adopted at its twentieth session and Nos. 3057 and 3068 taken at its twenty-eighth session relating to the decade for action to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination and to the Convention on the elimination of all forms of Racial Discrimination and the Convention considering apartheid as a crime.

Decides:

1. To redouble providing support and solidarity to the peoples of the African continent in their struggle against colonialism, imperialism and the settlement of foreign colonists.

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2. To stress the rights of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa in their homelands and to provide the utmost assistance to those peoples in order to continue the struggle, and to support the endeavours of the Organization of African Unity, particularly the African States adjoining those regimes, towards the attainment of that goal.
3. That it is necessary to enforce fully all the binding resolutions of the Security Council relating to the imposition of sanctions on the racist regime in Rhodesia, by all the Member States of the United Nations, particularly the industrial States, in compliance with their obligations under the charter.
4. To urge all the Member States of the United Nations, particularly the western industrial States which maintain economic, diplomatic, consular, cultural and military relations with the ruling racist regime in South Africa, to sever these relations in compliance with the United Nations resolutions calling for such severance, and to refrain from providing any economic, diplomatic, or military support to the said regime.
5. To provide the utmost possible economic, political and mass media support to the States adjoining Rhodesia and South Africa, particularly to Mozambique, Zambia and Angola, and assist them in surmounting the consequences of their enforcement of the binding sanctions resolutions adopted by the Security Council, and enabling them to face up to the racist regimes in Rhodesia and South Africa and to hold up against them.
6. To continue the struggle of the non-aligned States against racial discrimination and apartheid and support the efforts of the United Nations to make a success of the Decade to Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.
7. To urge the Member States of the United Nations to sign and ratify the convention of the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination and the convention considering apartheid as a punishable crime.



Fifth Conference of Heads
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of Non-Aligned Countries
Colombo, 1976

NAC/CONF.5/S/RES. 6

Original: ENGLISH

APARTHEID IN SPORTS

The Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in Colombo from 16-19 August 1976,

Recalling the Resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly on Apartheid in sports,

Fully endorsing the Olympic principle of non-discrimination in sports,

Recognizing the importance of the boycott of South African sports teams, selected on the basis of Apartheid, in the international campaign against Apartheid,

Commending all governments, sports bodies and individual sportsmen who have boycotted South African sports teams,

Welcoming the proposal made by Prime Minister Michael Manley of Jamaica for an International Convention against Apartheid in Sports,

Noting that this proposal has been endorsed by the United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid, and the Organisation of African Unity, as well as the International Seminar for the Eradication of Apartheid and in Support of the Struggle for Liberation in South Africa, held in Havana in May 1976.

Considering that effective measures must be taken, as matter of priority during the Decade for Action against Racism and Racial Discrimination, to abolish Apartheid in all fields,

1. Calls on all governments, sports bodies and individual sportsmen to boycott all sports exchanges with South Africa;
2. Endorses the proposal by the Prime Minister of Jamaica as a declaration of this Conference;
3. Requests the Non-Aligned Group at the United Nations to give urgent consideration to the formulation of an International Convention against Apartheid in Sports for approval by the General Assembly.

ANNEX

Extract from Programme of Action adopted by the International Seminar on the Eradication of Apartheid and in support of the Struggle for Liberation in South Africa, held at Havana, from 24 to 28 May 1976

V. Apartheid and Sports

39. The Seminar salutes the gallant and courageous stand by sportsmen inside South Africa who are campaigning for non-racialism in sport.

40. The Seminar commends the activities and actions of the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa, the South Africa Non-Racial Olympics Committee and other bodies which have tried to isolate South Africa from all sporting competitions so long as South Africa practises the policy of apartheid in breach of the principles enshrined in the Olympic Charter.

41. The Seminar commends the proposal of the Prime Minister of Jamaica, the Right Honourable Michael Manley, that the General Assembly of the United Nations prepare an international convention on apartheid in sport. Such a convention would include an obligation by States to impose sanctions against sporting teams and organizations whose members collectively or individually participate in sports activities in South Africa or against teams from South Africa. Sanctions would include:

- (a) Refusal to provide financial assistance or donations in kind to such teams or individuals;
- (b) Withdrawal of access to national sporting facilities to such teams or individuals;
- (c) Denial and withdrawal of national sporting honours or awards to such teams or individuals;
- (d) Action to render automatically null and void all professional sporting contracts which do not specifically exclude competitions in South Africa;
- (e) Non-recognition by States parties to this convention of national sporting bodies which do not adopt the convention as part of their constitution.

Until the adoption of the convention, these principles are recommended by the Seminar to States and Governments as a Declaration from the Seminar.

42. The Seminar notes the call of the Supreme Council for Sport in Africa for action against New Zealand which is intending to permit its national rugby team to go to South Africa later this year. The Seminar urgently calls upon the New Zealand Government to act immediately to stop all sport exchanges with South Africa and urges all Governments and organizations to support this call. If New Zealand fails to act along these lines such failure will result in appropriate international action from all those opposed to collaboration with apartheid sport.

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Annex

Page 2

43. The Seminar condemns States and sportsmen who participate in the so-called multinational games in South Africa or tour South Africa under all-expenses-paid trips financed by the South African régime. Any attempt by the "bantustans" to establish sporting links with the outside world must be opposed.

44. The Seminar applauds those sporting codes where the membership of racist South Africa has been terminated or suspended. Any attempt to obtain an international foothold must be opposed. South Africa's plans to establish a "hospitality centre" in Montreal during the 1976 Olympic Games could have serious consequences for the Games themselves, as such a centre would be a vehicle for propaganda for white South Africa.

45. Sportsmen and others are invited to support the decision of the non-racial sporting bodies inside South Africa for recognition as authentic sporting bodies and the South Africa Council of Sport as the representative body for South Africa. Strong support should be provided for the people of Namibia and Zimbabwe to assist them in founding independent sports bodies for those countries, so that they may take their rightful place in the international sporting community.



Fifth Conference of Heads
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Colombo, 1976

NAC/CONF.5/S/RES. 7

Original: ENGLISH

Comorian Island of Mayotte

The Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries meeting in ordinary session at Colombo (Sri Lanka) from 16 to 19 August 1976,

Recalling that in the referendum on 22 December 1974 the people of the Republic of the Comoros as a whole expressed the wish, by an overwhelming majority, to accede to independence in political unity and with territorial integrity;

Noting with satisfaction the admission of the Republic of the Comoros to membership of the United Nations on 12 November 1975;

Recalling that in the admission of that State due respect was paid to the political unity and the integrity of the national Comorian territory of the independent Republic of the Comoros;

Welcoming with satisfaction the admission, at this fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, of the State of the Comoros to the Non-Aligned Group;

Considering that the self-styled referendums imposed upon the inhabitants of the Comorian island of Mayotte constitute an aggression against the Comorian people as a whole and a violation of the respect of the sovereignty of the independent State of the Comoros;

Considering that the setting up of military bases in the Indian Ocean by France and by all the other imperialist Powers, particularly on the Comorian soil of Mayotte, amounts to flagrant aggression against the independent States of Africa and Asia;

1. Condemns the self-styled referendums of 8 February and 11 April 1976, which it considers null and void, and rejects in advance:

(1) any other kind of referendum or consultation which may be subsequently organized in the Comorian territory of Mayotte;

(2) any law or regulation passed by a French legislative or governmental authority aimed at legalizing any sort of French colonial presence in the Comorian territory of Mayotte;

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2. Demands that France should respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the young State of the Comoros and immediately withdraw its military occupation troops from the Comorian island of Mayotte;
 3. Invites the President in office of the non-aligned countries to approach the French Government immediately through its Embassy at Colombo, with a view to stopping the process it has embarked upon to give the Comorian island of Mayotte a special status, in order to create conditions favourable to the re-establishment of the dialogue between the parties concerned;
 4. Appeals urgently to all the members of the Non-Aligned Group to approach the French Government jointly and severally with a view to inducing it to abandon once and for all its plan to separate the Comorian island of Mayotte from the Republic of the Comoros;
 5. Fully supports the action of OAU with regard to the setting up of a Sub-Committee of seven States responsible for studying and preparing any strategies and measures calculated to encourage a quick settlement of the problem of the Comorian island of Mayotte;
 6. Decides to pursue this question and to include it permanently on the agenda of its meetings at all levels;
 7. Appeals urgently to all the members of the Non-Aligned Group individually to provide technical and material assistance to the State of the Comoros to enable it to cope with its serious difficulties.
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Fifth Conference of Heads
of State or Government
of Non-Aligned Countries
Colombo, 1976

NAC/CONF.5/S/RES. 8

Original: ENGLISH

RESOLUTION ON THE MIDDLE EAST

The Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned countries meeting in Colombo, Sri Lanka from 15-19 August 1976,

In keeping with the principles and objectives of non-alignment and the principles and objectives of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the indissoluble bonds of the Non-Aligned countries and their commitment to the objectives of their common struggle for peace, justice and progress,

Convinced of the role of non-alignment in directing the evolution of the world, away from the path of polarization and free of the evils of aggression, racism, neo-colonialism and all attempts at domination and exploitation,

Recalling the Declaration of the Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned countries meeting in Algiers in 1973 and the resolutions of the Summit and Ministerial Conferences of the Non-Aligned countries on the Israeli occupation of the Arab territories in June 1967, the last being resolution 8 adopted by the Foreign Ministers' Conference in Lima (Peru) in August 1975,

Deeply concerned with the increasing deterioration of the situation in the Middle East following Israel's expansionist policy of aggression and its refusal to implement the resolutions of the United Nations,

Denouncing all attempts to maintain a state of "no war no peace" in the Middle East which is a serious threat to any possibility of establishing a just and lasting peace in the area thereby endangering world peace, security and stability,

Denouncing all attempts to force a fait accompli and all the policies of aggression, exploitation, domination, repression and terrorism on which the Zionist policy is founded,

Condemning all measures taken by Israel in the occupied Arab territories to change the demographic and geographical aspects of those territories, to establish colonies of settlements thereon and to despoil their cultural aspects, in particular those measures and plans of a racist nature.

Reaffirming that a just and lasting peace in the Middle East cannot be attained without Israel's withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied since 1967 and the Palestinian people's exercise of all their legitimate rights, particularly the right to return to their homeland and to recover their properties in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations as well as their right to self-determination and their right to set up their independent State,

1. Reaffirms the Non-Aligned countries' pledge to support the right of the Arab people and to give material and moral assistance to the front line countries and to the Palestinian people in their just struggle to recover all their occupied territories and national rights.

2. Sets up a Committee (composed of Non-Aligned countries) to find practical means of assisting the Arab countries and peoples under the yoke of Israeli occupation.

3. Reaffirms that a just and lasting peace in the Middle East must be based on the following:

(a) the total and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from all the Arab territories occupied since June 1967;

(b) the Palestinian people's recovery of their national rights and the exercise of these rights, particularly that of establishing their independent State.

4. Reaffirms international resolutions stipulating that the only proper means of satisfying the basic demands mentioned in operative paragraph (3) calls for the use of all effective means to achieve a just and lasting peace in the Middle East,

5. Calls upon the Non-Aligned countries and peoples to adopt a firm stand against Israel's obstinacy and its endeavours to maintain the state of "no war no peace" and notes that these attempts constitute a threat to the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East and a grave danger to world peace, security and stability,

6. Calls upon all States and peoples to give their full support to the Arab countries facing Israeli aggression, in their struggle to put an immediate end to this aggression,

7. Denounces the countries which are providing Israel with assistance, weapons and means of slaughter and destruction and considers that the real objective behind overflowing Israel with such massive quantities of arms is to consolidate it as a colonialist and racist base in Africa, Asia and the Third World in general,

8. Calls upon all States to stop all the military, human and material assistance which encourage Israel to pursue its occupation of the Arab territories, and declares that continued support to Israel from those States would force the Non-Aligned countries into adopting a new stand in respect of them.

9. Condemns the collusion between Israel and South Africa confirmed by the similarity of their policies of aggression and racism as well as their collaboration in all fields with a view to threatening African and Arab security and independence,
10. Reaffirms that the Geneva Convention on the Protection of Civilian Persons in Times of War applies to the situation prevailing in the occupied Arab territories and calls upon the parties to the Convention to implement it by forcing Israel to put it into effect and stop all Acts that are a violation to the Convention,
11. Condemns the expansionist policy of Israel and its measures aiming at the annexation of territories by force, the alteration of their geographical, demographic and economic features and the destruction of their cultural aspects; declares that all these measures are null and void; and demands that Israel puts an end to them forthwith,
12. Condemns Israel for persisting in its policy of forcing a fait accompli and for establishing colonies of settlements on Palestinian and all occupied Arab territories which is inconsistent with the principles of International Law, particularly that of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territories by force and which constitutes an obstacle to a just settlement of the Middle East question,
13. Condemns Israel's measures to exploit and despoil the natural resources of the occupied Arab territories, and calls upon all States to refrain forthwith from assisting Israel in its exploitation of Arab resources ,
14. Holds Israel responsible for all its measures designed to alter, exploit and despoil the occupied Arab territories,
15. Calls upon the non-aligned countries which have not yet severed diplomatic, economic and other relations with Israel to do so in view of Israel's continued refusal to comply with the resolutions of the United Nations and its persistence in pursuing its settlers and expansionist policy of aggression as well as its defiance of world public opinion,
16. Calls upon non-aligned countries to take up all effective measures at the widest possible international scale in the United Nations and its Agencies as well as in the various international Organizations and Conferences with a view to increasing pressures on Israel, including the possibility of depriving it from its membership to these bodies should the need arise.



Fifth Conference of Heads
of State or Government
of Non-Aligned Countries
Colombo, 1976

NAC/CONF.5/S/RES. 9

Original: ENGLISH

The Question of Palestine

The Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned countries meeting in Colombo, Sri Lanka, from 16 to 19 August 1976:

Recalling the previous resolutions of the Non-Aligned Conferences on the question of Palestine, and the explosive situation resulting from Israel's persistence in usurping Palestine and its continuous denial of the national rights of the Palestinian people recognized by the world community as represented by the United Nations, which constitute a threat to the security and territorial integrity of the Non-Aligned countries and to international peace and security,

Reaffirming the legitimacy of the Palestinian people's struggle against colonialism, Zionism and racism by all possible means, in accordance with the principles of the United Nations, with a view to recovering their inalienable national rights, a struggle which is considered an integral part of the international liberation movement,

Reiterating further that the Palestine issue is the essence of the conflict with Zionism,

Asserting that Israel's persistence in occupying Palestine and its continuous denial of the Palestinian people's inalienable national rights, as well as its rejection of the United Nations' relevant resolutions, in particular United Nations General Assembly resolution 3236 adopted in its Twenty-Ninth Session, is inadmissible and constitutes a **flagrant** violation of the principles of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration on Human Rights as well as a serious threat to world peace,

Considering that Israel's refusal to co-operate with the Committee of Twenty set up by the United Nations General Assembly resolution 3376(XXX) to ensure that the Palestinian people exercise their inalienable national rights as provided for by

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United Nations General Assembly resolution 3236 confirms Israel's persistence in its flagrant defiance of the will of the international community and its refusal to abide by United Nations resolutions,

Considering that Israel's continued membership in the United Nations is in contradiction with its Charter and encourages Israel to ignore its resolutions and to act in collusion with the various aggressive, racist and expansionist regimes,

Reaffirming the United Nations General Assembly resolution 3379 dated 10 November 1975, which views Zionism as a form of racism and racial discrimination,

Condemning Israel's racist, expansionist, terrorist policy and its attempts to Judaize Arab territories, particularly in the cities of Jerusalem and Hebron, and the sacred shrines therein,

Reaffirming that the racist rule in occupied Palestine, in Zimbabwe, Namibia and Apartheid (South Africa) proceeds from the same imperialist source and is organically linked to that policy which aims at the repression of man's freedom and is an affront to his dignity,

Considering that by maintaining political, economic, technical and other relations with Israel helps it to continue its usurpation of Palestine, to persist in ignoring international will as well as United Nations resolutions, and encourages it to pursue its expansionist racist policy which is essentially founded on aggression,

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

Recalling the 1949 Geneva Conventions on the Protection of Civilian Persons in Times of War, and stressing the fact that it should be applied by the Zionist Israeli occupation authorities,

Deploing the non-implementation of the resolution adopted by the Fourth Summit Conference of the Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned countries held in Algiers which, in its operative paragraph 8, calls on the Member States that still maintained relations with Israel to sever them at diplomatic, economic, military and cultural levels, as well as in the fields of sea and air communication, in accordance with Chapter Seven of the United Nations Charter,

Decides:

1. To reaffirm its total and effective support to the Palestinian people in their legitimate struggle to recover their inalienable national rights in Palestine, which comprise
 - (a) their right to return to their homeland and to recover their property as guaranteed by United Nations resolutions,
 - (b) their right to self-determination without any outside interference, in keeping with the principles of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration on Human Rights,
 - (c) their right to freely exercise their sovereignty over their territory,
 - (d) to establish their national independent Palestinian authority as an expression of their own will and a confirmation of their national identity;
2. To strive in all fields, at the widest international level, for the recognition and respect of the national rights of the Palestinian people, the Non-Aligned countries undertake to carry out all necessary measures to realize that objective,
3. To call upon all the Non-Aligned countries to pledge support for the Palestinian people by all possible means in their continued struggle against the Zionist racist occupation of Palestine until they fully recover their inalienable national rights, and to reaffirm that the recovery of these rights is a prerequisite to the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East,
4. To intensify co-ordination between the Non-Aligned Movement and the Palestine Liberation Organization, as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, at both bilateral and international levels, to ensure the liberation of Palestine, and that its people exercise their national rights, and to view the question of Palestine as one of the leading issues of Non-Alignment,
5. To call upon all Non-Aligned countries to adhere to all the resolutions adopted by the Summit and Ministerial Conferences of Non-Aligned countries on the question of Palestine, and to implement them as soon as possible, particularly as regards severing political, economic, cultural and technical relations with racist and Zionist Israel.
6. To call upon all Member States that have not yet taken the necessary measures to accept the representation of the Palestine Liberation Organization in their capitals to do so forthwith as a step on the path towards developing bilateral relations between Non-Aligned countries and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

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7. To condemn Israel for its constant refusal to apply United Nations resolutions and specifically those of the General Assembly's Twenty-Ninth and Thirtieth Sessions concerning the question of Palestine especially resolution 3236, which implies an explicit recognition of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people by the international community,
8. To condemn Israel's violation of human rights in occupied Palestine and its refusal to apply the 1949 Geneva Conventions, in particular the Fourth Convention on the Protection of Civilian Persons in Times of War, and its policy of Judaizing the natural and cultural features in occupied Palestine,
9. To condemn all countries that afford political, military or economic or human assistance to Israel and request them to put an immediate end to it,
10. To consider the measures taken by Israel in the Arab territories to alter the demographic, geographical, social, cultural and economic features, including steps to Judaize the cities of Jerusalem, Nazareth and the region of Galilee, as null and void, and which therefore should under no circumstances be recognized as to their substance and effects,
11. To invite the United Nations General Assembly to initiate practical measures to put an end to the non-compliance with its resolutions, with a view to safeguarding that international organization and ensuring its continued existence, and in order to avert any threat to international peace and security,
12. To call on the Non-Aligned countries to take all necessary measures to increase pressure on Israel in the United Nations and its specialized agencies, including the possibility of depriving it of its membership, if necessary,
13. To urge all Non-Aligned countries to implement operative paragraph 12 by mandating their Foreign Ministers to fully co-ordinate their action with the Palestine Liberation Organization during the examination of the question of Palestine at the Thirty-First Session of the United Nations General Assembly,
14. To put the question of Palestine on the Agenda of the forthcoming Sixth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned countries.



Fifth Conference of Heads
of State or Government
of Non-Aligned Countries
Colombo, 1976

NAC/CONF.5/S/RES. 10

Original: ENGLISH

REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS COMMITTEE ON THE
EXERCISE OF THE INALIENABLE RIGHTS OF THE
PALESTINIAN PEOPLE

The Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries:

Having considered the Report of the "United Nations Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People", established in accordance with United Nations resolution 3376 (XXX) - document S/12090,

1. Affirms the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination, including the right of return and the right to national independence and the establishment of its independent, sovereign State in Palestine, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations;
2. Endorses the Report of the Committee;
3. Requests the representatives of the Non-Aligned countries in the United Nations to support the Report in the Thirty First Session of the General Assembly;
4. Appeals to the General Assembly to endorse the Report and urges the competent bodies of the United Nations to take immediate action in accordance with the programme of implementation recommended by the Committee;
5. Requests the Co-ordinating Bureau to take the necessary steps for the implementation of the present Resolution.

INDIAN OCEAN PEACE ZONE PROPOSAL

The Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries meeting in Colombo from 16th August 1976 to 19th August, 1976,

Recalling that the proposal to establish a Zone of Peace in the Indian Ocean, initiated at the Third Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries in Lusaka and further developed at the Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries in Algiers and by the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries in Lima, invokes and upholds the cardinal principles of Non-Alignment including true independence and peaceful co-existence and is fully consistent with the Charter of the United Nations,

Reaffirming United Nations General Assembly Resolution 2932 (XXVI) declaring the Indian Ocean for all time a Zone of Peace, as well as Resolutions 2992 (XXVII), 3080 (XXVIII), 3259 (XXIX) and 3468 (XXX),

Recalling UNGA Resolution 2832 (XXVI) which inter alia calls upon the littoral and hinterland states of the Indian Ocean, the permanent members of the Security Council and other 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 co-operation,

Noting that the implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace is intended to preserve unaffected the right to free and unimpeded use of the zone by the vessels of all nations in conformity with international law subject only to certain limitations on the use of the zone by warships and military aircraft for any threat or use of force against the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of any littoral or hinterland State of the Indian Ocean is a contravention of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Convinced that the escalation and expansion of great Power military and naval presence in the Indian Ocean and its natural extension in the form of bases, military installations and logistical supply facilities and the disposition of nuclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction, constitute a real threat not only to the peace, freedom, security and territorial integrity of the littoral and hinterland States but also to world peace in general,

Deeply concerned that with the historic victory of the liberation struggle in Indo-China, South Asia could replace South East Asia as the Centre of great Power confrontation in Asia and that, consequently, tension and conflicts in the Indian Ocean could be intensified through an increased struggle for naval supremacy between the great Powers.

1. Notes that agreement in principle has emerged among the littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean and among Non-Aligned Countries on the convening of a Conference on the Indian Ocean in terms of United Nations General Assembly Resolution 3259 (XXIX) and Resolution 3468 (XXX), with a view to implementing the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace,
2. Regrets that despite repeated invitations, certain great Powers as well as certain major maritime Powers have not co-operated with the littoral and hinterland States and the Ad Hoc Committee in order to realize the objectives of the Declaration,
3. Strongly condemns the establishment, maintenance and expansion of foreign military bases, such as Diego Garcia, and the escalation of great Power rivalry in the Indian Ocean to the detriment of the political and economic well-being of the littoral and hinterland States, and calls for the dismantling of all such military bases,
4. Urges the littoral and hinterland states of the Indian Ocean to make sure that their facilities are not used by warships and military aircraft, especially those of the great Powers, for purposes incompatible with the sovereignty and the territorial integrity of the States of the zone or for purposes which might endanger the peace and security of the region,
5. Calls on the great Powers to desist from any activity that would obstruct the implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace; to halt the senseless escalation of their military rivalry to remove their military and naval bases, facilities and installations from the Indian Ocean and its natural extension and to cease deploying nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction in the area;
6. Decides to pursue concerted action in co-operation with the Ad Hoc Committee and the littoral and hinterland States at the Thirty-first Session of the United Nations General Assembly for the implementation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace and specifically, as a first step, the convening of a Conference on the Indian Ocean.



Fifth Conference of Heads
of State or Government
of Non-Aligned Countries
Colombo, 1976

NAC/CONF.5/S/RES.12.

Original: English

DISARMAMENT

Heads of state or Government of Non-Aligned Countries,

Having considered the problems of disarmament and in particular the adverse effects of the continuing and intensifying arms race to international peace and security and economic development,

Convinced that non-aligned countries should reinforce their activities in promoting the urgent solution of disarmament problems,

Determined to reinforce their activity towards strengthening the role and influence of the United Nations in the negotiations and in reaching the solution of disarmament issues,

Convinced that the elaboration of a comprehensive programme of agreed measures is an essential prerequisite for the opening of a process of genuine disarmament, in particular nuclear disarmament, and accomplishment of general and complete disarmament under international control,

Recalling that the non-aligned countries at their First Summit Conference had proposed the convening of a special session of the General Assembly of the United Nations on a World Disarmament Conference,

1. Call for urgent banning of the use, production and stockpiling of nuclear weapons and pending the achievement of this goal, request the nuclear powers to undertake: (a) not to use or threaten with the use of nuclear weapons against non-nuclear weapon states, (b) cessation of all nuclear weapon tests, (c) measures for gradual withdrawal of nuclear weapons from the territories of non-nuclear weapon States (d) support the creation of nuclear free zones and zones of peace and cooperation and that nuclear powers undertake to respect such zones;

2. Demand the immediate prohibition of the production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and of all other weapons of mass destruction, as well as the production and stockpiling of new weapons of mass destruction;

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Original : English

3. Request the discontinuation of the arms race, banning of the use of napalm and other incendiary weapons as well as means of warfare which are inflicting great suffering upon the civilian population;
4. Call for immediate initiation of negotiations for gradual dismantling of foreign military bases and withdrawal of military forces from foreign territories, particularly from those countries in which they are stationed against their will;
5. Call on the United Nations to convene a special session of the General Assembly with the aim to review the problem of disarmament and to promote the elaboration of a programme of priorities and measures in this field;
6. Report their call for an early agreement on the convening of the World Disarmament Conference in order to promote the solving of basic issues of general and complete disarmament under strict international control.



Fifth Conference of Heads
of State or Government
of Non-Aligned Countries
Colombo, 1976

No. NAC/CONF.5/S/RES.13

Original: ENGLISH

UNITED NATIONS.

The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned countries,

Reaffirming the dedication of their countries to the principles and objectives of the United Nations and its Charter,

Stressing that the United Nations has - in spite of tremendous difficulties, problems and pressure brought to bear against it - accomplished numerous positive results in the maintenance of international peace and security, in eliminating colonialism, in the process of solving burning international issues and developing peaceful and equitable co-operation in many areas of international relations and in promoting fundamental rights and freedoms,

Expressing their satisfaction that the United Nations having withstood the test of time and achieved almost complete universality, has turned its attention to the most urgent needs of mankind such as changing the present unequal political and economic international relations and creating a new system of world relations based on peace, justice and equality of all countries,

Recalling that the United Nations has greatly contributed to the adoption of progressive principles, in particular, those contained in the Declaration which should govern relations among all States and the definition of aggression, and others,

Emphasizing that the Non-Aligned countries have greatly contributed to such a development and orientation of the United Nations, and that they have been particularly active in opposing imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and other forms of foreign domination,

Considering that it is the paramount duty of Governments of all Member States to actively promote the realization of principles and goals of the United Nations and to protect its standing in the world community,

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1. Express their readiness to continue with their efforts to further the role and strength and effectiveness of the United Nations in world affairs. They are convinced that the United Nations should be universally supported as the principal democratic instrument of equitable and peaceful co-operation among States and call on all States to contribute to that end;
2. Resolutely oppose the organized campaigns and various forms of pressure and threats aimed at discrediting the whole system of the United Nations as well as tendencies and attempts to bypass or limit the participation of the United Nations in solving international problems of concern to all countries;
3. Deeply concerned over the non-implementation of numerous decisions of the United Nations due, in particular, to the refusal of some Member States to abide by them, and even at their persistent violation of both the basic principles and decisions of the United Nations, and call on all Member States to fully co-operate in implementing those decisions;
4. Stressing the importance of the further strengthening of the role of the General Assembly, they believe that the General Assembly should become even more a forum for the determination of the basic principles and methods of settling vital international problems;
5. Call on the Security Council to undertake appropriate and effective measures, in conformity with the responsibilities assigned to it under the United Nations Charter, to strengthen international peace and security and in particular to act against aggression, foreign occupation, intervention and interference, racism and apartheid and for a just settlement of international crises in conformity with the principles and objectives of the United Nations, taking into due account the relevant resolutions adopted by the General Assembly. In this context they firmly believe that the veto should not be used for the purpose of blocking and preventing indispensable actions, including sanctions against flagrant violations of United Nations principles and decisions;
6. Considering that the United Nations should without delay achieve universality, they extend their full support to the immediate admission of Angola and Viet-Nam to United Nations membership;
7. Note with satisfaction that the General Assembly at its thirtieth session decided by Resolution 3499 (XXX) to reconvene an enlarged Special Committee on the Charter of

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the United Nations and on the strengthening of the role of the Organization. They request all Non-Aligned countries to co-ordinate their views and to make proposals to the Committee with the objective of promoting action to enhance the ability of the United Nations to achieve its purposes.



Fifth Conference of Heads
of State or Government
of Non-Aligned Countries
Colombo, 1976

NAC/CONF.5/S/RES.14

Original: ENGLISH

THE USE OF VETO

The Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries meeting in Colombo, Sri Lanka, from 16 August to 19 August 1976

Bearing in mind the resolution adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State or Government of the Organization of African Unity held in Port Louis, Mauritius, from 24 June to 3 July 1976,

Reaffirming its support for the United Nations Charter, for the Declaration of Human Rights and for the principle of the right to self-determination,

Recognizing that there are peoples still suffering under the yoke of colonialism and foreign domination whose right to self-determination and independence are impeded by the use of veto by some permanent members of the Security Council,

Recognizing that the current international situation requires the reconsideration of the United Nations Charter,

Convinced that the safeguarding of international peace and security should be the responsibility of all United Nations Member States, in accordance with the universality of the Organization, and in order to apply the principle of equality among States,

1. Reaffirms that the safeguarding of peace and security is a crucial international responsibility which requires the effective participation of all the countries and peoples of the world within the context of the United Nations resolutions on the reinforcing of international peace and security,
2. Considers that the hegemony of the Big Powers within the Security Council and their use of the veto have diminished the prestige of the United Nations and the importance of its resolutions vis-a-vis the international community,
3. Calls upon all United Nations Member States to direct all their efforts towards the reconsideration of the United Nations Charter,

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particularly as regards the right of veto, enjoyed by the permanent members of the Security Council,

4. Requests all Non-Aligned Member Countries to strive for the amendment of the United Nations Charter with a view to safeguarding their interests and attaining their aspirations, and in order to implement the principle of equality among all United Nations Member States.



Fifth Conference of Heads
of State or Government
of Non-Aligned Countries
Colombo, 1976

NAC/CONF.5/S/RES.15

Original: ENGLISH

RESOLUTION ON ANGOLA'S APPLICATION FOR
UNITED NATIONS MEMBERSHIP

The Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries meeting in Colombo from 16 to 19 August, 1976.

Having noted with indignation the stand taken by the United States of America at the United Nations Security Council on the application submitted by the People's Republic of Angola for admission to the United Nations;

Recalling the spirit of the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as well as the inalienable Principle of Self-Determination, equality and sovereignty of States;

Considering the right of all peoples to safeguard and consolidate their hardwon independence and sovereignty as well as their territorial integrity;

Considering that the People's Republic of Angola is a full member of the OAU and of the Non-Aligned Movement, and has been accorded de jure recognition by more than two-thirds of United Nations Member States;

Considering further that the veto of the United States of America against the admission of the People's Republic of Angola to the United Nations constitutes a violation of the spirit of the United Nations Charter and complete disregard for the principle of universality, thus constituting a challenge to all member States of the Non-Aligned Movement;

1. Strongly condemns the anachronistic stand taken by the United States of America which flouts the fundamental principles of international law as reflected by the inadmissibility of interference in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Angola;

2. Calls on all member States of the Non-Aligned Movement to support collectively Angola's application for membership to the United Nations;

3. Urgently appeals to all member States of the United Nations to support the application for membership submitted by the People's Republic of Angola to the United Nations.



Fifth Conference of Heads
of State or Government
of Non-Aligned Countries
Colombo, 1976

NAC/CONF.5/S/RES. 16

Original: ENGLISH

PRESS AGENCIES POOL

The Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries

Recalling the relevant provisions of the action programme for economic co-operation adopted by the Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries at Algiers in September, 1973,

Taking note of Resolution VI of the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries in Lima in 1975 in which the results achieved in promoting co-operation among Non-Aligned countries in the field of mass communications including commencement of a pool of News Agencies of Non-Aligned countries starting operation in January 1975 were noted with satisfaction, and Tunisia was appointed as co-ordinating country in this area to further stimulate the encouraging results already obtained.

Recalling with appreciation the report and recommendations of the International Symposium on the ways to develop information between Non-Aligned countries held in Tunis in March, 1976,

Noting with appreciation the important decisions taken at the meeting of the Information Ministers of the Non-Aligned countries held at New Delhi from 8 to 13 July 1976 which constitute a significant step forward in co-operation among Non-Aligned countries in the field of information and mass media,

Strongly convinced of the need to set up a Co-ordination Council of Non-Aligned countries at governmental level for devising measures for co-operation and co-ordination in this area,

Affirming the determination of the Non-Aligned countries to intensify mutual co-operation in this field,

1. Welcomes and endorses the Declaration and the decisions of the New Delhi Ministerial Conference of Non-Aligned countries as an important step towards further co-operation among Non-Aligned countries in establishing a balanced and equitable distribution of news and information to the peoples of the world,

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2. Approves the constitution of the Press Agencies Pool of the Non-Aligned countries and the formation of its 15-member Co-ordination Committee as decided. The Co-ordination Committee may co-opt further members to increase its effectiveness as considered necessary,
3. Adopts the Action Plan for Co-operation in the field of information and mass media as contained in the resolution in Document A/12 adopted by the Ministerial Conference of Non-Aligned Countries at New Delhi after having reviewed the recommendations of the Tunis Symposium,
4. Endorses the setting up of a co-ordination council composed of representatives at governmental level to review implementation of the decisions taken so far in the field of news dissemination and to take decisions regarding the convening of further meetings and consultations at political, official and expert levels for promoting co-operation in different fields of information and mass media,
5. Decides that the inter-governmental co-ordination council would be a 15-member body on the basis of geographic representation, continuity and rotation and would be composed of the following members for its first term of three years until the next Summit Conference. The meetings of the co-ordination council should be open to any other Non-Aligned country wishing to attend,
6. Endorses the setting up of a 12-member committee of experts which will hold its first meeting in Baghdad for consideration of cable tariffs and improvement of mutual communication facilities with the terms of reference as contained in Document A/5 of the Ministerial Conference of Non-Aligned Countries held at New Delhi,
7. Urges the earliest possible implementation of the foregoing decisions.



Fifth Conference of Heads
of State or Government
of Non-Aligned Countries
Colombo, 1976

NAC/CONF.5/S/RES. 17

Original: ENGLISH

RESTITUTION OF ART TREASURES AND ANCIENT MANUSCRIPTS
TO THE COUNTRIES FROM WHICH THEY HAVE BEEN LOOTED

The Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in Colombo, Sri Lanka, from 16 to 19 August 1976

Reaffirming the principles of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights and the African Cultural Convention on the rights of States to recover the art treasures and manuscripts looted from them,

Referring to the UNESCO Convention (by UNESCO) on 14 November 1970 at its Sixteenth Session,

Convinced of the right of States to recover their art treasures and manuscripts which are part of their cultural heritage,

1. Recalls the terms of the resolution adopted by the VIIth Islamic Conference of Foreign Ministers, held in Istanbul (Turkey),
2. Reaffirms the terms of the United Nations General Assembly resolution 3187 (XXVIII) and General Assembly resolution 3391 (XXX) concerning the restitution of works of art and manuscripts to the countries from which they have been looted,
3. Requests urgently all States in possession of works of art and manuscripts to restore them promptly to their countries of origin,
4. Requests the Panel of Experts appointed by UNESCO which is entrusted with the task of restoring those works of art and manuscripts to their original owners, to take the necessary measures to that effect.



Fifth Conference of Heads
of State or Government
of Non-Aligned Countries
Colombo, 1976

NAC/CONF.5/S/RES.18

REMEMBRANCE OF MARTYRS

The Fifth Conference of the Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries held in Colombo,

Recalling the acts of repression and the savage massacre perpetrated by the racist regime in South Africa against the citizens of Soweto and the suburbs of Johannesburg during June 1976,

Lauding the Security Council resolution No. 392 (1976) which condemned that massacre and denounced the racist regime in South Africa for that crime.

Vigorously condemns the racist regime in South Africa, denounces its barbaric acts, demands the implementation of all United Nations resolutions taken against it and the imposition of sanctions against that regime, calls for support of the solidarity of non-aligned States against that malicious regime, and calls upon the Member States of the United Nations which still maintain diplomatic, economic, consular and cultural relations with that regime to sever those relations and put an end to all forms of co-operation therewith.

Pays tribute to the heroic deeds of all the freedom-loving martyrs who fell victims to the wanton criminality and the wilful murder in that massacre.

Pays tribute also to all the freedom-loving martyrs in Palestine, Chile, Angola, Mozambique, Viet-nam, Laos, Cambodia and the world at large, and solemnly calls for perpetuating the memory of S.W.R.D. Bandaranaike, Patrice Lumumba, Eduardo Mondlane, Amlicar Cabral and Salvador Allende, hails their sacrifice for justice and human dignity, and glorifies their heroic deeds and revolt against tyranny. They are the trailblazers of freedom, the symbol of sacrifice, and an illuminating light for the oppressed peoples which follow in their steps to rid the coming generations of oppression and darkness.



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Fifth Conference of Heads
of State or Government
of Non-Aligned Countries
Colombo, 1976

NAC/CONF.5/S/RES.19

Original: ENGLISH

THE QUESTION OF KOREA

The Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries held in Colombo from 16-19 August, 1976 paid deep attention to the fact that Korea remains divided for a long time, where tension is aggravated every day and a critical situation in which a new war may break out any moment has been created.

Today the imperialists have turned South Korea into a military base for aggression and a base for nuclear attack, by extensively introducing into South Korea more and more armed forces and mass destruction weapons, including nuclear weapons, and have created a threat of aggression against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, by stepping up war preparations and incessantly committing dangerous military provocations, saying that they will not hesitate to use even nuclear weapons.

If the imperialist manoeuvres for aggression against Korea are not foiled, war will break out in Korea, which will expand to Asia and the world.

The imperialists make unwarranted allegation that, to keep "balance of forces" among the great Powers in the Far East, it is necessary to maintain the foreign troops and foreign military bases in South Korea, and Korea should remain divided as today.

The Non-Aligned countries can not allow the imperialists to play with the destiny of small countries at their will to sacrifice them, nor can they allow any State to install military bases and interfere in the internal affairs of other States.

In South Korea which is under the foreign troops' occupation, fascist oppression prevails and the elementary democratic rights and freedom of people are ruthlessly trampled underfoot.

The Conference regards that to eliminate the tension in Korea which has reached its extreme, remove the danger of a new war and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea is an urgent task whose fulfilment brooks no further delay either

in view of the interest of world peace or in the light of the principle of national self-determination and the trend of the present time advancing toward independence and resolves:

1. The Conference holds that the imperialist manoeuvres to provoke a war in Korea should be stopped immediately; all the war equipment and weapons, including nuclear weapons, introduced in South Korea be removed; all the foreign troops be withdrawn from South Korea; the foreign military bases be dismantled and the Korean Military Armistice Agreement be replaced by a peace agreement.
2. Regarding that the reunification of Korea should be realised by the Korean people themselves through negotiations and dialogue in such modus as Great National Congress which will widely reflect all nation's will, free from any interference of outside forces, in accordance with the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity clarified in the North-South Joint Statement of July 4, 1972, the Conference expresses its firm solidarity with the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the entire Korean people in their struggle for the realization of the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.
3. In order to oppose the imperialist machination to provoke a new war in Korea, prevent any State from encouraging Korea's division hampering its reunification and help the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, the Non-Aligned Countries shall take concerted action in the international organizations and international conferences.



Fifth Conference of Heads
of State or Government
of Non-Aligned Countries
Colombo, 1976

NAC/CONF.5/S/RES.20

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Resolution on the mandate given to
the Chairman of the Conference

The Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries meeting at Colombo, Sri Lanka from 16 to 19 August 1976,

Noting with deep appreciation the excellent arrangements and the facilities provided by the Host Government, as well as the warm hospitality and friendliness of the Government and people of Sri Lanka which contributed in large measure to the success of the Conference;

Inspired by the eloquent inaugural address of the Prime Minister of Sri Lanka Her Excellency Mrs. Sirimave R.D. Bandaranaike in which she reiterated her deep commitment and dedication to the principles of Non-Alignment directed towards the achievement of progress, justice and peace in the world and to the cause of the developing countries in pursuing the attainment of their goals and objectives to secure for their peoples improved conditions of living;

Conscious of her standing in and contributions to the Non-Aligned Movement, having participated in all five Summit Meetings of the Non-Aligned Countries, co-sponsored the Second Summit and hosted the present Summit Meetings and her many successful peace initiatives including the proposal to make the Indian Ocean a Zone of Peace and her devotion to the cause of the developing countries as evidenced by her many proposals such as the establishment of a Fund for Agricultural Development, a World Fertilizer Fund, a skilled manpower pool for the developing countries, a Secretariat for the Group of 77;

Recalling that Non-Aligned Countries have made constant efforts towards peace and social justice such as the eradication of the factors of tension in the world and the creation of a new International Economic Order, through negotiations and recourse to international forums in order to promote universal détente and peaceful co-existence.

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Considering the wish expressed in the Statements of the Heads of State or Government in the course of the debates of the Fifth Conference held at Colombo, Sri Lanka that these efforts should be continued with renewed strength and vigour in all international forums.

Expresses its gratitude and admiration to the Chairman of the Summit Conference Her Excellency Mrs. Sirimavo R.D. Bandaranaike, Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, and of Foreign Affairs and Planning of Sri Lanka for the excellent manner in which she guided the deliberations of the Conference.

Entrusts its President in office with the task of presenting the deliberations and decisions of the present Conference to the 31st session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.



Fifth Conference of Heads
of State or Government
of Non-Aligned Countries
Colombo, 1976

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GENERAL

NAC/CONF.5/S/RES.21
19 August 1976

Original: ENGLISH

RESOLUTION ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A BANK OF
THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The Conference of Heads of State and Government of Non-Aligned nations,
Recalling the decisions of the Fourth Non-Aligned Conference of Heads of State
or Government and of the Non-Aligned Conferences of Foreign Ministers held in
Georgetown and Lima that financial and monetary co-operation among Non-Aligned and
other developing countries should be strengthened and developed,

Recognizing that financial and monetary co-operation among Non-Aligned and other
developing countries is a necessary aspect of economic co-operation and a practical
expression of the concept of collective self-reliance,

Conscious that the present international monetary and financial system is
controlled by and directed to serve the exclusive interests of the developed countries
to the detriment of Non-Aligned and other developing countries, and that this system
is the product of a colonial era and imperialist exploitation of the developing
countries,

Aware that monetary and financial activity in many Non-Aligned and other
developing countries is still controlled by the transnational financial corporations
of developed countries which generate and export excessive profits and control and
distort the pattern of trade and economic activity of developing countries,

Noting that Non-Aligned and other developing countries lacking the strong
bargaining mechanism of a joint banking institution have been completely denied
reciprocal access to banking and other financial business in developed countries,

Aware that the Non-Aligned and other developing countries have the capacity
and the political will to mobilize their collective strength to increase their control
over the international monetary and financial system,

Taking note that there are growing elements of financial and monetary co-operation sub-regionally, regionally and intra-regionally among Non-Aligned and developing countries, through the mechanisms of clearing and payments arrangements, co-operation among Central Banks and the links among national commercial banks,

Recognizing that economic co-operation among Non-Aligned and other developing countries must now move into the phase of implementing concrete proposals and that the national commercial banking systems of Non-Aligned and other developing countries provide a framework for the establishment of a multinational banking enterprise among developing countries,

Mindful of the economic viability of the opportunities available in the developing world which such a multinational banking enterprise could help to realize in a wide range of co-operative economic activities such as the finance of direct trade among developing countries, the building up of merchant shipping fleets, industrial and agricultural projects, deposit banking in developing and developed countries, merchant banking, stocking of commodities, short-term balance of payments facilities, and in other areas,

Mindful too of the role which such a multinational banking enterprise could play in the strengthening of developing countries' capacity to control the international monetary system and eventually in the evolution of new systems of international liquidity and reserve creation for the developing world,

Recognizing the need for the developing countries to train their own cadres in international banking, and to have an institution with the capacity to establish a strong research and development arm oriented towards promoting greater economic co-operation among developing countries,

Noting that there exists the opportunity for a multinational banking enterprise of developing countries to open up new links in trade and finance by the establishment of branch banking facilities in developing countries in competition particularly with developed country institutions and thereby providing the experience in international banking to developing countries through an institution controlled by them.

Decides that the feasibility of establishing a Bank of the Developing Countries should be studied and that a group of experts from Non-Aligned and other developing countries should be convened to examine and make recommendations on the measures and the modalities required for its establishment and operation, including the proposed statutes for such a multinational banking enterprise, and its legal status within individual countries.



Fifth Conference of Heads
of State or Government
of Non-Aligned Countries
Colombo, 1976

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GENERAL

NAC/CONF.5/S/RES.22
19 August 1976

Original: ENGLISH

RESOLUTION ON A NEW INTERNATIONAL MONETARY ORDER

The fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned countries,
Recognizing that the indiscriminate participation of developing countries in an international economic system shaped to suit the interests of developed countries constitutes a threat to the political sovereignty and economic independence of non-aligned and other developing countries,

Recognizing also that nothing symbolizes this threat more than the general acceptance of national currencies of key developed countries as international reserves, thereby conferring unwarranted economic power upon the countries issuing these currencies, freeing them from the economic and adjustment disciplines that bind all other countries, and ensuring a haphazard growth of global liquidity on a basis unrelated to need,

Noting that the attempt to control global liquidity through the SDR has been frustrated by the liquidity explosion of recent years in the form of reserve currencies, of which only a modest fraction accrued to developing countries, and whose unrestrained expansion, as permitted by the present international monetary non system, effectively rules out the SDR from becoming the principal reserve asset as desired by the international community,

Accepting that the evolution towards a New International Monetary Order consistent with the New International Economic Order requires a judicious exercise of countervailing power by Non-Aligned and other developing countries,

1. Resolves to work towards a countervailing currency backed by the economic potential of Non-Aligned and other developing countries;
2. Resolves also that the technical studies necessary to implement this decision be undertaken under the direction of a Conference of Finance Ministers of Non-Aligned and other developing countries.



Fifth Conference of Heads
of State or Government
of Non-Aligned Countries
Colombo, 1976

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19 August 1976

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RESOLUTION ON ECONOMIC RELATIONS BETWEEN THE DEVELOPING
STATES AND THE DEVELOPED STATES

The Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries meeting in Colombo from
16 - 19 August 1976,

Having due regard to the principles of justice and equality in relations among all nations, and recalling that the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order constitutes the basis for economic relations among all nations and peoples,

Being guided by the objectives of the Non-Aligned Movement, and stressing its resolve to pursue its efforts with a view to achieving the economic independence of its peoples and the liberation of their natural resources from foreign domination,

Calling once again for the pursuance of efforts towards the promotion of all favourable conditions aimed at raising the economic standard of its peoples in the light of the economic resolutions and programmes of action adopted at the Fourth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Algiers, the resolutions of the two Special Sessions of the United Nations General Assembly, and the resolution of the Lima Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries.

Recalling the evils of foreign domination and the attempts to impose hegemony on the economics of the developing countries;

Decides:

1. To express concern over the non-implementation of all the provisions of the economic resolutions and the programmes of action adopted by the Algiers Fourth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries, the resolutions of the Sixth and Seventh Special Sessions of the United Nations General Assembly, and the resolutions of the Lima Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries, and consequently urges Member States to focus their efforts on;

(a) The full implementation of the above resolutions in order to ensure the ending of the state of inequality between developing and developed countries, and the elimination of all the factors hindering the implementation of the development programmes;

(b) Increasing action for supporting the struggle of their countries and strengthening solidarity among themselves at the United Nations and other international fora, particularly in economic conferences, to meet the challenge of imperialist pressures and the domination of multinational corporations which aim at controlling the economies of the developing peoples;

2. To take such steps as are necessary for the regulation and expansion of trade relations among the developing countries in order to alleviate the damage resulting from the current international economic situation, and, to that end, to focus attention on the importance of concluding bilateral and multilateral agreements among the Non-Aligned Countries, in order to diversify their exports, particularly of processed and semi-processed goods, and consequently increase their share in industrial production and in world trade;

3. To endeavour to protect the purchasing power of the export earnings of the developing countries through regulating trade relations between them and the developed countries and improving their terms of trade vis-a-vis the developed States through the establishment of a link between the prices of goods exported to developed countries and the prices of goods imported therefrom, having due regard to the need to increase solidarity among the Non-Aligned countries and to strengthen their position vis-a-vis the developed countries by lowering or removing the barriers which the latter have persistently imposed on their imports from developing countries;

4. To call on the economically developed States Members of the United Nations to implement resolution 2626 adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its twenty-fifth session, and the resolution adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its Seventh Special Session on the responsibility of those States to provide official development assistance fixed at 0.7 per cent of their gross national product and to endeavour to reach the minimum amounting to 1 per cent of the gross national product in the form of official and unofficial assistance as agreed upon in the international development strategy of the United Nations Second Development Decade;

5. To urge the Non-Aligned countries producing raw materials and commodities to enter, as soon as possible, into negotiations with a view to establishing qualitative

organizations for producers, i.e. producers' associations, which would enable them to safeguard their rights and exercise full and permanent sovereignty over their natural resources and the national utilization of such resources for their economic development, unhampered by the hegemonistic and arbitrary means still imposed by the multinational corporations;

6. To provide all factors and conditions for ensuring the strengthening of the qualitative organizations for producers and the consolidation of their role in the development of the economic system and the acceleration of the rate of growth in the developing countries;

7. To support the efforts and positions of the nineteen developing States at the Paris Conference for International Economic Co-operation, aiming at the establishment of a new international economic order based on equity and equality among all countries of the world, and stressing the right of each State without discrimination to pursue the economic and social systems which it deems fit and which serve its development.



Fifth Conference of Heads
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of Non-Aligned Countries
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19 August, 1976

Original: ENGLISH

RESOLUTION AND EXPLANATORY NOTE ON RESTITUTION OF WORKS OF ART TO THE
COUNTRIES FROM WHICH THEY HAVE BEEN EXPROPRIATED

The Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries,
meeting in Colombo, Sri Lanka, from 16 August 1976 to 19 August, 1976,

Recalling the objectives of the United Nations, in particular those concerning
the humanitarian aspect of mankind and reaffirming human rights and dignity,

Referring to the Convention ratified by UNESCO on 14 November 1970 at its
Sixteenth Session on ways and means of preventing the practice of importing and
exporting cultural property as well as the transfer of such property by legitimate
means,

Convinced of the fact that the recovery of art treasures has a great bearing
on the constitution of the cultural heritage which is in turn the reflexion of a
country's civilization throughout its history,

1. Reaffirms the terms of United Nations General Assembly resolution 3187 (XXVIII)
of 18 December 1973 and General Assembly resolution 3391 (XXX) of 19 November 1975 on
the restitution of works of art to the countries from which they have been expropriated,
as well as the terms of the Convention adopted by the UNESCO General Assembly,
calling on all member States to ratify it;
2. Requests all States in possession of works of art to endeavour to safeguard and
preserve them and to restore them promptly to their countries of origin, and thus
contribute to the strengthening of international relations;
3. Requests the Panel of Experts appointed by UNESCO to deal with the restitution
of works of art to the countries from which they have been expropriated to take
promptly all concerted measures with a view to restoring those treasures to their
rightful owners.

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Explanatory note

Libya has witnessed several brands of colonialism which deprived it of a considerable part of its natural wealth and resources. The matter did not end there, for colonialism stole its human cultural heritage which could be regarded as evidence of the standard of civilization attained by Libya throughout the centuries.

Libya has passed through the greatest civilization and the best evidence of this fact can be found in the historical remains still available, such as manuscripts, drawings, museum pieces, works of art, etc. Moreover, colonialism, before leaving Libya's shores forever, strove to plunder these remains and to keep them for itself in its archeological museums, forgetting that these objects constitute one of the aspects of Libya's renaissance, that they have been created on Libyan soil and should of necessity be restored to Libya. This should help us to assess Libya's contribution throughout history and to draw from it a culture with which we need to be familiar and of which our present culture is but the continuation. The Libyan Arab Republic, after carrying out an exhaustive survey of the art treasures still in its possession, discovered that a number of them had been stolen from it. It therefore urges the world community to stand up to colonialism and to help the States which are the rightful owners to recover their cultural heritage which has been looted from them and which is an indivisible part of their civilization.

Therefore, the Libyan Arab Republic in introducing this draft resolution seeks to stress the following:

1. To confirm its paramount right to the works of art which have been looted from it.
2. To endeavour to recover unconditionally and as promptly as possible its stolen works of art.
3. To impress upon the Panel of Experts appointed by UNESCO to deal with this matter the need to take prompt measures with a view to restoring those works of art to their country of origin.

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19 August 1976

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RESOLUTION ON CO-OPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES IN
THE PRODUCTION, PROCUREMENT AND DISTRIBUTION OF PHARMACEUTICALS

The Conference

Recalling the Non-Aligned Action Programme for Economic Co-operation among developing countries adopted at the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries in Georgetown in August 1972, and approved at the Fourth Summit held in Algiers in September, 1973,

Recalling also the Economic Declaration of that Summit calling for the further strengthening of economic co-operation among developing countries,

Noting the inclusion of the production and distribution of medicine and medical substances in the Lima Programme for Mutual Assistance and solidarity as an additional area of co-operation among developing countries,

Bearing in mind the possibilities for joint action by developing countries, identified in the study commissioned by UNCTAD on major issues in the transfer of technology to the developing countries in the pharmaceutical industry,

1. Endorses the recommendations of the Group of Experts on Pharmaceuticals which met in Georgetown in July 1976 and which proposes among other things;

(a) the preparation of a list of priority pharmaceutical need of each developing country and the formulation of a basic model list of such needs as a general guideline for action by the developing countries;

(b) the establishment of a national buying agency to undertake the purchase and supply of pharmaceuticals;

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- (c) that in the context of the revision of the industrial property systems, consideration be given to excluding pharmaceutical products from the grant of patent rights or alternatively the curtailment of the duration of patents for pharmaceuticals;
 - (d) the elimination, wherever possible, of brand names and the adoption of the generic names for pharmaceuticals; and provision of information only from official sources;
 - (e) the establishment by each developing country of its own pharmaceutical industry as appropriate, beginning with formulation and packaging and building up to more complex production activities;
 - (f) the creation of Regional Co-operative Pharmaceutical Production and Technology Centre (COPPTECS), as proposed by UNCTAD and UNIDO, in order to draw up drug lists, to co-ordinate research and development, facilitate the transfer of technology, collect and disseminate information on pharmaceutical uses and prices and on the technological capabilities among member countries and also to co-ordinate the production and exchange of drugs between different member countries as well as between different regional centres;
2. Invites the **relevant** international organizations such as UNCTAD, UNIDO, WHO and UNDP to assist in the achievement of the objectives outlined in operative paragraph 1 above with particular regard to the establishment of appropriate National Pharmaceutical Centres in developing countries and Regional Co-operative Pharmaceutical Production and Technology Centres (COPPTECS) among them;
3. Decides further that the Co-ordinator of the Trade, Transport and Industry sector of the Non-Aligned Action Programme for Economic Co-operation among developing countries should take the necessary follow-up action to ensure early implementation of the provisions of this resolution.



Fifth Conference of Heads
of State or Government
of Non-Aligned Countries
Colombo, 1976

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NAC/CONF.5/S/RES.26
19 August 1976

Original: ENGLISH

RESOLUTION ON FOOD AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

The Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries,
meeting in Colombo, Sri Lanka,

Recalling

- (a) the conclusions of the World Food Conference of 1974 and more particularly those relating to the measures required to expand food and agricultural production in the developing countries; and
- (b) the Economic Declaration and Action Programme for Economic Co-operation adopted by the Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries at Algiers in September 1973;

Conscious that over 500 million people in the developing countries suffer from hunger and malnutrition, of whom at least 40 per cent are children, and of the danger that the capacity of those countries for achieving sustained development will be permanently impaired unless this condition is removed,

Recognizing that while food aid is a valuable temporary expedient, the solution to the problem of food deficiency in the developing countries is the expansion of production and the improved conservation of food in these countries,

Noting that food production in the developing countries is increasing at a rate below the estimated growth in demand and that, on the basis of existing trends, developing countries will increase their net imports of cereals from 16 million tons per year in 1969/72 to 85 million tons by 1985, with its attendant serious consequences on their already critical foreign exchange position,

Distressed by the unwillingness of the developed countries, as exemplified at UNCTAD IV, to agree to effective solutions to the serious problems of unstable and deteriorating prices in real terms of the primary and other agricultural commodities exported by the developing countries as a result of which developing countries continue to face major obstacles in their efforts to expand their food and agricultural production and promote self-reliant growth among their peoples,

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Concerned over the unsatisfactory progress made in implementing the decisions of the World Food Conference relating, inter alia, to food stocks, food aid and fertilizer aid, and the dangers which an inadequate level of world food stocks presents especially to the least developed and most seriously affected countries which experience repeated crop failure and natural disasters,

Conscious of the strength which closer co-operation and co-ordination of action among non-aligned and other developing countries at the sub-regional, regional and international level will give to efforts designed to expand food and agricultural production, to provide greater food security and to secure acceptable prices for agricultural exports, and

Adopts the Plan of Action for Food and Agricultural Production hereto annexed,

Designates the Governments of Ethiopia, Korea, Sri Lanka, Morocco, Sudan, Tanzania and Somalia to co-ordinate action in the implementation of the Plan of Action for Food and Agricultural Production.

PLAN OF ACTION

Target and Strategy

The target will be to achieve a rate of growth in food and agricultural production in developing countries of 4 per cent per annum over the next 10 years.

1. The programme for increasing food and agricultural production will be set within the framework of national development plans, and regional intra-regional programmes of co-operation which will emphasize the provision of additional employment and the satisfaction of basic needs, with particular emphasis on the small-scale farmers, the landless labourers and workers in the informal sector. Non-aligned countries will continue to make use of international support and assistance in their development efforts, but will give priority to promoting self-reliance through national efforts and through regional and inter-regional co-operation among themselves and with other developing countries.
2. At the national level, greater attention will be paid to removing the constraints and disabilities which reduce production and to providing incentives to the agricultural community to ensure a sustained improvement in production over the long term.
3. At the inter-regional levels, special attention will be given to devising measures which will increase food security and to identify and implementing multinational programmes, especially among geographically contiguous areas, which will increase total production.

4. Non-Aligned countries agree that the existing international economic order is unfavourable to their efforts and places serious obstacles in their way to achieving their growth targets. They will, therefore, continue to co-operate to bring about necessary changes in the existing order; in particular, they will strive for improved international commodity arrangements, an enlarged and sustained flow of financial resources on acceptable terms and an international trading regime which does not frustrate the growth of manufacturing activity in these countries based in part on the processing of primary commodities.

Co-operation Among Non-Aligned Countries

5. It will be the endeavour of non-aligned countries to promote closer co-operation among themselves and with other developing countries at the sub-regional, regional and inter-regional level, and to provide mutual support and assistance in order to achieve the growth target, in particular, it will be their endeavour to:

- (a) promote preferential trading arrangements sub-regionally, regionally and on the widest feasible basis among non-aligned and other developing countries;
- (b) establish machinery to identify areas where agricultural output can be increased through rationalizing production on a sub-regional, regional or wider basis;
- (c) promote consultative groups to identify possibilities of co-operative ventures between food exporting and potential food exporting developing countries on the one hand and oil exporting countries on the other;
- (d) co-operate in multinational projects in food production and processing in the manufacture of fertilizers and other agricultural inputs, counteracting desertification and elimination of pests, diseases and other physical disabilities which reduce the land available for cultivation;
- (e) re-orient, nationally, regionally and globally, to the extent feasible, from export agriculture primarily dependent on developed country markets, to food production for developing country consumption so as to attain a more balanced and self-reliant agriculture;
- (f) examine the feasibility of bulk purchase of agriculture inputs on a multinational basis, utilizing such bulk purchasing both to obtain better prices for participating countries as well as to encourage the development of new production and trade in and among non-aligned and other developing countries;
- (g) in the field of research and development to promote co-operative measures that would lead to an unrestricted flow of agricultural technology among developing countries and the promotion of measures for the improvement and expansion of national, regional and international research institutions in developing countries;

- (h) co-operate and share experience, knowledge and facilities in:
 - (i) undertaking research;
 - (ii) the planning and management of large-scale agricultural and development projects;
 - (iii) the design and management of small, medium and large-scale irrigation systems;
 - (iv) methods, equipment, processing, harvesting, handling, storing, preserving of food, particularly grains and perishable food items;
 - (v) promoting the consumption of nationally produced food; and
 - (vi) training extension workers and farmers;
- (i) the creation of food security stocks by non-aligned countries in co-operation with other developing countries, individually or collectively, to stabilize supplies and prices of import requirements of developing countries.

concerted International Action

6. Non-aligned countries will participate to the fullest practical extent in all international programmes and other activities which are designed to implement the conclusions of the World Food Conference of 1974, particularly programmes and activities aimed at expanding the production of food in developing countries and the immediate establishment of the International Fund for Agricultural Development.
7. They will keep watch upon the progress of the implementation, and will endeavour to stimulate the process where and whenever it appears that a more effective effort is required.
8. To achieve this aim non-aligned countries will act in all international and regional agencies, programmes and activities.



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RESOLUTION ON COMMODITIES

The Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries,

Noting with deep concern that UNCTAD IV fell short of the expectations of non-aligned and other developing countries with regard to action on a number of major issues relating to international economic relations because of the resistance of major industrial countries to translate into concrete measures generally agreed principles and objectives to establish a New International Economic Order,

Recognizing however that the resolution on the Integrated Programme on Commodities adopted at UNCTAD IV provided a framework and machinery for negotiations on the setting up of a Common Fund which would promote and support the restructuring of world commodity markets and for negotiations on individual commodities,

Recognizing also that the negotiations on the Integrated Programme on Commodities are of crucial importance to the realization of a New International Economic Order. They provide an opportunity for non-aligned and other developing countries through collective action, mutual support and negotiating skill to obtain significant changes in prevailing structures and economic relationships which have acted up to now as a constraint to their growth and development,

1. Stresses that the negotiations are a priority area of co-operation among non-aligned and other developing countries and that active preparations for the negotiations are vital and should begin immediately in order to obtain the maximum results beneficial to developing countries;
2. Calls upon non-aligned and other developing countries to make the necessary arrangements for co-ordinated and inter-related negotiating positions to be taken prior to and during the negotiations on individual products and the Common Fund;

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3. Declares that in regard to the Common Fund, decisions to set up the Common Fund should be taken at the negotiations scheduled to take place not later than March 1977 and their intention that an operational Common Fund as envisaged in the Manila Declaration and Programme of Action be established whether or not there is support from all developed countries;
4. Urges that effective organizational machinery be established by Non-Aligned and other developing countries to take collective decisions at the highest level and to provide the necessary technical support during the crucial period of negotiations on the entire Integrated Programme;
5. Entrusts the Intergovernmental Group on Raw Materials in co-operation with the Group of 77 to organize the follow-up action referred to above.



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RESOLUTION OF THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

The Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting at Colombo from 16 to 19 August 1976,

Bearing in mind the decision of the Lima Conference with regard to the establishment of a Solidarity Fund for the Reconstruction of Kampuchea, Lao and Viet-Nam,

Bearing in mind the position taken by Democratic Kampuchea with regard to the establishment of this Fund,

1. Decides to convene the Group of Experts responsible for drawing up the relevant plan of operations in January 1977 at the latest (Solidarity Fund for Lao and Viet-Nam);
2. Instructs the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries to implement this decision within the time fixed;
3. Calls upon all the non-aligned countries to contribute to the establishment of this Fund for Lao and Viet-Nam.



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RESOLUTION ON PERMANENT SOVEREIGNTY OVER NATIONAL
RESOURCES IN THE OCCUPIED ARAB TERRITORIES

The Fifth Non-Aligned Summit Conference:

Recalling resolution 6 of the Fourth Non-Aligned Summit Conference, Algiers, 1973, entitled "Economic Effects of the Israeli aggression against Arab States",

Recalling also the General Assembly resolution 3336 (XXIX) of 17 December 1974, entitled "Permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Arab territories", in paragraph 5 of which the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General, with the assistance of relevant specialized agencies and United Nations organs, including the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, to prepare a report on the adverse economic effects on the Arab States and peoples resulting from repeated Israeli aggression and continued occupation of their territories,

Recalling further General Assembly resolution 3516 (XXX) of 15 December 1975 which requested the Heads of the relevant specialized agencies and United Nations organs, particularly the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the Economic Commission for Western Asia to co-operate actively and adequately with the Secretary-General in the preparation of a final and comprehensive report on this subject,

Confirms that the Secretary-General of the United Nations in pursuance of the above-mentioned resolutions submits to the Thirty-first Regular Session of the General Assembly the final and comprehensive report referred to in resolution 3516(XXX),

Recommends that Member States should take joint action in the United Nations in order to ensure that the Arab States and peoples, particularly the Palestine peoples, be fully compensated for the adverse economic effects of the repeated Israeli aggression and continued occupation and exploitation of Arab population and territories.



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RESOLUTION ON ASSISTANCE IN CASES OF NATURAL DISASTERS
AND OTHER DISASTER SITUATIONS

The Fifth Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned States meeting in Colombo from 16-19 August 1976,

Recalling United Nations General Assembly resolution 3440 (XXX) of 9 December 1975,

Recognizing the value of the Non-Aligned Conference as a forum in which to consult and concert broad strategies for action in the Sahelian Zone of Africa and in other natural disaster areas particularly disaster-prone countries,

Recommends the convening of a Meeting of Experts with a view to strengthening existing international programmes to meet and prevent the impact of natural disasters including, in particular, UNDRO as also to direct attention to the urgent need for launching of an integrated international strategy for mitigating the effects of natural disasters.



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RESOLUTION ON SPECIAL MEASURES IN FAVOUR OF THE
LAND-LOCKED COUNTRIES*/

The Fifth Conference of Heads of State and Government of Non-Aligned Countries held in Colombo from 16 to 19 August 1976,

Reaffirming the right of free access of the land-locked countries as stated in resolution NAC/ ALG/CONF.4/No.2 on Special Measures Related to the Particular Needs of the Land-Locked Countries,

Recalling Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation,

Conscious that the operating principle of the Solidarity Fund emphasizes, inter alia, the interests and needs of land-locked countries,

Noting with concern that the problems of the land-locked countries have not yet found adequate solution,

Noting further that the difficulties faced by land-locked developing countries prevent their active and full participation in the world economic life and hamper their development,

Conscious of the necessity that in the New International Economic Order special consideration should be given to the problems and particular needs of land-locked countries,

*/ Some member countries expressed reservations.

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Calls upon member countries and the entire international community:

- (a) To alleviate the transit difficulties of land-locked countries by **procuring** transport facilities, minimum and **simple** customs formalities, reasonable transport charges and transit by overland and air route;
- (b) To generously contribute to the Special Fund for **Land-Locked** countries by General Assembly resolution 3504(XXX) in order that it becomes operational as soon as possible;
- (c) To give special attention to trade **requirements** of land-locked countries, including the possible provision of preferential treatment to goods of least developed land-locked countries;
- (d) To assist the land-locked countries in the structural transformation of their economies, with special emphasis on their transportation **infrastructure**;
- (e) To facilitate the access of land-locked countries to world markets, including the markets of non-aligned and other developing countries;
- (f) To provide assistance and co-operation for speedy **implementation** of resolutions and measures adopted in favour of the land-locked countries by the Non-Aligned Conferences, the United Nations, its specialized agencies and other international conferences.



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RESOLUTION ON COMPENSATION FOR THE EFFECTS OF WAR

The Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries meeting in Colombo, Sri Lanka from 16 to 19 August 1976.

Considering that the majority of developing countries were victims of foreign occupation, which inflicted heavy losses in life and property;

Recalling Resolutions 2995 (XXVII), 2996 (XXVII) and 2997 (XXVII) of 15 December 1972 on Co-operation between States in the Field of the Environment, International Responsibility of States in regard to the Environment, and the Establishment of a governing body for the United Nations Environment Programme;

Recalling General Assembly resolution 3336 (XXIX) and in particular operative paragraph 4;

Recalling Resolution IV adopted by the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries held in Lima, Peru, from 25 to 30 August 1975, which condemned colonialist and imperialist Powers and their neocolonialist, racist and Zionist allies for their failure to remove the material remnants of war such as mines, etc., and called on them to do so and to provide the information and technical aid necessary for their removal;

Recalling General Assembly resolution 3435(XXX), particularly operative paragraph 5;

Convinced that an effective solution to the mines problems could only be reached through an undertaking by the colonialist and imperialist aggressive powers and their neocolonialist, racist and Zionist allies involved to make reparations for the losses inflicted, and clear the mines from the developing countries, recognizing this being one of the human rights of developing countries in view of the inhuman practices of colonialist and imperialist Powers and their neocolonialist, racist and Zionist allies in some of them;

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1. Acknowledges that development plans in certain developing countries were obstructed and menaced by the devices left over from those wars, particularly the mines left in their territories;
2. Condemns the colonial and imperialist Powers and their neocolonialist, racist and zionist allies which have not removed the remnants of war, particularly mines, and holds them fully responsible for the material and moral losses suffered by the countries in which mines were laid;
3. Reaffirms that colonialist and imperialist powers and their neocolonialist, racist and zionist allies should bear the material and human losses which developing countries have suffered and continue to suffer, and should not be allowed to shirk their responsibility regarding the heavy losses they caused, since they are fully responsible and should make reparations to the countries affected;
4. Calls upon all the aggressive countries involved in these wars to undertake to provide the affected countries with the necessary assistance and information on the areas where mines were laid, including topographical maps of these areas and the type of mines used in order to help the efforts exerted by the affected countries to remove these destructive devices that have been left.
5. Welcomes the efforts currently exerted within the Conference on Humanitarian Law and the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament and urges that all talks currently under way in the various competent organizations seek to provide maximum protection for the environment against war damages;
6. Affirms that in order to ensure the solution of the problem of the effects of war with particular regard to mines, participation by all countries on an equal footing is necessary through the convening of an international conference on this problem. All countries should therefore call upon the United Nations Secretariat to convene an international conference for this purpose.