REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

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

THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA

THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY

QUESTION OF THE COMORIAN ISLAND OF MAYOTTE

QUESTION OF PALESTINE

POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH AFRICA

THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

QUESTION OF PEACE, STABILITY AND CO-OPERATION IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA

QUESTION OF CYPRUS

QUESTION OF NAMIBIA

LAUNCHING OF GLOBAL NEGOTIATIONS ON INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

QUESTION OF EQUITABLE REPRESENTATION ON AND INCREASE IN THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

SECOND SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY DEVOTED TO DISARMAMENT

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

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISIONS ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS TENTH SPECIAL SESSION

GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

UNITED NATIONS RELIEF AND WORKS AGENCY FOR PALESTINE REFUGEES IN THE NEAR EAST

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES AFFECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE POPULATION OF THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

QUESTION OF THE MALAGASY ISLANDS OF GLORIEUSES, JUAN DE NOVA, EUROPA AND BASSAS DA INDIA

QUESTIONS RELATING TO INFORMATION

QUESTION OF THE COMPOSITION OF THE RELEVANT ORGANS OF THE UNITED NATIONS

DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT

SPECIAL ECONOMIC AND DISASTER RELIEF ASSISTANCE

REVIEW AND CO-ORDINATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS PROGRAMMES OF ORGANIZATIONS IN THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM AND CO-OPERATION WITH OTHER INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMMES IN THE FIELD OF HUMAN RIGHTS

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME FOR THE DECADE FOR ACTION TO COMBAT RACISM AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES AND WAYS AND MEANS WITHIN THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM FOR IMPROVING THE EFFECTIVE ENJOYMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS

IMPORTANCE OF THE UNIVERSAL REALIZATION OF THE RIGHT OF PEOPLES TO SELF-DETERMINATION AND OF THE SPEEDY GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES FOR THE EFFECTIVE GUARANTEE AND OBSERVANCE OF HUMAN RIGHTS

ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

INFORMATION FROM NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES TRANSMITTED UNDER ARTICLE 73 B OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS
ACTIVITIES OF FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND OTHER INTERESTS WHICH ARE IMPEDING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES IN NAMIBIA AND IN ALL OTHER TERRITORIES UNDER COLONIAL DOMINATION AND EFFORTS TO ELIMINATE COLONIALISM, APARTHEID AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

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 AD HOC COMMITTEE ON THE DRAFTING OF AN INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION AGAINST THE RECRUITMENT, USE, FINANCING AND TRAINING OF MERCENARIES

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON ENHANCING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PRINCIPLE OF NON-USE OF FORCE IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES BETWEEN STATES

Letter dated 2 March 1981 from the Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith documents of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 9 to 13 February 1981, and to request you to arrange for their reproduction and circulation as an official document of the General Assembly under items 14, 19, 22, 26, 27, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 49, 51, 55, 58, 60, 64, 65, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72, 73, 74, 79, 81, 82, 92, 94, 95, 115, 116 and 118 of the preliminary list.

(Signed) Brajesh C. MISHRA
Ambassador,
Permanent Representative of India
## Contents

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

Held at New Delhi from 9 to 13 February 1981

### New Delhi Declaration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POLITICAL PART</th>
<th>Paragraphs</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I. Introduction</td>
<td>1 - 114</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II. Role of the movement and the policy of non-alignment</td>
<td>14 - 30</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III. Review of the international situation</td>
<td>31 - 111</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV. Conclusions and recommendations</td>
<td>112 - 114</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ECONOMIC PART</th>
<th>Paragraphs</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>V. Introduction</td>
<td>115 - 119</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI. Assessment of the world economic situation</td>
<td>123 - 127</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VII. Present stage of negotiations for the establishment of the new international economic order</td>
<td>128 - 133</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII. Raw materials</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IX. Trade</td>
<td>135 - 137</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X. Industrialization</td>
<td>138 - 140</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XI. Transfer of resources</td>
<td>141 - 143</td>
<td>73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XII. Money and finance</td>
<td>144 - 147</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XIII. Science and technology</td>
<td>148 - 149</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XIV. Food and agriculture</td>
<td>150 - 153</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XV. Special drought situation affecting certain countries</td>
<td>154</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XVI. Energy</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XVII. Peaceful uses of nuclear energy</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XVIII. Transport and communications</td>
<td>157</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XIX. Transnational corporations</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CONTENTS (continued)

XX. Sovereignty over natural resources and economic activities .......................... 158 - 160 83
XXI. Law of the sea ........................................ 161 - 164 85
XXII. Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States .......... 165 86
XXIII. Critical economic situation of many developing countries ................................ 166 87
XXIV. Employment and human resources development ............... 167 87
XXV. The role of women in development ................................ 168 - 169 88
XXVI. Housing .............................................. 170 - 171 88
XXVII. Least developed, land-locked and island developing countries .................................. 172 - 175 89
XXVIII. Most seriously affected countries ................................. 176 91
XXIX. Situation of refugees in Africa .................................. 177 - 178 91
XXX. Special situation of southern African States .................. 179 - 180 92
XXXI. Economic co-operation among developing countries ........ 181 - 184 92
XXXII. High-Level Conference on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries ........ 185 - 188 94
XXXIII. Lagos Plan of Action ......................................... 189 94
XXXIV. Proposals by the President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar ................... 190 95
XXXV. Congress of Third World Economists ............................... 191 95

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ACTION PROGRAMME FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION ................................. 192 - 271 96

XXXVI. Introduction .............................................. 192 - 194 96
XXXVII. Areas of economic co-operation ................................. 195 - 271 97

Annex I. Expression of thanks to the Government and people of India moved by His Excellency Mr. Josip Vrhovec, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia

Annex II. Inaugural address by Her Excellency, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India

Annex III. New Delhi Appeal

Annex IV. Resolution adopted by the Foreign Ministers of non-aligned countries at a special ceremony on 11 February 1981 to celebrate the 20th anniversary of the first Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries, held in 1961 in Belgrade
POLITICAL PART

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries was held in New Delhi, India, from 9 to 13 February 1981.

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

3. In conformity with the decision of the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, Belize was granted special status, including the right to address the Conference.
4. The following countries and organizations and national liberation movements attended as observers:


5. The following countries and organizations were also present as guests: Austria, Finland, Papua New Guinea, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Sweden, Switzerland, Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean, Special Committee on Decolonization (Committee of 24), Special Committee against Apartheid, United Nations Council for Namibia, ESCAP, PAO, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNESCO, UNIDO, World Food Council, ICRC, Holy See.

6. At the inaugural session, the Conference was privileged to hear an inspiring keynote address by H.E. Mrs Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India, the text of which was adopted by acclamation as a document of the Conference (see Annex II). The address was widely acclaimed as a significant contribution to the deliberations and the successful outcome of the Conference.

7. The Foreign Ministers greeted the Republic of Zimbabwe, which was participating in the Conference for the first time as a fully independent and sovereign nation. The Ministers also welcomed the admission of
St. Lucia to the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries as a full member. These developments have further enriched the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and reaffirmed the confidence of an increasing number of peoples and countries in the policy of non-alignment - stronghold of their independence.

8. The Ministers took note of the report of the Co-ordinating Bureau on the activities of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries since the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government submitted by its Chairman and expressed satisfaction that the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries had remained active, particularly at the United Nations.

9. A special Commemorative Session was convened on 11 February 1981 to celebrate the twentieth anniversary of the First Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Belgrade in 1961. The address made by the Prime Minister of India, H.E. Mrs Indira Gandhi, greatly contributed to the unity and solidarity of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.

10. The Commemorative Session received messages from the Heads of State or Government of Cuba, the current Chairman of the Movement, Afghanistan Democratic Republic of, Algeria, Bangladesh, Belize, Bulgaria, China, Congo, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ethiopia, Federal Republic of Germany, Gabon, German Democratic Republic, Grenada, Guinea, Holy See, Indonesia, Iraq, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mexico, Mongolia, Pakistan, Panama, Papua New Guinea, Poland, Seychelles, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, Uganda,
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yemen Arab Republic, Zaire, and the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States, the General Secretary of the Democratic Socialist Party of Cuba and the Chairman of the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries. The Session was also privileged to hear an address by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

11. The Foreign Ministers who addressed the Session stressed the importance of strengthening the unity of the Movement, particularly in the context of the deteriorating international situation.

12. The Commemorative Session adopted by acclamation an Appeal (see Annex III) and a Resolution (see Annex IV) recommending the governments of all non-aligned countries to institute during 1981 appropriate programmes for celebrating the historic anniversary at the national level, in accordance with a decision taken at the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries.

13. The Session also decided to proclaim 1 September the Day of the Non-Aligned and recommended its annual observance.
II. ROLE OF THE MOVEMENT AND THE POLICY OF NON-ALIGNMENT

14. The growth of the Movement, which now comprises 95 members - countries from different continents embracing different economic, political and social systems and liberation movements - is proof of the fact that the policy of non-alignment has been perceived by the peoples and leaders of these countries as a means of promoting and consolidating their hard-won national independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, for the social and economic upliftment of their peoples and for the consolidation of world peace. The fact that nearly every single nation which has achieved independence during the past two decades has decided to follow the policy of non-alignment is a glowing testimony to the vitality and strength of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and to the ability of the Movement to provide an efficient bulwark for consolidating national independence. Recalling that the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries has been an essential factor in the decolonization process that has led to the achievement of freedom and independence by many countries and peoples, the Ministers reaffirmed the need to continue and intensify the struggle against colonialism and to ensure the right to self-determination and independence of peoples under alien occupation and domination. The Ministers observed that the policy of non-alignment and the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, which emerged out of the struggle of peoples for national independence and emancipation, played a decisive role in the struggle for international peace. They drew attention to the historic responsibility of the non-aligned countries in the endeavour to establish a new system of international relations based on respect for independence, equal rights and co-operation and for equal security, prosperity and development of all peoples.

15. To achieve their objectives, the non-aligned countries have found it necessary to assert their independence from the great
powers and their military alliances or blocs so as to maintain their freedom of judgment and action and to promote the concept of peaceful coexistence in order to be free to dedicate themselves to their economic and social reconstruction. The non-aligned countries, in their approach and endeavor for the achievement and maintenance of international peace and security, have to face up to continually changing circumstances and challenges, while faithfully adhering to the principles and objectives of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. While the Movement was conceived in the context of a bipolar world characterized by the Cold War between the two great powers in all parts of the globe, it is today faced with an international situation of greater complexity. In the present period of acute international crisis, which presents a grave danger to world peace and security, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the policy of non-alignment indispensable for the promotion of international peace, co-operation and progress. In spite of many vicissitudes, the Movement has demonstrated the capacity not only to survive but also to respond to challenge and change, without sacrificing its basic principles and objectives. There is no other visible alternative open to non-aligned countries to protect their independence and sovereignty than to maintain and foster unity and solidarity among themselves, and to reject any attempt which endangers the unity of the Movement and diverts it from its original principles by pressures from any quarter. It is essential more than ever before to reassert the role of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries as an independent non-bloc factor in international relations and as a positive moral and political force for the preservation and strengthening of peace and security in the world. Indeed, the continued strengthening of the Movement is indispensable in order to halt and reverse the current dangerous drift which could lead the world to conflicts of alarming proportions.
16. The Ministers reaffirmed that the quintessence of the policy of non-alignment involved the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, apartheid, racism including zionism and all forms of foreign aggression, occupation, domination, interference or hegemony, as well as against great power and bloc policies. In other words the rejection of all forms of subjugation, dependence, interference or intervention, direct or indirect, and of all pressures, whether political, economic, military or cultural, in international relations.

17. Reiterating their firm commitment to the principles and objectives of the Movement as defined in the Belgrade Declaration, as reaffirmed in the Cairo, Lusaka, Algiers and Colombo Declarations and as enumerated and reaffirmed in the Havana Summit Declaration, the Ministers called for the strict observance of these principles and the furtherance of these objectives by all non-aligned countries. The realization of these objectives is, for the non-aligned countries, a matter not only of idealism but also of practical self-interest and self-preservation. In an era of global interdependence, when all life on our planet is endangered by the threat of a nuclear war, global problems related to peace and security, detente, disarmament, decolonization and development require a global response. The Ministers recognized that while differences of perception might exist among various non-aligned countries on specific aspects of the international situation, the Movement, as a whole, is united on the need for the universal relaxation of tensions; the halting and reversing of the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race; the achievement of general and complete disarmament; the continuation of the struggle against colonialism, imperialism, racism, including zionism, apartheid... all forms of expansionism, foreign occupation, domination and hegemony; supporting the struggle of the national liberation movements; the achievement of self-determination and independence...
by peoples under alien and colonial domination; the promotion of active peaceful coexistence among all States irrespective of their political, social or economic systems; democratization of international relations and the establishment of the New International Economic Order. In their endeavours to achieve these goals, the non-aligned countries are ready to co-operate with all other democratic and peace-loving countries and forces on the basis of equality. The Ministers once again reaffirmed the need for strict adherence to the principle of non-intervention and non-interference in the internal and external affairs of States which is one of the basic principles of non-alignment. The violation of this principle by any country is totally unacceptable and unjustifiable under any circumstances. They reiterated the principled commitment of non-aligned countries not to facilitate or be parties to great power confrontation and rivalry and the strengthening of existing military alliances through participation in military arrangements or through the provision of military facilities for great power military presence conceived in the context of great power conflicts. In this context, the Ministers recalled and reaffirmed the criteria for participation in the Movement, as adopted in 1961, and called for their strict observance.
18. The Ministers reaffirmed that the establishment of the New International Economic Order is an integral part of the struggle of the peoples for political, economic, social and cultural liberation and that the consolidation of political independence through economic emancipation is of paramount importance.

19. They stressed, once again, that the present international economic system based on injustice, inequality, exploitation and dependence is incompatible with development needs and requirements of developing countries. In this context they re-emphasized that the current crisis in the international economic system continues to reflect underlying structural maladjustments and a persistent lack of equity in international economic relations.

20. The Ministers noted the lack of progress in international negotiations on restructuring the current state of international economic relations and establishing the New International Economic Order, due mainly to the intransigent attitudes adopted by developed countries which had not shown the necessary political will and had used political and economic pressures in order to maintain their privileged and dominating positions vis-a-vis the developing countries.

21. The Ministers reaffirmed the developing countries' determination to oppose threats and pressures of all kinds as well as all other practices which directly or indirectly affect their economic and social development, on the one hand, and their unity and cohesion on the other.
22. The Ministers reiterated their firm commitment to the principle of collective self-reliance, which constitutes a fundamental element of international co-operation and of action for the establishment of the New International Economic Order. In this regard, the Ministers reaffirmed that the intensification of mutual co-operation on the basis of equality, mutual benefit, complementarity, solidarity and mutual assistance in the cause of accelerating their development and strengthening their unity in the negotiations with the developed countries would constitute an important factor in the achievement of the basic objectives of the developing countries, which in turn would contribute to a real restructuring of international economic relations, through the establishment of the New International Economic Order.

23. The Ministers noted with satisfaction that effective beginnings have been made in co-operation in the fields of information and mass communication media between the non-aligned and developing countries. In this respect, of special significance were decisions and resolutions adopted during the twenty-first session of the General Conference of UNESCO on the establishment of an International Programme for Development of Communication (IPDC) and related matters.

24. The Ministers re-emphasized the importance of the interrelationship between information and communication systems on the one hand and the development processes in the developing countries on the other as a matter of continuous and conscious concern of the non-aligned countries. They took critical note of tendentious media reporting by the transnational information agencies and organizations against developing countries and liberation movements and noted that media of all categories of the countries tend
to interpret events in and disseminate information on developing and non-aligned countries in a biased and prejudiced manner. Misinformation and incomplete and biased information produced by the media of the developed countries have affected the stability and development of developing countries in many respects. This situation continues in spite of the advances and efforts made by the Movement. Colonial and neo-colonial dependency and unfair monopolistic practices still characterize the organization and flow of information depending on their narrow predilections and interests.

25. The Ministers stressed that the decisions of the fourth meeting of the Intergovernmental Council for Co-ordination in the field of Information, held in Baghdad in June 1980, the Second Conference of the News Agency Pool and of the Broadcasting Organizations of the Non-Aligned Countries and other recommendations made under the aegis of the Non-Alignment Movement on the subject should be implemented to meet the objective of bringing about a new and just world information order.

26. The Ministers took note with satisfaction of the progress report on the activities of the News Agency Pool of the Non-Aligned Countries since 1976 presented to the Conference, and invited governments and information institutions of the non-aligned countries to take an active part in the implementation of these decisions. The Ministers reiterated the call of the Havana Conference of Heads of State or Government to all Member States to co-operate with Sri Lanka in the setting up of a Documentation Centre of Non-Aligned Countries in Colombo, which proposal had been welcomed by that Conference as an important contribution to
the development of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and an appropriate means of facilitating research into and study of non-alignment in international politics. The Ministers recommended that their governments respond to the questionnaire circulated by Sri Lanka for the establishment of a computerized data bank to facilitate the collection, organization and retrieval of documents emanating from the Movement's twenty-year history.

27. The Ministers affirmed their determination to strengthen mutual co-operation in this field and for the creation of a new international information order, as conceived at the Colombo Conference of Heads of State or Government in 1976 and proclaimed by the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government in Havana.

28. The Ministers reiterated their pledge to respect and advance individual human rights as well as the rights of peoples in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The Ministers declared that peace and security could not be assured in the world if all people did not enjoy their fundamental human rights. The right of people under colonial and foreign domination to self-determination and the freedom of all peoples freely to choose their own political, economic and social systems, as well as the right to permanent sovereignty over and exploitation of national resources should be scrupulously respected. They reaffirmed that the right to development is an inalienable collective right which belongs to all peoples. They reaffirmed that economic, social and cultural rights are inseparable from civil and political rights. They emphasized
that the unreserved implementation of human rights is an integral part of the struggle for the transformation and democratization of international relations and must not be exploited as an instrument of interference in the internal affairs of sovereign countries.

29. The Ministers stressed the importance of the strictest respect for the rights of national, ethnic and religious minorities, which should be especially protected against the crimes of genocide and other violations of basic human rights.

30. The Ministers condemned colonialism, neo-colonialism, apartheid, Zionism and racial discrimination as the most widespread and revolting forms of the violation of human rights.
III. REVIEW OF THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

31. Reviewing the international situation, the Ministers observed with grave concern that they were meeting at a critical moment of deterioration in international relations. Since the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government, held in Havana in September 1979, which had drawn attention to the complex and dangerous situation existing in the world, the international situation had so sharply deteriorated as to threaten the very survival of humanity. The crisis in the process of detente had once again posed a serious threat to world peace and stability. The rivalry among great powers had intensified; the competition for spheres of influence continued for perpetuating and expanding relations of domination and exploitation. The arms race, particularly in its nuclear aspect, had escalated to new levels of irrationality and there had been a resurgence of the Cold War. Forces hostile to the emancipation of peoples continued to infringe the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of countries and the right of peoples under alien and colonial domination to self-determination and independence. There had been increasing recourse to the use, or threat of use, of force, military intervention, occupation and interference, in violation of the United Nations Charter and international law. Thus focal points of aggression and tension, particularly in the Middle East, Africa, particularly southern Africa, South-West Asia, South-East Asia, the Caribbean and Central America continued to exist, while new conflicts among States further aggravated the international situation. The continued intransigence of the developed countries has further aggravated the inequalities and injustices of international economic relations. Expressing their concern over these developments, especially at the acts of intimidation and aggression as well as the measures of political and economic coercion directed against the non-aligned
countries, the Ministers reiterated the call for appropriate co-ordination and collective action to oppose such threats to the sovereignty, territorial integrity, independence and security of non-aligned countries, the right of all States to freely choose their political, economic and social systems without hindrance or pressure, the right of peoples under alien and colonial domination to self-determination and independence; and to support the struggle of national liberation movements. The developments had confirmed that the unflattering struggle of countries and peoples for freedom and independence, which represents the main trend in the contemporary world, cannot be stopped by force. The Ministers considered that the achievement of international security for all peoples and nations could be realized only by efforts aimed at changing international relations as a whole. They reiterated their conviction that the easing of international tensions cannot be based on the policy of balance of force, spheres of influence, rivalry between power blocs, military alliances and the accumulation of armaments, particularly nuclear weapons, and the relaxation of tension cannot be fully ensured without the active participation of non-aligned countries in vital decisions affecting world peace and security on the basis of equality. The Ministers called for dissolution of military blocs or pacts, military alliances and their inter-locking arrangements conceived within the context of conflicts between great powers, and withdrawal of foreign military bases and military forces to achieve a global reduction of international tension, the benefits of which should be extended to all regions of the world.

32. The greatest peril facing the world today is the threat of destruction as a result of nuclear war. The actions of the nuclear-weapon States, which are engaged in a new and
frenzied round of the nuclear arms race, have created a situation in which mankind seems to have been condemned to live in the shadow of nuclear annihilation. Attempts were being made by some nuclear-weapon States to promote the highly dangerous concept of limited nuclear war and to minimize the distinction between nuclear and conventional weapons. At the same time, the so-called "balance of deterrence" among the great powers had not prevented their involvement in regional conflicts. The competition in deterrence has not, in any way, afforded a dependable device for averting the impending catastrophe. It has only heightened the nightmare of uncertainty and fear which characterizes international relations today because the arms race stems particularly from the persistent recourse to the use of force in order to maintain the status quo in international relations. There is only one real deterrent, namely mankind's desire to survive. As unrelenting protagonists of world peace, therefore the non-aligned countries have to co-ordinate their actions so as to halt and reverse the nuclear arms race with a view eventually to bringing about the complete elimination of nuclear weapons from the arsenals of States.

33. The desire to survive is shared by people all over the world, including those of the nuclear nations. There appears to be no other force, save the force of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries capable of taking initiatives to deal with this alarming situation. The Ministers expressed their belief that the most effective way to eliminate the threat of a nuclear war, pending the achievement of nuclear disarmament, was to prohibit the use, or threat of use, of
nuclear weapons. The Ministers recognized the reluctance of nuclear-weapon States to agree to an international convention banning the use, or threat of use, of nuclear weapons. They were of the view, however, that a new international instrument, along the lines of the Geneva Protocol of 1925, which prohibited the use of chemical and bacteriological weapons and which had now become an accepted norm in international law, covering nuclear weapons could provide a satisfactory answer.

34. The Ministers declared that the most effective assurance of security against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons was nuclear disarmament and prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons. The nuclear-weapon States must refrain from any activity in the nuclear field which would jeopardize the security and well-being of the peoples of non-nuclear weapon States. The nuclear-weapon States have the obligation to guarantee that the non-nuclear-weapon States will not be threatened or attacked with nuclear weapons. They noted with satisfaction that proposals on that subject had been submitted to the Committee on Disarmament, and that there had been no objection in principle in the Committee to an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States.
35. The Ministers affirmed that the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among the States of the region concerned constituted an important disarmament measure.

36. The establishment of such zones in different parts of the world should be encouraged with the ultimate objective of achieving a world entirely free of nuclear weapons. In the process of establishing such zones, the characteristics of each region should be taken into account. The States participating in such zones should undertake to comply fully with all the objectives, purposes and principles of the agreements or arrangements establishing the zones, thus ensuring that they are genuinely free from nuclear weapons.

37. Even the limited agreement on strategic arms control between the two most heavily armed nuclear-weapon States remained unratified because of the policy of negotiating from positions of strength. The Ministers further deplored the fact that in dramatic contrast to the abject poverty in which two-thirds of the world's population lives, the international community, and particularly the nuclear-weapon States and their allies, squandered up to hundreds of billions of dollars annually on expenditure on armaments. The lack of progress in disarmament and the upward spiral in the arms race, particularly in its nuclear aspect, had further aggravated international tensions and impeded the realization of the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter, and the objectives of the First Disarmament Decade.
38. The Ministers noted with regret that the decisions adopted at the tenth special session of the United Nations General Assembly have not yet been implemented, owing to the lack of political will of some major military powers. They called upon all States, particularly the nuclear-weapon States, urgently to implement these decisions so as to achieve more rapid progress in the field of real and genuine disarmament. They also emphasized the importance of the forthcoming second special session of the General Assembly of the United Nations devoted to disarmament, to be held in 1982, and expressed their determination to work towards its success so that a process of genuine disarmament, particularly in the nuclear field, could be initiated.

39. In the field of peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the Ministers criticized the policies of the nuclear supplier countries in denying the legitimate requirements of developing countries to develop their programmes for peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

40. The Ministers reiterated the conclusions reached at the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries and noted the conclusions of the first regular meeting of the Non-Aligned Co-ordinating Countries on Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy; they particularly stressed the right of each nation to establish its peaceful nuclear programmes in accordance with its own priorities and requirements, as well as the need for free and non-discriminatory access to nuclear materials and technology for peaceful purposes.
41. The Ministers expressed grave concern over the growing build-up of great power military presence in the Indian Ocean area. The Ministers noted that despite the expressed wishes of the littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean, military activity in all forms and manifestations of the great powers in the Indian Ocean area had intensified and that there had been a marked deterioration in the climate of peace and security in the area. They further noted that the concept of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace, as contained in the 1971 United Nations Declaration (United Nations General Assembly Resolution 2832 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971) and as considered at the meeting of the littoral and hinterland States of July 1979, as well as at the subsequent meetings of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean, was being systematically nullified by this escalation of military preparations by the great powers. The Ministers, seriously concerned at the dangerous tension in the area caused by the expansion of existing foreign bases, military installations, logistical supply facilities, the disposition of nuclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction, as well as the search for new base facilities, warned of the dangers of any actions that would provide pretexts for the intervention or the presence of the great powers in the area. They also reaffirmed their determination to work for the success of the Conference on the Indian Ocean, scheduled to be held in Sri Lanka in 1981, to achieve the objectives of the concept of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace, and to this end urged all great powers and other major maritime users to participate in the Conference in a constructive spirit, and to start a process of reducing their military presence in the Indian Ocean area meanwhile.
42. In this connection, the Ministers welcomed, in principle, the initiative of the President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar to convene a summit conference in Antananarivo (Madagascar) and requested the Government of Madagascar to elaborate further on the proposal for its detailed consideration.

43. While noting with satisfaction that significant progress had been achieved in the field of decolonization, the latest example of which was the victory of the heroic people of Zimbabwe, the Ministers condemned the increasing belligerence and intransigence of the remaining forces of colonialism, apartheid and racism including zionism, particularly in Namibia, South Africa and Palestine. The denial of the inalienable right to self-determination of the peoples of these countries threatened peace and security in the world.

44. The Ministers recalled the numerous resolutions and decisions on Namibia adopted by the United Nations, the OAU, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and other international organizations and agencies demanding South Africa's immediate and unconditional withdrawal of its illegal administration from Namibia. They reaffirmed their total support for the Namibian people's inalienable right to freedom, independence and territorial integrity, including Walvis Bay, and further reiterated their support for and solidarity with the heroic struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative.

45. The Minister strongly condemned the South African racist regime for its persistent refusal to withdraw from
Namibia, and in particular its deliberate sabotage of the Geneva meeting convened to implement the United Nations plan for the independence of Namibia and declared that this refusal constitutes a threat to peace. They held the Pretoria regime fully responsible for the failure of the "pre-implementation meeting", the sole purpose of which was to fix a date for a ceasefire and the emplacement of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG) in accordance with United Nations Security Council resolution 435 (1978). They commended SWAPO, the sole and authentic representative of the people of Namibia, for its constructive approach and impeccable statesmanship in the face of extreme South African provocation during the meeting, and also the Front-Line States and Nigeria for the role they played as observers.

46. As a result of the failure of the Geneva Conference, caused by South Africa's duplicity and arrogance, the Ministers called on the United Nations Security Council urgently to impose comprehensive mandatory economic sanctions under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter against South Africa to compel the Pretoria regime to terminate its illegal occupation of Namibia. The Ministers further recommended that in the event of a failure by the Security Council to apply economic sanctions as called for, an Emergency Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly at the level of Foreign Ministers should be convened to review the question of Namibia and take measures as appropriate under the United Nations Charter.

47. The Ministers paid particular attention to the role of the Western "Contact Group" on Namibia. They regretted
the apparent reluctance of these countries to use their enormous influence and leverage on South Africa to ensure its co-operation with the United Nations Secretary-General in the efforts to implement the United Nations Plan for Namibia. The Ministers urged all countries, in particular France, the United Kingdom and the USA, which are permanent members of the Security Council, to co-operate fully with the Council in the adoption of effective enforcement measures against South Africa.

48. The Ministers welcomed and endorsed the recent decision of the OAU Liberation Committee held in Arusha that a special Namibian Liberation Fund be established to promote the cause of Namibia's liberation. They noted with satisfaction the intensification and advancement of the armed struggle being waged by the combatants of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN) and reiterated their conviction that this form of the struggle be completely and effectively supported through increased material, military, political, diplomatic and moral assistance to SWAPO so that it can further intensify the people's war for national, political and social liberation in Namibia. The Ministers decided that an extraordinary meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau should be held at the appropriate time to undertake an evaluation of the situation and take practical measures to strengthen comprehensive assistance to the struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of its sole legitimate representative, SWAPO.

49. The Ministers once again expressed full support for the United Nations Council for Namibia in its role as the sole
legal administering authority over Namibia until independence and urged the resumed thirty-fifth session of the United Nations General Assembly to adopt the Council's programme of work for the effective mobilization of the world community in support of the speedy decolonization of Namibia.

50. The Ministers reiterated their strong condemnation of the evil system of apartheid which constitutes a serious threat to international peace and security. They viewed with deep concern the current spate of bloody repressions against the patriotic forces in South Africa and reiterated their total rejection of the fraudulent bantustan system which seeks to fragment South Africa into tribal enclaves, with a view to perpetuating white racist minority control under the smokescreen of so-called reforms.

51. The Ministers hailed the oppressed people of South Africa who, in spite of massive and brutal enemy repression, continue to wage a heroic struggle for the eradication of apartheid in their country and for the exercise of their inalienable rights. They called for international solidarity with and support for the oppressed people of South Africa under the leadership of their National Movement and called for increased material assistance to them. The Ministers decided to request the United Nations Security Council to convene the meeting which it was to
have held in autumn 1980 on the subject of southern Africa and apartheid but had postponed. They welcomed the decision taken by the OAU Summit to send representatives at ministerial level to that meeting of the Security Council.

52. The Ministers called for the immediate and unconditional release of all South African political prisoners who continue to languish in the dungeons of the racist South African regime. They demanded an immediate end to arbitrary arrests, torture, hangings and cold-blooded murders of the opponents of apartheid by the fascist South African regime.

53. The Ministers condemned the collusion of powerful vested interests with the Pretoria regime. They noted in particular the strong economic bonds between the Pretoria regime and a number of major Western countries. Such collaboration is responsible, in large measure, for the persistence of the Pretoria regime in its intransigent and arrogant defiance of world opinion. The Ministers called upon all countries, particularly the Western powers, to cease all economic, military and nuclear collaboration with the racist regime in South Africa. They reiterated their conviction that the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the apartheid regime, including, in particular, the prohibition of all collaboration with that regime in the nuclear field, in accordance with Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, would be an essential element in the struggle for the elimination of the abominable apartheid system of South Africa. In the light of the Programme of Action adopted at the Extraordinary Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau held in Maputo, the Ministers called upon the world community, including international organizations, and trade unions, to give their entire support to the full enforcement of sanctions against South Africa.
54. The Ministers took cognizance of the consequences of sanctions against South Africa on the neighbouring countries. In recognition of the vital supportive roles these countries have been playing and continue to play in the international effort to eradicate the apartheid regime, the Ministers called for the setting-up of a special programme of assistance for them.

55. Mindful of the fact that for the fueling of its machine of repression and aggression the apartheid regime is almost entirely dependent on imported oil, the Ministers commended the OPEC and other oil-exporting countries for the existing oil embargo against South Africa. They however deplored the fact that some oil companies have continued to deliver this strategic product to South Africa in violation of the embargo. They therefore urged the adoption of measures that would ensure the monitoring and prevention of any violation of the oil embargo so as to secure its effectiveness.

56. The Ministers drew attention to the forthcoming International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa to be held in Paris from 20 to 27 May 1981 and appealed to all States to participate at the highest possible level to ensure the realization of the objectives of the Conference.

57. The Ministers paid deserved tributes to the Front-Line States for their sacrifices in support of the total liberation of southern Africa. They condemned the continued aggression by South Africa against the Front-Line States of Angola, Mozambique and Zambia which has resulted in loss of life and wanton destruction of their economies, and also the threats against Botswana and Zimbabwe. In particular, the Ministers strongly condemned the racist South African regime for its most recent acts of aggression against the People's Republic of Mozambique, during which racist commandos killed innocent refugees, in violation of Mozambican territorial sovereignty.
58. Furthermore, the Ministers expressed their grave concern at the current build-up of South African forces along the borders of the Front-Line States and other neighbouring countries and drew the attention of the United Nations Security Council and the international community to this heightened aggravation of the threat to international peace and security as well as to the freedom and sovereignty of the Front-Line States.

59. The Conference supported the work of the United Nations Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries and invited the non-aligned countries to co-ordinate their opinions and attitudes with a view to the adoption of an international convention banning and forbidding mercenary activities and establishing the responsibility of those who favour, finance, encourage, recruit, organize, train or help such operations in any fashion whatsoever, whether they be individuals, groups, associations or States.

60. The Ministers recalled the Declaration of the Sixth Summit Conference held in Havana, which reaffirmed that the Zionist occupation and usurpation of Palestine and the rights of its people are the core of the Middle East conflict and consequently render any solution to that conflict impossible without the exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable national rights, including the right to return, to attain self-determination and to establish an independent Palestinian State in Palestine, and without the complete and unconditional Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Jerusalem.

61. The Ministers considered it imperative to reaffirm that the settlement of the Middle East problem and the question of Palestine can be achieved only by applying simultaneously and without exception the following principles and considerations to which they also affirmed their commitment:
(a) The question of Palestine is the core of the Middle East conflict and is at the root of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

(b) The cause of Palestine and the Middle East question form an indivisible whole both in dealing with the problem and in solving it. Consequently, its solution cannot be fragmented or confined to certain parties to the conflict or to certain of its causes to the exclusion of others. Neither can a partial peace be brought about, since the peace must encompass all the parties and eliminate all the sources of conflict in addition to being just.

(c) A just peace in the region can only be based on Israel's total and unconditional withdrawal from all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and the restoration of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, confirmed by United Nations resolutions, particularly the resolution of the seventh emergency special session in July 1980, and resolution 35/169 dated 15 December 1980, which reaffirmed:

"The inalienable right of the Palestinians to return to their homes and property in Palestine, from which they have been displaced and uprooted, and calls for their return;"

"The inalienable rights in Palestine of the Palestinian people including

(i) The right to self-determination without external interference, and to national independence and sovereignty;

(ii) The right to establish its own independent sovereign State;"
(d) Jerusalem is part of the occupied Palestinian territory; Israel should withdraw completely and unconditionally from it, and return it to Arab sovereignty.

(e) The Palestine Liberation Organization is the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and it alone has the full right to represent this people, to participate on an independent and equal footing in all international conferences, activities and bodies dealing with the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Palestinian cause, and to secure the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people. No solution can be considered comprehensive, just and acceptable unless the Palestine Liberation Organization participates in its elaboration and acceptance, as an independent party equal to the other parties concerned, and no State is entitled to claim the right to representation or negotiation in the cause of Palestine, whether people, land or rights are concerned. Any act which contravenes this is null and void and of no legal effect.
(f) Full respect for and the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people are indispensable for the solution of the question of Palestine. United Nations Security Council resolution 242 (1967) does not provide for the future and for the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, nor does it provide the basis for a just solution of the question of Palestine or the situation in the Middle East.

(g) All partial agreements and separate treaties concerning the question of Palestine, the rights of the Palestinian people and the Arab-Israeli conflict are a flagrant violation of the rights of the Palestinian people and the Arab States, the principles of the United Nations Charter and relevant resolutions of the United Nations and the principles of international law.

62. The Ministers affirmed the right of the Arab States and the Palestine Liberation Organization to pursue their struggle in all its military and political aspects and to employ all means of liberating their occupied territories and attaining the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, and to use all possible means to foil any solutions or settlements reached at the expense of their territories and rights. They declared that the support given by the non-aligned countries to the Arab countries for the liberation of their territories and to the Palestinian people for the liberation of its homeland and the restoration of its inalienable national rights is a responsibility and duty dictated by the principles and aims of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.
63. The Ministers declared that any infringement of the resolutions adopted by the conferences of the non-aligned countries on the Middle East problem, the question of Palestine and Jerusalem will weaken the struggle for the liberation of Jerusalem and the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and the realization of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people. It will also jeopardize the struggle of the Movement against colonialism, occupation, racism and zionism and thwart the determination of Member States to end the Israeli occupation of Jerusalem and the Palestinian and Arab territories and to help the Palestinian people realize their inalienable national rights.

64. The Ministers commended the work undertaken by the United Nations Committee on the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and called upon the United Nations Security Council to implement the recommendations of the Committee as endorsed by United Nations General Assembly resolutions, particularly by resolution 35/169 of 15 December 1980.

65. The Ministers recalled paragraphs 107 and 108 of the Declaration of Havana and declared that the Camp David Agreements and the Egypt-Israel Treaty have no validity in so far as they purport to determine the future of the Palestinian people and of the Palestinian territories occupied by Israel since 1967; they condemned also any initiative based on that approach or those agreements. They also condemned any partial or separate solution and any agreement that would harm the rights of the Arab countries and the Palestinian people, violate the principles and resolutions of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the United Nations General Assembly or prevent the liberation of Jerusalem and the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and the attainment and full exercise by the Palestinian people of their inalienable national rights.
66. The Ministers strongly condemned the hostile attitude of the United States of America towards the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people and the PLO and towards the total and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from all occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Jerusalem, an attitude which constitutes a violation of the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter and the United Nations General Assembly resolutions on the Palestine question and the Middle East and is an impediment to the establishment of a just peace in the region. The Ministers condemned the policies which the United States of America is endeavouring to impose on the region at the expense of the liberation of the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and at the expense of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people. They also condemned the continuous and growing United States support of the Israeli entity in all fields and particularly in the military and political fields, and affirmed that the persistence of the United States in these policies is detrimental to the interests and relations existing between the non-aligned countries on the one hand and the United States on the other.

67. The Ministers recalled United Nations Security Council resolution 465 (1980) adopted unanimously on 1 March 1980 and strongly condemned Israel for its continued policies and practices in Jerusalem and the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and particularly the annexation which has taken place in Jerusalem, Galilee, the Negev and elsewhere, the transformation of territories, establishment of Israeli settlements and transfer of settlers to them, demolition of houses, confiscation of property and land, expulsion of the rightful inhabitants of the country, deportation, expulsion, dispersion, exile, transfer, removal, bodily liquidation, mass arrests, torture, denial of the right of return, defacement of
national, archaeological, spiritual and cultural features, violation of freedom, beliefs and religious rights, obstacles to worship, disregard for laws governing individual rights and unlawful exploitation of the wealth and national resources of the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and their population. The Ministers decided that all those practices and procedures are a threat to peace. The Ministers stressed the need to implement United Nations Security Council Resolutions 465 (1980) and 478 (1980) demanding that Israel must halt those policies and practices and immediately dismantle the existing settlements, and the restoration of the Arab character of Jerusalem.

68. The Ministers recalled United Nations Security Council Resolution 478 (1980) of 20 August 1980, and the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 35/169 of 15 December 1980 and condemned in the strongest terms the enactment by Israel of the "Basic Law" on Jerusalem, proclaiming a change in the character and status of the Holy City of Jerusalem, with its implications for peace and security. The Ministers declared that such enactment was an act of aggression constituting a threat to peace and called upon the Security Council to take the necessary action to restore and maintain international peace and security in accordance with the provisions of Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter. The Ministers urged all States not to deal with Israel or conduct any business which might imply recognition of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel.
69. The Ministers emphasized that the time had come to take the necessary action for the implementation of the various and recurrent resolutions adopted by the United Nations and the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries in order to ensure the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and the Arab nations, persistently ignored by Israel. The Ministers called upon all States and peoples of the world to refrain from giving Israel military, human, material or moral support. They denounced the attitude of those countries which give Israel aid and arms and considered that the real motive for lavishing vast quantities of lethal weapons and means of destruction on Israel is to entrench it as a base for colonialism and racism in the world in general and in Africa and Asia in particular. They declared that those countries' continued support of Israel would compel the non-aligned countries to take an appropriate attitude towards them.

70. The Ministers reaffirmed the need for the continued severing of all kinds of formal and informal diplomatic, consular, economic, cultural, sports, tourist and communications relations with Israel and invited those Member States which had not yet broken off such relations to do so. They urged Member States to take action in the United Nations that would allow the world body and its specialized agencies to fulfil their responsibilities and counter the continued Israeli refusal to comply with United Nations resolutions, by imposing the necessary sanctions against it in accordance with Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter. The Ministers instructed the Co-ordinating Bureau to take the necessary action in this regard.
71. The Ministers decided to use, in a meaningful and systematic manner, every possible means to:

   (a) Weaken the Israeli economic capacity to continue its aggressive policy;
   (b) Put an end to the political, economic and financial support given to Israel;
   (c) Change the political attitude of States and organizations so that they favour the Palestinian cause and the liberation of the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories.

72. The Ministers called upon the States of the European Economic Community to recognize the PLO and the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, to honour their pledges not to apply their bilateral and collective economic agreements with Israel to the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and to seek the adoption of the same attitude by other States having similar agreements.

73. The Ministers strongly condemned the continued and ever-growing co-operation between the racist regimes of both Israel and South Africa, particularly in the military and nuclear fields.

74. The Ministers reaffirmed their pledge for concrete solidarity in various forms - political, cultural and informational and in respect of programmes for military aid to the Palestinian people, led by the Palestine Liberation Organization - so as to develop the struggle for the liberation of its homeland. The Ministers called again for the adoption of all measures to ensure further international recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

75. Having examined the subject matter referred to it by the Sixth Summit in paragraph 109 and having taken note of the report of the Co-ordinating Bureau (Document 5/Rev.1) as well as working papers 21 and 22, the Ministerial Conference decided
to submit this to the Seventh Summit to be held in Baghdad in 1982 for consideration.

76. The Ministers expressed grave concern at the continued escalation of the barbaric attacks by Israel on Southern Lebanon and Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon. They recalled that the Sixth Summit Conference considered that aggression, carried out by land, sea and air, as tantamount to genocide of the Lebanese people and the Palestinian refugees, with Israel using the most sophisticated weapons supplied by the United States of America.

77. The Ministers reaffirmed their full support for the unity of Lebanon, Land and People, its independence and sovereignty over all its territory within its internationally recognized boundaries.

78. The Ministers stressed the need that Lebanon should be enabled to recover its normal life and the displaced persons should be enabled to return to their villages and regions.

79. The Ministers strongly condemned the repeated Israeli aggression against Lebanon and call upon the Security Council of the United Nations Organization to implement its resolutions relating to Lebanon, particularly resolutions 425, 426 and 450, and to exercise in accordance with the provisions of Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, the utmost pressures on Israel to put an end to its repeated attacks and aggression against Lebanon.

80. The Ministers reaffirmed their earlier decisions to lend their full support to Lebanon in all international forums and organizations, particularly the United Nations, with a view to safeguarding its unity, independence and territorial integrity.
81. The Ministers called upon Member States of the United Nations and its specialized agencies not to accept the credentials of the Israeli delegation because of its violation of international legality and its annexation to Jerusalem and declaring it its capital.

82. The Ministers noted with grave concern the situation in South-West Asia and agreed that it carries dangerous consequences for the peace and stability of the region. They agreed that the continuation of this situation poses serious implications for international peace and security. In this context, the Ministers viewed the situation in Afghanistan with particular concern. They urgency called for a political settlement on the basis of the withdrawal of foreign troops and full respect for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-aligned status of Afghanistan and strict observance of the principle of non-intervention and non-interference. They also affirmed the right of the Afghan refugees to return to their homes in safety and honour. To this end, they urged all concerned to work towards such a settlement which would ensure that the Afghan people would determine their own destiny free from outside interference and which would enable the Afghan refugees to return to their homes.
83. The Ministers expressed their appreciation for the sincere efforts made in search for a political settlement of the situation in Afghanistan. They called on all States to exercise restraint, to avoid further endangering the peace and security of the region, and to take such steps as would lead to the creation of conditions conducive to stable and harmonious relations among the States of the region based on the non-aligned principles of peaceful co-existence, respect for sovereignty, national independence, territorial integrity and non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of States.

84. Reviewing the situation in South-East Asia, the Ministers expressed grave concern over the continuing conflicts and tensions in the region, particularly as some of the States are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. They reaffirmed their support for the principles of non-interference in the affairs of sovereign States; and the inadmissibility of the use of force against sovereign States. They warned that there was a real danger of the tensions in and around Kampuchea escalating over a wider area. They were convinced of the urgent need to de-escalate these tensions through a comprehensive political solution which would provide for the withdrawal of all foreign forces, thus ensuring full respect for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of all States in the Region, including Kampuchea.
85. The Ministers reaffirmed the right of the people of Kampuchea to determine their own destiny free from foreign interference, subversion and coercion and expressed the hope that through a process of negotiations and mutual understanding a climate conducive to the exercise of that right would be created. The Ministers also agreed that the humanitarian problems resulting from the conflicts in the region required urgent measures which would need the active co-operation of all the parties concerned. They urged all States in the region to undertake a dialogue which would lead to the resolution of differences among themselves and the establishment of durable peace and stability in the area, as well as the elimination of involvement and threats of intervention by outside powers. In this context, the Ministers noted with approval the efforts being made for the early establishment of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in the region and called upon all States to give those efforts their fullest support.
86. While expressing their profound regret at the five-month-old Iraq-Iran war and at the damage to lives and property it has caused to the two nations, as well as the threat it poses to the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, the Ministers reiterated and emphasized the principles of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries that no State should acquire or occupy territories by the use of force, that whatever territories had been acquired in this way should be returned, that no act of aggression should be committed against any State, that the territorial integrity and the sovereignty of all States should be respected, that no State should try to interfere or intervene in the internal affairs of other States, and that all differences or claims which may exist between States should be settled by peaceful means in order that peaceful relations should prevail among member States. The Ministers asked the Foreign Ministers of Cuba, India, Zambia and the Head of the Political Department of the PLO to exert all possible efforts in order to contribute to the implementation of the aforementioned principles.

87. The Ministers reviewed the situation in areas of conflict and tension in other parts of the world where principles of non-alignment such as non-interference and non-intervention in the internal affairs of States, the non-use of force or of the threat of use of force and the right to self-determination and independence of all peoples under colonial and alien domination had been or where in danger of being violated.
88. In this connection, the Ministers took note of the significant progress made over the years by the Movement in the elaboration of a draft Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention and Interference in the Internal Affairs of States. In recognition of the need for the early adoption by the General Assembly of the United Nations of an instrument proscribing intervention and interference in the internal affairs of States, they urged non-aligned States to continue and intensify their efforts during 1981 with a view to reaching final agreement on the text of a draft Declaration to be presented, through the usual channels, for early adoption by the General Assembly of the United Nations.

89. On the situation in Cyprus, the Ministers reaffirmed their support for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus, and reiterated their solidarity with its Government and people. The Ministers welcomed the resumption of inter-communal talks under the auspices of the United Nations Secretary-General and expressed the hope that those talks would be conducted in a meaningful and constructive manner, in order to bring about an early solution of the problem in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions, the Non-Aligned Decisions and Declarations, and the High-Level Agreements. The Ministers requested the Contact Group of the Non-Aligned countries to have the situation under constant review.
90. The Ministers expressed their respect and support for the sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity of the Republic of Malta, as well as for its status of neutrality, strictly founded on the principles of non-alignment as a positive contribution to peace and stability in the Mediterranean region.

91. The Ministers recalled the recommendation of the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries to member States from whom Malta has requested economic, financial and political guarantees to take the necessary decisions and to provide such guarantees as to assure Malta's political independence and its continued commitment to peace and stability in the Mediterranean.

92. The Ministers took note of the Report of the Co-ordinating Bureau concerning the delimitation dispute between Malta and Libya, as well as of the information submitted by the delegations of both countries with respect to the signing and ratification of the Special Agreement of 1976 and to submit it to the International Court of Justice, and called upon the two non-aligned countries to continue to seek a peaceful solution of the dispute on the basis of the principles of the United Nations Charter and the policy of non-alignment.
93. The Ministers noted that the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe is proceeding and that a meeting is currently being held in Madrid. They supported the efforts of the non-aligned and neutral States to bring about the relaxation of international tension in Europe in accordance with the principles of the Final Act of the CSCE. They noted with appreciation the role played by the participating countries members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and their efforts to secure the full participation of non-participating Mediterranean non-aligned members on questions relevant to security and co-operation in the Mediterranean region. They regretted that these efforts have not been successful so far.

94. The Ministers expressed their concern at the aggravation of tension in the Mediterranean which was due to the persistence of hotbeds of crisis caused mainly by the Israeli policy of permanent aggression and by accelerated build-ups of foreign arms and military forces in the region. In considering the idea of convening a European conference on disarmament, the Ministers urged the participating States to take fully into account the Mediterranean dimension in the process of disarmament, and to take this opportunity to adopt concrete measures which will lead not only to confidence-building but also to the initiation of steps to lessen forces in the region.
95. They also recalled the decisions taken at the Fifth and Sixth Conferences of Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries regarding the transformation of the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and co-operation and the relevant United Nations resolutions concerning the elimination of areas of tension in the region, and reiterated their appeal to all States to co-operate in the implementation of those decisions and resolutions.

96. The Ministers noted with concern the grave situation in Western Sahara and its implications for peace and stability in the area.

They expressed their support for the recommendations of the ad hoc Committee of the OAU on Western Sahara and called for the implementation of these recommendations.

For achieving a just solution of the conflict in the Western Sahara, they called upon the parties concerned to enter into immediate negotiations with a view to determining the true wishes and aspirations of the people of Western Sahara and ensuring the free exercise by them of their inalienable right to self-determination in accordance with United Nations General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), the principles of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the United Nations Charter.
97. With regard to the Comorian Island of Mayotte, the Ministers expressed their active solidarity with the people of Comoros in their legitimate struggle to free that island from the occupation of France and to safeguard the independence, unity and territorial integrity of Comoros.

98. In relation to the Malagasy Islands in the Indian Ocean, bearing in mind the various decisions taken by the Organization of African Unity and the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on this question, the Ministers urged the French Government to initiate negotiations with the Malagasy Government with a view to settling the question in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter.

99. The Ministers noted with concern the tension prevailing in certain parts of Central America and the Caribbean, which threatened the national independence of some States and the peace and security of the area. They urged all States to adhere scrupulously to the principles of non-use of force or of threat of force, of non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of other States and of respect for the political independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the States of the region and for the right of all States of the region to be free from any interference or external pressure of any kind.
100. They condemned the political pressures and acts of economic aggression which, directly or through some international financial agencies, were being directed, or attempted, against Nicaragua in order to interfere in the revolutionary process going on in that country and affirmed the need for respect for its independence and national sovereignty, free from any kind of interference in its internal affairs.

101. The Ministers condemned every form of intervention and interference in the internal affairs of El Salvador and called upon governments to abstain from supplying arms and rendering other forms of military assistance in the current circumstances. They also expressed concern about and warned against any attempt at direct military intervention in this area, which would lead to an extension and regionalization of the conflict, thereby increasing the sufferings of the peoples of the area.
102. The Ministers urged member countries of the Movement and all other States actively and firmly to help the Government of Grenada to defend its national sovereignty and independence and counteract any hostile acts against it. They called upon all States to respect Grenada's right to develop its own socio-economic and political process free from outside interference.

103. The Ministers supported the just demands of the Cuban people for the lifting of the blockade against Cuba and the return of the territory occupied by the base of Guantanamo to Cuban sovereignty.

104. In the special and particular case of the Malvinas Islands, the Ministers firmly reiterated their support for the Argentine Republic's right to the restitution of that territory and sovereignty over it and requested that the negotiations with the United Kingdom in this regard be speeded up. They also expressed the hope that the United States of America would implement and strictly respect the Panama Canal treaties to give effect to the full sovereignty and jurisdiction of Panama over all its national territory, as well as to the regime of neutrality of the inter-ocean waterway.
105. The Ministers reaffirmed once again the Republic of Bolivia's just and legitimate claim to recover its outlet to the Pacific Ocean with full sovereignty. They also reaffirmed the right of the people of Belize to self-determination, independence and territorial integrity and welcomed the resolution of the thirty-fifth session of the United Nations General Assembly which declared that Belize should become independent before the end of the thirty-sixth session of the General Assembly.

106. They expressed their support for the right of the people of Puerto Rico to self-determination and independence and urged the Government of the United States of America to comply fully with United Nations General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and the resolution on Puerto Rico adopted on 20 August 1980 by the United Nations Special Committee on Decolonization.
107. Recalling the decisions of previous non-aligned gatherings on the importance of the peaceful settlement of disputes between States, the Ministers expressed deep concern that recently there had been an exacerbation of disputes which lead to armed conflicts between States, including members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. Conflicts between non-aligned States themselves, besides causing enormous suffering to the peoples of the countries concerned, jeopardized the unity of the Movement and weakened its capacity for action.

108. The Ministers stressed that in their mutual relations, non-aligned countries should be consistently guided by the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of non-alignment on the settlement of disputes as defined at the Ministerial Meeting in Belgrade in 1978 and reaffirmed at the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government in Havana in 1979, and should seek political solutions to their disputes on the basis of strict respect for these principles. They expressed their readiness to render their assistance to this end.

109. In this context, the Ministers examined further the working paper (Doc. NAC/FM/DEL/WP.6) presented by the Government of Sri Lanka and commended at the Sixth Summit by the Heads of State or Government for serious and careful consideration, and recommended that
in the period leading up to the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government, careful attention be given to this document as well as to the proposals contained in working paper No. NAC/FM/DEL/WP.5 submitted by Yugoslavia and to the resolution referred to in paragraph 279 of the Havana Declaration (NAC/CONF.6/L1/Rev.1) on the peaceful settlement of disputes between States. It was decided that all working documents relating to this matter presented to the Co-ordinating Bureau be transmitted by it to the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government for consideration.

111. Recalling the proposal made by Iraq at the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government held in Havana, the Ministers decided to request the Co-ordinating Bureau to prepare a comprehensive report for submission to the Seventh Conference which would include an indexed compilation of all declarations, communiques and resolutions adopted by the conferences of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, including in particular, the principles, objectives and criteria as adopted and affirmed by the Heads of State or Government in the previous conferences and made proposals for strengthening of solidarity and co-operation among non-aligned countries and improving the efficiency of non-aligned conferences.
111. Recalling the decision contained in paragraph 309 of the Havana Summit Declaration, that the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries will be held in Baghdad, Iraq, in 1982, the Ministers decided that the preparatory meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau at the level of Ambassadors will be held from 31 August to 1 September 1982, the meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs on 2 and 3 September 1982 and the Conference of Heads of State or Government from 6 to 10 September 1982 in Baghdad.

IV. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

112. The Ministers expressed satisfaction over the enthusiastic participation of non-aligned countries in the Conference. The success of the Conference testifies to the role of the Movement as a catalyst in the process of transition to a new world order, based on peace, justice, international co-operation and progress.

113. Reaffirming the need for scrupulous respect for the principles and objectives of the Movement, the Ministers recommended that all non-aligned countries continue to take the following measures aimed at alleviating the current crises in the international situation:

(a) Emphasize and implement the principles of active peaceful co-existence in their relations with all States, irrespective of ideology or differences in political, social or economic systems;

(b) Reject any measure which would facilitate great power confrontation or lead to the strengthening of existing military alliances or blocs, the creation or strengthening of new military alliances, interlocking arrangements or military bases;

(c) Take all feasible steps to eliminate foreign military intervention, occupation, all forms of foreign interference in the internal affairs of States and resolutely oppose the use or threat of use of force in international relations and policies of imperialism, expansionism, all forms of domination and hegemony;
(d) Redouble their efforts to persuade the nuclear-weapon States to halt and reverse the arms race, particularly in the nuclear field;

(e) Actively to co-operate with each other within the United Nations system in the furtherance of the principles and objectives of the policy of non-alignment and the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries;

(f) Support multilateral initiatives aimed at curbing the growing competition between the great powers, including within the framework of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace and within the context of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe;

(g) Actively support concrete steps by the international community to eliminate colonialism, racism including Zionism, and apartheid, particularly in South Africa, Namibia and Palestine;

(h) Increase assistance to the national liberation movements, with a view to accelerating the exercise of the right to self-determination and independence of peoples under alien and colonial domination;

(i) Encourage efforts aimed at the peaceful and just resolution of the crises in South-West Asia and South-East Asia;

(j) Encourage efforts for the general reduction of tensions and oppose foreign interference and intervention from whatever quarter in Africa, Asia, Latin America and Europe;

(k) Endeavour to ensure that disputes between non-aligned countries themselves do not jeopardize the cohesion or solidarity of the Movement as a whole and to solve all such disputes exclusively by...
peaceful means, primarily bilateral, and in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries; and

(1) Safeguard the unity and solidarity of the Non-Aligned Movement.

114. While adopting the above recommendations, the Ministers recalled the following passage from the 1961 Belgrade Declaration of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, which has even greater relevance to the world situation 20 years later:

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

115. The Ministers recalled that non-aligned countries have always played a catalytic and pivotal role in the field of international economic relations. They recalled that UNCTAD I of 1964 was convened following the Belgrade Declaration of 1961. The first economic programme of action for non-aligned countries was adopted at the Cairo Summit in 1964 when the ground for a New International Economic Order was laid. The notion of self-reliance received fresh impetus at the Lusaka Summit. The Algiers Summit in 1973 launched an appeal for the establishment of the New International Economic Order, consequent upon which the Declaration and the Programme of Action for the establishment of the New International Economic Order was adopted at the Sixth Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly in 1974. Important initiatives in the field of international economic relations were taken at the Colombo Summit. The Havana Summit called for the launching of the global negotiations and elaborated further policy guidelines for collective self-reliance among non-aligned and other developing countries.

116. The Ministers underscored the continued validity of the assessment at the Havana Summit that the current crisis reflected underlying structural maladjustments and a fundamental disequilibrium in the global economy and the persistent inequality and lack of equity in international economic relations. Reviewing developments in the international economic situation since the Havana Summit, the Ministers noted with grave concern that, while on the one hand the acute problems facing the developing countries had been aggravated and increased as a result of the pursuance of policies contrary or unfavourable to their interests by the developed countries, on the other hand there had been no substantial progress in resolving the stalemate in international negotiations for the
restructuring of international economic relations. The negative trends in the world economy caused further widening of the existing gap between the developed and developing countries, which had become not only a dominant contradiction in international economic relations but also a latent source of political instability in the world. They reaffirmed their view that the existing international economic system was unable to provide adequate and equitable support to the development of the developing countries and did not permit them to play an effective role in international decision-making. They expressed their concern at the intensification of the current economic crisis facing developing countries and at the fact that the international economic adjustment process was being pursued at their expense, particularly in respect of most developing countries through the linkages between conjunctural and structural issues.

117. They recalled that the Ministers of the Group of 77, on the eve of the Eleventh Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly, had concluded that the economic situation of the large majority of the developing countries had increasingly deteriorated during the last decade. They stressed that very little had been done to alleviate the plight of the least developed countries whose economies had either collapsed or were on the verge of doing so, or to mitigate the unprecedented economic problems facing the most seriously affected, land-locked and island developing countries, problems with which they were unable to deal on their own. The Ministers noted with serious concern that the capacity of these countries to deal with their problems has been further jeopardized by the aggravation of negative trends in the world economy. They re-emphasized the continuing and indeed even greater relevance in present times of the struggle to eliminate the injustices of the existing system by the establishment of the New International Economic Order through full respect for the
principles contained in the Declaration and through full implementation in all its aspects of the Programme of Action adopted at the Sixth Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly.

118. The Ministers once again stressed that the struggle to eliminate the injustice of the existing international economic system and to establish the New International Economic Order was an integral part of the peoples' struggle for their political, economic, cultural and social liberation.

119. The Ministers again emphasized the paramount importance of consolidating political independence by economic emancipation. They also reiterated that the existing international economic system ran counter to the basic interests of the developing countries, was profoundly unjust and incompatible with the development of the non-aligned and other developing countries, and did not contribute to the elimination of the economic and social evils that afflicted those countries, evils that were engendered by imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, expansionism, racism, including zionism, apartheid, exploitation, power politics and all forms and manifestations of foreign occupation, of domination and hegemony. Those practices had been repeatedly condemned by the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, since they represented the main obstacle to the economic and social progress of the developing countries and the greatest threat to world peace and security.

120. The Ministers emphasized the historic mission that the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries must fulfil in the struggle to enable all developing nations and peoples to attain economic and political independence, to exercise unreserved and permanent sovereignty and control over their natural and all other resources and economic activities, and to promote a fundamental restructuring of the world economy through the establishment of the New International Economic Order.
121. In the context of the negligible progress achieved in the multilateral economic negotiations to establish the New International Economic Order since the adoption of the Declaration and Programme of Action at the Sixth Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly, the Ministers expressed their deep disappointment and serious concern at the failure of the Eleventh Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly to achieve its objectives as well as at the continuation of the stalemate even at the Thirty-fifth Session of the United Nations General Assembly with regard to the launching of the global negotiations. The Ministers also expressed their deep concern at the apparent inability of some developed countries to reconcile the common goals of the international community, as supported by themselves in international fora, with short-term political and economic constraints that regrettably seem to determine the behaviour of their Governments. The Ministers therefore reiterated their conviction that it was imperative to strengthen the unity and joint negotiating capacity of the non-aligned and other developing countries, to intensify the struggle for their legitimate rights and to bring about a thorough restructuring of international economic relations.

122. The Ministers reiterated that the intensification of economic co-operation among developing countries constitutes one of the fundamental pillars of their struggle for the establishment of the New International Economic Order and is an integral part of their efforts for the restructuring of international economic relations. In this context, and noting the progress already made in strengthening economic co-operation among developing countries in a spirit of collective self-reliance,
they emphasized that faster progress on the basis of unity, complementarity, equality and mutual benefit, solidarity and mutual assistance would accelerate the development of their economies, further strengthen their unity and increase their bargaining strength and countervailing power in the negotiations with the developed countries and at the same time would serve as a valuable complement to international economic co-operation. They, therefore, pledged to do their utmost to foster and promote economic and technical co-operation among the non-aligned and other developing countries.

VI. ASSESSMENT OF THE WORLD ECONOMIC SITUATION

123. The world economic crisis has assumed unparallelled dimensions, as demonstrated by the growing imbalance in international payments, the substantial deceleration in world economic activity and growth, the sharp deterioration in the terms of trade of many developing countries, the high levels of unemployment, underemployment and inflation, the growing burdens of the external indebtedness of developing countries and the insecurity and insufficiency of food supplies. In the light of this grave situation and its underlying causes, the response of the developed countries has been most disappointing, particularly with regard to the provision of official development assistance and the grossly inadequate current levels of transfer of real resources to developing countries, the serious hindrances placed on the free access to the requisite technology, and growing protectionism. These factors have, inter alia, resulted in new constraints in the export earning capacity of the developing countries and have severely impaired their capacity to meet their essential import requirements of food, energy and industrial products for development. Moreover, the failure of the developed countries to check the negative consequences that their domestic economic policies and problems have on the economies of the developing countries has further aggravated these negative trends in the world economy. All
this has a profoundly asymmetrical impact since the economics of developing countries are the principal victims, owing to their vulnerability and lack of capacity to make the requisite adjustments. The Ministers emphasized that this economic malaise was not just a cyclical or periodic phenomenon, but a chronic phenomenon due to the current inequities in the international economy, and drew attention to the consequences of this situation for international economic co-operation, development, economic justice and stability, world peace and security.

124. The Ministers emphasized the interdependent character of the international economic situation - increasing interrelationship of problems, interconnection of their solutions and growing interdependence among nations - and deplored the consequent futility of any one country or group of developed countries attempting to find solutions in isolation. They noted that, in the negotiations on economic issues, a few economically powerful countries had been successful in impeding progress towards the achievement of the New International Economic Order through a restructuring of international economic relations. In this context, the Ministers deplored the negative attitude adopted by a small minority of industrialized countries which resulted in the stalemate in the launching of a new round of global negotiations and could have adverse consequences for the economic well-being of the entire international community. They noted with concern that, by their inflexible attitudes and dilatory policies, these developed countries seemed intent on frustrating the entire process of international economic negotiations for their own narrow ends and were thus harming the very concept of interdependence.
125. The Ministers noted with satisfaction, on the other hand, that a large number of developed countries had realized the inevitability of interdependence and were willing to consider the changes implied in giving practical shape to the concept of interdependence. They urged these countries to intensify their efforts to convince their partners of the need to recognize the long-term commonality of interests of the developed and developing countries alike, which would contribute to a real restructuring of international economic relations. They appealed to those developed countries which are intransigent and continue to resist the necessary changes in international economic relations to realize that the raising of the standards of living of the peoples of the developing countries would be of international mutual benefit and would contribute to the raising of global economic activity. They warned that world peace and security were increasingly endangered by the continuing and widening economic gap between the developed and the developing countries. The Ministers emphasized the need for developed countries to follow policies in areas of trade, development, money and finance that were mutually consistent and supportive of the development process in developing countries and also to ensure that their short-term policies promote and do not obstruct or distort the restructuring of the international economy towards the New International Economic Order. They underlined the need for greater understanding and deeper appreciation of the relevance, importance and implications of genuine interdependence.

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126. In this connection, the Ministers categorically rejected any attempt to impose, on the pretext of interdependence, a world economy which would once again leave no place for the developing countries as full partners in their own right. The Ministers were of the view that true interdependence could only result from the establishment of the New International Economic Order; it could not be a mere concept disguised as a matter of balance and reciprocity yet in fact concealing relationships of inequality, exploitation and dependence. The Ministers therefore called upon the developed countries to recognize that international economic relations make world prosperity essentially an indivisible whole, and that the introduction of an era of just and equitable relations is the responsibility of all, but more particularly of the industrialized countries. In this regard, the developed world as a whole cannot on any pretext evade its responsibility for the establishment of the New International Economic Order. This implies the adoption by the industrialized countries of resolute and effective measures in the principal spheres of international relations. The Ministers considered that, at the same time, the collective autonomy of the developing countries is a necessary dimension and an important measure in the process of establishing the New International Economic Order, which will be the positive and authentic expression of inter-dependence in the world economy.
127. The Ministers once again drew attention to the vast human and material resources which were being squandered on the unproductive and wasteful arms race, which brought horrifying dangers to humanity, was a considerable drain on resources which could be more usefully devoted to development and was one of the major impediments in the efforts to establish the New International Economic Order. Concrete progress towards the goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control would release substantial additional resources for social and economic development, particularly of the developing countries. The Ministers strongly urged that the international community should henceforth positively agitate for larger and larger outlays on peaceful development programmes so that by a reverse trend, the quantum of, and tendency for, armament production would be progressively curtailed. The Movement of Non-Aligned Countries should generate the necessary pressure for this wholesome reversal of trends in spending by States.

VII. PRESENT STAGE OF NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NEW INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER

128. The Ministers studied the developments which had taken place in the North-South dialogue, and stressed that the transition from the stage of declarations of intent to that of positive action was dependent basically upon the political will of the developed countries to take effective and resolute steps towards the establishment of a new system of international economic relations. In this connection, the Ministers noted with concern that the developed countries were displaying less of a spirit of international co-operation by their tendency to go back on commitments previously made by consensus and, among other things, by the meagre results of the Third Conference of UNIDO, the negotiations in the
Committee of the Whole of the United Nations General Assembly, the impasse at the Eleventh Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly with regard to the procedures and agenda for the global negotiations and the continued failure of the Thirty-fifth Regular Session of the United Nations General Assembly to break the deadlock.

129. The Ministers noted the adoption of the New International Development Strategy for the third United Nations Development Decade. They expressed the view, however, that in many aspects the International Development Strategy reflected neither the actual needs of developing countries nor the possibilities of developed countries. They deeply deplored the fact that several important developed countries had made interpretative statements at the time of adoption of that Strategy, which in actual fact represents a bare minimum by comparison with the pressing needs of the developing countries, and particularly of those countries belonging to the categories of the poorest and most seriously affected, the landlocked and island countries, and considered that these statements were virtually tantamount to reservations with regard to some of the most important provisions of the International Development Strategy and in practice invalidated their effective implementation. They urged all developed countries to take urgent and effective steps for the full implementation of the goals, objectives and policy measures embodied in the International Development Strategy.

130. They were of the view that failure to do so would necessitate an even earlier and periodic review of, and follow-up to, the latter and, for this purpose, the taking, if necessary, at an appropriate date of such initiatives as they considered necessary.
131. In the context of the negligible results achieved in the multilateral economic negotiations to bring about the New International Economic Order since the adoption of the Declaration and Programme of Action at the Sixth Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly, the Ministers recalled that at the Havana Summit amongst the vital and important decisions taken was the call for a round of global negotiations. The Ministers regretted the negative attitude adopted by most of the developed countries during the preparatory discussions for the opening of global negotiations as evidenced during the Thirty-fifth Session of the United Nations General Assembly. They expressed serious concern at the fact that three developed countries had been unable, at the Eleventh Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly, to concur with the rest of the States Members of the United Nations on the agreement concerning procedures for the global negotiations and the present tendency of many developed countries to repudiate undertakings they had entered into by consensus when Resolution 34/138 of the United Nations General Assembly was adopted.

Reaffirming the central role of the United Nations General Assembly in the process of international negotiations for the establishment of the New International Economic Order and that these negotiations should be held within the United Nations system, the Ministers reiterated the need for the global negotiations to begin as soon as possible in a spirit of cooperation, fairness and mutual benefit. They urged the developed countries to envisage these negotiations constructively and with the political will necessary for their success.

132. For their part, the Ministers reaffirmed that the non-aligned countries were ready to pursue the negotiating process and that they undertook to make every possible effort at all
levels that would lead to an agreement on the early commencement of the global negotiations in accordance with resolution 34/138 of the United Nations General Assembly. The Ministers reiterated the view that a successful outcome of the global negotiations could make a significant contribution to the establishment of the New International Economic Order and would represent an important contribution towards furthering the Third United Nations Development Decade, whereas their failure might have grave consequences for world development, all forms of international co-operation and for world peace and security. They reaffirmed their conviction that an adequate and lasting solution to the problems facing the world economy necessitated a comprehensive, simultaneous and integrated approach recognizing the interrelationships between the various issues that had been proposed with regard to these negotiations. In this regard the Ministers stressed the fact that the international energy issue should be considered in relation to the issues of raw materials, trade, development, money and finance. The Ministers were of the opinion that in the global negotiations equal attention should be paid to urgent problems and to questions of restructuring with a view to the adoption both of short-term steps and of medium-term and long-term restructuring measures.

133. The Ministers reaffirmed that the non-aligned countries continue to play a central and catalytic role within the Group of 77 in elaborating, adopting and implementing policy decisions concerning international co-operation for development. The Ministers reiterated that the Group of 77 had become a valuable instrument in the solution of economic problems in the world as well as in all negotiations on the establishment of the New International Economic Order. They stressed the importance of further strengthening its unity and effectiveness.
VIII. RAW MATERIALS

111. The Ministers expressed concern at the low and unrealistic prices of raw materials and other primary commodities exported by developing countries to the markets of the developed countries. They noted that the pricing mechanisms were manipulated at will by the developed countries with little regard to production costs. Consequently, there exists a discrepancy between the purchasing power of earnings of developing countries derived from their exports and those derived from goods imported from developed countries. The Ministers therefore stressed that a genuine restructuring of the international market is long overdue for the adoption of measures to protect and improve the purchasing power of the unit value of export earnings of developing countries by providing a just and equitable relationship between the prices of goods and services exported to the developed countries and the prices of goods and services imported from those countries. They also emphasized that the restructuring of commodity markets called for strict respect for the sovereignty and control exercised by developing countries over their natural resources and all other resources. The Ministers furthermore stressed the importance of increased participation of developing countries in the processing, transport, as well as the marketing and distribution of those commodities and they called for early establishment of a framework of International Co-operation in these areas as decided in UNCTAD Resolution 124 (V). The Ministers took note of the adoption in UNCTAD of the Agreement on the establishment of a Common Fund for Commodities and agreed that the site of the Fund's headquarters should be located in a developing country. They urged all governments to take urgent steps to sign and ratify the Agreement in order to ensure that it became operational at the earliest. They recommended to the
governments which have not done so already to announce commitments for voluntary contributions to the Fund. They furthermore reiterated their grave concern at the inadequate progress in the negotiations on agreements on individual commodities within the framework of the Integrated Programme for Commodities and observed with regret that the negotiations on some of the commodities continued to drag on with little prospect in sight of an early agreement. They noted that even the post-Manila plan of action aimed at accelerating the pace of the negotiations had failed to provide the expected impetus. The Ministers therefore urged all countries participating in the negotiations on individual commodities, particularly the developed countries, to display the necessary political will that would facilitate early conclusion of agreements on the individual commodities.

IX. TRADE

135. The Ministers expressed profound concern over the deterioration in the conditions of foreign trade of developing countries. A large number of them witnessed widespread and continuing declines in their terms of trade and trade imbalances had grown alarmingly. This situation had only exacerbated the world economic crisis and the development problems of the developing countries. The Ministers stressed that urgent consideration be given to measures for resolving the problems of trade of developing countries.
136. The Ministers emphasized the need for appropriate steps to be taken by developed countries to ensure freer market access for products of developing countries. They noted with serious concern that in spite of repeated commitments for promoting liberalization of world trade, the developed countries had continued to intensify protectionist measures. Traditional forms of protectionism such as domestic production subsidies to non-competitive industries had been intensified and the new forms identified at the Sixth Summit Conference were becoming entrenched. They regretted that, while the commitments of the Tokyo Declaration in respect of preferential and differential treatment of the developing countries had remained largely unfulfilled, attempts had been made to erode even the modest results of the Tokyo Round in this regard through arbitrary and unilateral actions. They deplored the attempts being made to unduly prolong the inequitable and unreasonable trading arrangements relating to textiles. The Ministers strongly urged that appropriate steps be taken to put an end to the protectionist policies of the developed countries which were seriously affecting the exports of developing countries. In particular, they called for the establishment of a multilateral safeguard system taking into account adequately the interests of developing countries. They also called for the dismantling of the restrictive regime on the textiles trade. The Ministers furthermore urged the developed countries to make renewed efforts to implement the commitments for preferential and differential treatment in favour of developing countries. They regretted that the programme of action for structural adjustment related to trade and policies and measures to deal with protectionism contained in UNCTAD Resolution 131 (V) had not been implemented.
and the efforts made by developing countries at the Twenty-first Session of the Trade and Development Board to establish a framework for negotiations had been blocked by the developed countries. The Ministers emphasized the need for preparation of a time-bound programme for phasing out all barriers to trade affecting imports from developing countries into the developed countries. To facilitate the implementation of such a programme it was also necessary for the developed countries to accelerate the process of structural adjustment in areas in which comparative advantage had shifted to developing countries.

137. The Ministers welcomed the decision of the Special Committee on Preferences to extend the Generalized System of Preferences beyond 1981 and urged the donor countries to enlarge the scope of their schemes during the period of renewed life of these schemes in such a way that a substantially increased proportion of dutiable imports from developing countries is brought within their purview. They also urged the donor countries to provide greater stability to their GSP schemes so that these could become meaningful instruments for achieving increases in export earnings, accelerating industrialization and promoting economic growth of the developing countries. They deplored the action taken by some donor countries in depriving individual countries of the benefit of the GSP either fully or for specific products on the basis of subjective criteria. They also called upon the donor countries not to use the GSP as an instrument of political influence and coercion.
X. INDUSTRIALIZATION

138. The Ministers reiterated their conviction that a restructuring of world industry on the basis of justice and equity is essential for promoting the industrialization of developing countries. They strongly emphasized in this connection the need for expeditious progress towards the attainment of the Lima target of a 25 per cent share in world industrial production for developing countries and the related target of a 30 per cent share of the world trade in manufactures for developing countries by the year 2000 A.D. and the need to implement fully the programme for the Industrial Development Decade for Africa. They noted with concern the disadvantages imposed by the current situation in international economic relations with regard to the achievement of that objective in view of the difficulties of access of manufactures and semi-manufactures from developing countries to the markets of many developed countries. They regretted the fact that requisite decisions could not be adopted unanimously at the Third UNIDO Conference in early 1980 because of the intransigence shown by many developed countries which were urged to adopt constructive attitudes so that the targets could be achieved.

139. Though some limited progress has been made in certain areas such as industrial technology, energy conservation, development of human resources and systems of consultations, the Ministers observed with grave concern that on the one hand there was still a need for basic action in those areas, in particular through the transformation of the System of Consultations into a permanent System of Negotiation and the strengthening of the Field Advisers' Programme, and that on the other there was a complete lack of progress in a number of key areas, such as, industrial financing, transfer
of technology, redeployment of industries from developed to developing countries on the basis of dynamic comparative advantage, the breaking down of targets so as to spell out the regional, structural and mid-term implications of the global targets adopted in 1975 in Lima. They reaffirmed that they were opposed to attempts to confine industrial redeployment solely to non-competitive or environment-polluting technologies and to attempts by transnational corporations to amass exorbitant profits at the expense of the developing countries. They also expressed concern at the growing propensity of many developed countries to monopolize basic and highly technological industries.

140. They urged that the States which have not done so should ratify the new Constitution of UNIDO at an early date with a view to transforming the organization into a specialized agency of the United Nations.

XI. TRANSFER OF RESOURCES

141. The Ministers noted with deep concern the drop to 0.3 per cent in the net flow of Official Development Assistance to the developing countries in the 1970's and strongly urged developed countries which had not already done so to reach the Official Development Assistance targets stipulated in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade. They emphasized the need for further improvement in the terms of aid, including greater provisions for programme aid, for financing of local costs by it and for fully untying it. The Ministers also emphasized that the transfer of resources should be placed on an increasingly assured, continuous and automatic basis and should result in rational and equitable distribution among developing countries.
142. The Ministers emphasized that the external debt issue had become one of the most pressing problems facing the majority of the developing countries. In particular they urged immediate and full implementation of Resolution 165 (S-IX) of the Trade and Development Board, so as to benefit all the poorer developing countries covered by the resolution without discrimination. They also urged expeditious implementation of Resolution 222(XXI) regarding the debt and development problems of developing countries adopted by the Trade and Development Board at its Twenty-first Session. They supported the proposal that developed countries should cancel the official debts of the poorer developing countries as an effective means of helping them to create conditions for real development.

143. The Ministers stressed the importance of giving due attention to the proposal formulated by the President of the Republic of Cuba, Chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, on the massive and additional transfer of resources, during his address to the Thirty-fourth Session of the United Nations General Assembly.

XII. MONEY AND FINANCE

144. The Ministers noted with concern that the continued absence of a viable international monetary system was one of the most critical aspects of world economy and that the effects of the erratic movements in that area, such as the chaotic build-up of world money supplies in terms of national currencies and the fluctuations occurring in exchange rates, was to accentuate and perpetuate the unwarranted costs. These adverse effects were aggravated and perpetuated by the strict conditionality of the rules built into the rules of the IMF and other financial institutions which was often unsuited to the particular need for adjustment assistance to developing countries. The structure of the international monetary system,
through its injustices and lack of adaptability, saddles the developing countries with a disproportionate share of adjustment costs, the negative effects of which are aggravated and perpetuated by the draconian and discriminatory rules of the IMF and other financial institutions.

145. The Ministers accordingly stressed the urgency of reforming the international monetary and financial system so as to render it fair, equitable and in keeping with the interests and needs of the developing countries, while taking due account of the plan of action adopted by the Group of 77 at Belgrade in September 1979.

146. They called for rapid progress towards reform of the System so as to enable it to face the challenges posed by the immediate adjustment problems and payments imbalances facing developing countries. They expressed the view that a new, rational, equitable and universal international monetary system should be consistent with the liquidity and development needs of the developing countries. They emphasized that concessionary assistance funded, for example, by the sale of IMF gold, and the establishment of a link between SDR allocations and development finance and other means of automatic expansion of development assistance were urgently required. The Ministers recommended the institution by the developed countries of an interest subsidy scheme as a method to link the availability of funds at market terms to the requirements of developing countries for funds on concessionary terms. They expressed their deep concern at the negative and intransigent attitude of the developed countries which is designed to maintain their privileged position within the existing international financial and monetary institutions.
They noted that the existing financial institutions and mechanisms took little, if any, account of the aims and interests of the developing countries and that, on the contrary, the policies and practices of these institutions often had an adverse effect as far as the developing countries' priorities and interests were concerned. They stressed the need to intensify the effective participation of the developing countries in the decision-making process in international financial institutions. They urged a restructuring of international financial institutions so as to bring about an equitable treatment of developed and developing countries with regard to conditionality and surveillance in the use of the resources available from these institutions. In this connection, the Ministers noted that it is imperative that the developed industrialized countries provide the necessary protection for the developing countries' funds, invested in their countries against erosion risks resulting from inflation and exchange rate fluctuations, confiscation, blocking for political reasons, war hazards and political disorders. They also urged the undertaking of measures to facilitate greater access by developing countries to capital markets under concessionary terms, as well as the establishment of a medium-term facility for their balance of payments deficits under minimal conditions.

147. The Ministers welcomed the 1980 meeting of the UNCTAD Intergovernmental Group on the Reform of the International Monetary System and urged that further such meetings should be held. They deplored the failure of most developed countries to attend the meeting, and urged them to change their attitude.
XIII. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

148. The Ministers expressed their concern over the increasing phenomenon of technology monopolization by the developed countries. They stressed the fact that the developing countries should intensify their scientific and technological co-operation and stressed as well the need for co-operation with a view to breaking the barrier of the monopoly imposed by the industrialized States. In this connection, they reaffirmed that the unrestricted access of the developing countries to technology, particularly advanced technology, and the improvement of conditions for its acquisition were indispensable for accelerating the development of the developing countries by means of substantial changes in the international process for the transfer of technology.

149. The Ministers expressed their disappointment at the lack of progress in the finalization of the code of conduct for the transfer of technology and called for a satisfactory solution of the unresolved issue of the extent of its application and for requisite action at the national level that would permit transactions involving transfer of technology consistent with the objectives and principles of the code of conduct. They called for expeditious implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development and for urgent agreement on the questions left unresolved at the Vienna Conference. In this connection, they expressed disappointment and concern at the fact that the agreed target of $250 million for the Interim Fund for Science and Technology for Development had not been realized and the amount pledged had fallen far short of the target. They expressed the hope that adequate contributions would be made to the Fund as soon as possible.
and urged the developed countries to fulfill their commitments in this regard. They also expressed their firm hope that the system for long-term financing of science and technology would be established, as agreed upon at the Vienna Conference. They called for early completion of a comprehensive study and examination of the problem of brain drain so as to facilitate agreement on action-oriented recommendations for solving it.

XIV. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

150. The Ministers emphasized the importance of the world food economy as a key component in the New International Economic Order. They expressed serious dissatisfaction at the global food outlook for the 80's. The Ministers noted with grave concern that developing countries, with more than two-thirds of the world population and 91 per cent of agricultural employment, are responsible for only 44 per cent of world food production. They therefore called for steps to be taken rapidly to accelerate the implementation of all measures envisaged in the recommendations on world food policy of international bodies and conferences, and particularly those of the World Food Conference, that will adequately support, with enhanced resources, flows of imports and technology and within a reasonable time horizon, developing countries' food self-reliance efforts and will contribute to a massive reduction of hunger at least by the end of this Decade. They strongly urged the developed countries to display the necessary political will and to adopt a time-bound programme for concluding negotiations on the new international wheat agreement and the proposal for the establishment of a system of world food security. They urged the early replenishment of IFAD resources at a level of $1.5 billion as agreed upon at the recent meeting of its Governing Council. Any such agreement should include a specific mechanism of assistance to developing countries.
building their essential storage infrastructure. In the event of failure to conclude the International Wheat Agreement by mid-1981, when the current agreement expires, they urged developed countries to actively co-operate in an international effort to establish a contingency reserve of appropriate size to stave off any repetition of the global food crisis of the early 70's. In this context, they stressed the urgent need to meet the minimum annual target of 500,000 tons for the International Emergency Food Reserve and strongly supported its conversion to a legally binding convention. They also urged the need for rapid implementation of the Five-Point Plan on World Food Security approved by the FAO Conference at its twentieth session. The Ministers strongly condemned the attempts made by certain developed countries to use food as a weapon in their dealings with non-aligned and other developing countries.

151. The Ministers noted with deep concern that, in spite of recent improvements, the food and agricultural situation faced by the food deficit developing countries continued to be critical. They underlined the fundamental importance of a substantial increase in the rate of growth of food and agricultural production in the developing countries to a level of 4 per cent per annum. Developing countries, in the context of their national development plans and priorities and firmly supported by the international community, should take all necessary measures to accelerate food and agricultural production in order to improve national and collective self-sufficiency in food as early as possible. In the efforts to achieve 4 per cent average annual growth in agricultural production, particular attention should be paid to low-income, food deficit countries so as to allow them to attain this level...
of growth as early as possible. In this context, they reiterated that agricultural and rural development and the eradication of hunger and malnutrition were among the essential aims of the Decade.

XV. SPECIAL DROUGHT SITUATION AFFECTING CERTAIN COUNTRIES

152. The Ministers, deeply concerned at the critical food situation due to the persistent climatic vicissitudes experienced by several regions in the world, particularly the countries of the Sahel where that situation is incessantly deteriorating, urgently requested the international community to make a massive and rapid response to the urgent and harrowing appeal for financial and technical assistance recently made by those countries in Rome.

153. The Ministers also invited the international community to devote special attention to the policies formulated by those countries with the medium-and long-term aims of achieving self-sufficiency in food supplies and improving productivity and life in rural areas.

XVI. ENERGY

154. The Ministers recognized the crucial role of energy in the development of the developing countries. They stressed that the international energy situation required both a short-term response as well as long-term arrangements. On the one hand, they called for appropriate measures on energy supplies on a priority basis for importing non-aligned and other developing countries without prejudice to the national interests of all countries and they expressed their
satisfaction at the efforts exerted by the oil-exporting
developing countries, which were designed to reduce the
acuity of such problems; on the other hand, they also
called for internationally negotiated arrangements that
would facilitate structural adjustments and would include
effective steps for the conservation of energy, particularly
by the developed countries, the urgent development and
transfer of energy-related technologies in favour of
developing countries and the massive transfer of resources
and requisite transfer of technology to developing countries
to develop their indigenous energy resources. In this
context, the Ministers expressed the hope that the United
Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy,
scheduled to be held at Nairobi in August 1981, would
result in concrete agreements and arrangements with regard
to the transfer of the latest technologies and financing
in different fields of alternative sources of energy,
particularly for the benefit of developing countries, on
terms suited to their needs. The Ministers noted that,
in the short- and medium-term, such alternative sources
of energy could not in most cases replace traditional energy
sources as the energy basis for their economic and social
development

XVII. PEACEFUL USES OF NUCLEAR ENERGY

155. The Ministers expressed their satisfaction at the
adoption of Resolution 35/112 of the United Nations General
Assembly concerning the convening in 1983 of the United Nations
Conference for the promotion of International Co-operation
the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy and the establishment of a
Preparatory Committee for that purpose and they recalled the
important role played by the non-aligned countries in achieving
this objective and expressed the hope that the above-mentioned Conference will contribute towards creating a new atmosphere of mutual understanding and co-operation among all nations.

XVIII. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

156. The Ministers noted with satisfaction the proclamation by the United Nations at the Thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly of the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa. They expressed the hope that, as part of the strengthening of co-operation among non-aligned and other developing countries, priority would be given to the development of transport and communications. They noted with disappointment that no viable progress had so far been achieved in the implementation of the Plan of Action. They therefore stressed the importance of financial and technical commitment by developed countries and those in a position to do so in order to translate the declaration into reality.

XIX. TRANSMATIONAL CORPORATIONS

157. The Ministers reviewed the behaviour of transnational corporations in non-aligned and other developing countries. In particular, they noted with concern that the efforts to draw up a Code of Conduct to regulate the activities of transnational corporations had led to very limited progress, particularly in areas of special concern to developing countries. The Ministers reaffirmed the urgency of early completion of the work on the Code in order to provide the international community with a legal instrument to control and regulate the activities of transnational corporations in accordance with the objectives and aspirations of the developing countries.
XX. SOVEREIGNTY OVER NATURAL RESOURCES AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

158. The Ministers reaffirmed the inalienable right of all countries to exercise permanent, total and full sovereignty over their natural and other resources and their economic activities and deplored attempts to seek to undermine it, including their fundamental right to exercise control over their economic activities.

159. The Ministers reaffirmed the inalienable right of developing countries to take the necessary steps to ensure the effective exercise of their legitimate rights of total, effective and permanent sovereignty and control over their natural and other resources and their economic activities. In this connection, they reaffirmed their support for action by the developing countries, including those producing raw materials, which was designed to secure fair and remunerative prices for their exports and to increase their export earnings. The Ministers, recognizing the role played by producers' associations, considered that the strengthening of existing associations and the establishment of similar units in sectors where they did not at present exist would improve the negotiating power of developing countries. In that regard they noted with satisfaction the adoption of the Statutes of the Council of Developing Countries Producers and Exporters of Raw Materials Associations. They urged all non-aligned
and other developing countries members of producers' associations set up at the initiative of the developing countries to ensure that those associations became members of the Council without delay. They reaffirmed the need for direct control and management by the developing countries themselves of the exploitation of their national natural resources in order to ensure their utilization to the full for their development and for the prosperity of their peoples.

160. The Ministers expressed once again their support for peoples under colonial domination and foreign occupation and reaffirmed the inalienable right of those peoples to exercise full sovereignty over their natural resources and economic activities, and to utilize all possible means to liberate their territories fallen under alien occupation, as well as their right to claim from the aggressor full compensation for the exploitation of their human and natural resources, the plunder of their riches and the alteration of their natural or geographical features. They also reaffirmed that all States and peoples were duty bound to work individually and collectively towards eliminating colonial domination and foreign occupation and to give effective backing and assistance to peoples and territories where they prevailed, so as to put an immediate end to those major obstacles to the freedom and legitimate aspirations of such peoples and territories.
XXI. LAW OF THE SEA

161. The Ministers recalled the decision regarding the Law of the Sea adopted by the Sixth Summit Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Havana from 3 to 9 September 1979, and noted the developments in this field at the Ninth Session of the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea held in New York and Geneva in 1980. They also noted that the results achieved on the outstanding issues relating to the exploitation of the resources of the international seabed area, which are "the common heritage of mankind", could contribute towards the conclusion of an agreement in the near future.

162. The Ministers, however, noted with concern and deplored the action taken by some developed countries in enacting unilateral legislation in 1980 contrary to international law for undertaking deep-sea mining operations. They appealed to these States to desist from pursuing that course and to work with the rest of the Conference to ensure that seabed mining will be conducted in good faith in accordance with the Convention to be adopted at the Conference in 1981, so that the legitimate aspirations of the developing countries will be fulfilled during the next fifteen years or so, before the system of exploitation comes up for review at a Plenipotentiary Conference.
163. The Ministers urged the non-aligned countries, as well as members of the Group of 77, to work together at the Tenth Session of the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea in 1981 to ensure that the Convention to be adopted fully protects the legitimate interests of the developing countries.

164. The Ministers expressed the hope that coastal States will continue to collaborate mutually with the hinterland States to ensure that the movement of cargo traffic to and from the latter which passes through sea ports will not be impeded.

XXII. CHARTER OF THE ECONOMIC RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF STATES

165. The Ministers deplored the fact that some of the developed countries continued to block attempts at the United Nations and in other forums to implement the provisions of the Charter of the Economic Rights and Duties of States. They expressed concern at the limited and partial progress made in the attainment of the aims and objectives established in the resolutions on the New International Economic Order and the provisions contained in the Charter of the Economic Rights and Duties of States, which are directed towards more just and equitable economic relations and towards the structural changes needed to promote the development of developing countries. They urged that a comprehensive in-depth review of the implementation of the Charter of the Economic Rights and Duties of States should be undertaken in the light of the results of the proposed global negotiations.
XXIII. CRITICAL ECONOMIC SITUATION OF MANY DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

166. The Ministers expressed their regret that, due to the opposition of some developed countries, the Thirty-fifth Session of the General Assembly has failed to take a decision on the suggestions made by the United Nations Secretary-General to overcome the critical economic situation of many developing countries, as was called for by the Eleventh Special Session of the General Assembly. The Ministers urged that this question should receive the attention it deserved in the consideration of international economic issues. It should receive urgent consideration in the proposed global round of negotiations on international economic co-operation for development. The Group of 77 should give early consideration to this question, and in any case before the Thirty-sixth Session of the General Assembly in the light of developments in this regard.

XXIV. EMPLOYMENT AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

167. The non-aligned countries recognized that development was an integrated process by which both economic and social objectives were attained, and that its ultimate aim was the constant improvement of the welfare of the entire population, based on the full participation of the latter in development. In that context, the Ministers noted with satisfaction that the reduction and elimination of poverty, a fair distribution of the benefits of development and the achievement of full employment by the year 2000 had been adopted as primary objectives of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade. They appealed to the developed countries and to the competent international organizations to provide the developing countries with adequate financial support in order to help them to achieve those goals, in the context of a considerable overall increase in resources devoted to development.
XXV. THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

168. The Ministers stressed that effective and comprehensive action was urgently required to remove obstacles and constraints with regard to the full, effective and meaningful participation of women in national development.

169. The Ministers noted with satisfaction the valuable contribution made by the non-aligned and other developing countries at the World Conference of the United Nations Decade for Women held in Copenhagen in July 1980. They called upon all States who are members of the United Nations to implement the Programme of Action adopted at the Conference fully and, in particular, to enhance the participation of women in the fields of education, health and employment. The Ministers urged the non-aligned and other developing countries to increase co-operation and co-ordination among themselves and with bodies of the United Nations system by exchange of information and sharing of experience and by undertaking joint training and scientific and research projects.

XXVI. HOUSING

170. The Ministers welcomed the decision taken by the United Nations General Assembly at its Thirty-fifth Session at the initiative of Sri Lanka regarding the declaration of an international year focusing attention on the problems of the homeless.

171. The Ministers recognized that the lack of adequate housing is a major problem facing many developing countries, and urged member countries to support all measures leading to the declaration of an international year devoted to homes for the poor and the homeless.
XXVII. LEAST DEVELOPED, LAND-LOCKED AND ISLAND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

172. The Ministers expressed deep concern at the gravity of the deteriorating economic and social situation of the least developed countries, their dismal development during the past two decades, as well as at their bleak development prospects for the 1980s and also at their continued critical lack of basic infrastructure. They were of the view that the basic structural and economic problems facing the least developed countries were so severe that extraordinary additional measures, specially designed in a Comprehensive Programme, were required as an essential contribution to the establishment of the New International Economic Order. They reaffirmed that there was an immediate need for a greatly expanded increase in the transfer of resources to meet the critical needs of the least developed countries and to help promote their rapid and self-sustained socio-economic development. In this context they called for early and full implementation of the Immediate Action Programme (1979-81) for the least developed countries, as approved in Resolution 122(V) of UNCTAD.

173. The Ministers expressed the hope that the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries to be held in Paris from 1 to 14 September 1981 would achieve concrete results which could help to speed up the structural transformation of their economies. They called upon all developed countries, relevant international institutions, non-aligned and other developing countries to extend their full co-operation, assistance and support to ensure the success of the Conference. They expressed satisfaction at the willingness of other developing countries to take concrete measures to assist in meeting the needs of the least developed countries and noted in that connection the successful outcome of several solidarity meetings held under the aegis of UNIDO for industrial development of least developed countries.
174. The Ministers noted with great concern that the present world economic crisis had a particularly serious effect on the economies of most of the land-locked developing countries, thus aggravating the economic problems already facing them as a result of their geographical situation. The Ministers reiterated the need for early and effective implementation of special measures as adopted by previous Conferences of Non-Aligned Countries to overcome the particular problems facing the land-locked developing countries.

175. The Ministers expressed the opinion that the island developing countries, especially the smaller ones, due to their particular problems and special needs, require the urgent attention of the international community, considering, inter alia their limited populations, markets and financial resources, their heavy dependency on mono-crop and mono-enterprise economies; their limited natural and human resources, their limited capital formation capacity and their weak infrastructure, to which must be added the inadequacy of criteria used in assessing their aid, co-operation and assistance needs, and the criteria utilized by international financial and credit institutions while assessing the economies of these countries. The Ministers decided to create a Group of Experts for studying special measures that could be adopted in favour of island developing countries. The Ministers called upon all members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to consider sympathetically requests for aid from the island developing countries, and remitted to the Group of Experts the question of the creation of an Emergency Relief Fund for use in the event of natural disasters and emergencies in those countries. The Ministers also decided to further the search for special measures in favour of island developing countries during future international economic negotiations, including the
Global Round of Negotiations for Development and International Economic Co-operation.

XXVIII. MOST SERIOUSLY AFFECTED COUNTRIES
176. The Ministers expressed their serious concern at the mounting economic difficulties of the most seriously affected countries which remain exposed to economic fluctuations arising from external factors over which they have no control and have little or no margin to make orderly adjustments. They called for the early and effective implementation of the resolutions and decisions which have been adopted in regard to those countries in all relevant United Nations and other international forums. They also called for early decisions by the international community that would permit urgent, concrete and comprehensive measures to help those countries in overcoming the adverse effects of the current economic crisis.

XXIX. SITUATION OF REFUGEES IN AFRICA
177. The Ministers examined the serious situation of the refugees in Africa and while noting with regret the inadequacy of the assistance provided to them by the international community reaffirmed their support of the decision of the Thirty-fifth Session of the United Nations General Assembly to convene at Geneva on 9 and 10 April 1981, at Ministerial level, an International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa, and expressed their confidence that Members of the Non-Aligned Movement would participate effectively in that Conference and would contribute substantially to the programmes designed to help those refugees.

178. They urged the international community, all States, the United Nations specialized agencies, regional and inter-governmental organizations and non-governmental organizations to provide the utmost support for the Conference with a view to offering maximum financial and material assistance to refugees in Africa, and to provide all necessary assistance to the countries of asylum, to enable them to strengthen their capacity to provide the necessary facilities and services essential to the care and well-being of the refugees and to assist the countries of origin in the rehabilitation of genuine voluntary returnees.

/.../
XXX. SPECIAL SITUATION OF SOUTHERN AFRICAN STATES

179. The Ministers expressed concern at the situation of especially disadvantaged countries, because of their contiguity to racist South Africa. They recognized that those countries should be encouraged to take all appropriate measures to disentangle their economies from dependency on South Africa and welcomed the initiatives those countries had already taken in that direction. Noting that those countries lack the economic potential to effect the necessary structural adjustments, the Ministers appealed to all the international community to offer all possible assistance to those countries to enable them to make the desired disentanglement.

180. The Ministers further observed that the reduction of this economic dependency by the southern African States would enable the latter to play their role in economic co-operation among developing countries.

XXXI. ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

181. The Ministers recalled that the building of collective self-reliance among developing countries in accordance particularly with the Programme of Action for Economic Co-operation adopted by the previous Conferences of Non-Aligned Countries, Resolution No. 3 of the Third Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries held at Algiers, economic security and collective action, and Resolution No. 7 of the Sixth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries
held at Havana, on policy guidelines for the reinforcement of collective self-reliance between developing countries, was an integral part of the struggle for the restructuring of international economic relations and the establishment of the New International Economic Order.

182. The Ministers reaffirmed their conviction that it was essential to strengthen the Action Programme, as it represented a necessary step in the process of achieving collective self-reliance and development of the economies of non-aligned and other developing countries. They further underscored the fact that intensified co-operation among developing countries would not only contribute to the acceleration of their development but would also strengthen their unity, bargaining strength and countervailing power in order to achieve desired changes in the international economic system.

183. The Ministers reiterated the importance of exploring, defining and exploiting the immense possibilities of mutual co-operation among the non-aligned and other developing countries in all fields, in order to ensure a more rational use of available resources of all kinds for their individual and mutual benefit and their collective economic progress. In this regard, particular attention should be paid to the problems of the least developed countries.

184. The Ministers emphasized the intrinsic value of such co-operation in the acceleration of economic development, and in increasing the ability of developing countries to diversify their economic relations and to intensify the complementarity of their economies on the basis of sub-regional, regional and inter-regional co-operation.
XXXII. HIGH-LEVEL CONFERENCE ON ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

185. The Ministers noted with satisfaction that the Group of 77, in which the non-aligned countries play a catalytic role, had embarked upon the necessary preparations for the High-Level Conference on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries, which is scheduled to be held in Caracas in May 1981.

186. The Ministers recommended that the Caracas Conference should be held at a high level. They were of the view that all non-aligned and other developing countries should do their utmost to ensure effective preparations for the Conference both at the national level and at the level of the Group of 77.

187. The Ministers expressed the view that the recommendations adopted by the Ad Hoc Intergovernmental Group on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries held in Vienna in June 1980 and approved by the Foreign Ministers of the Group of 77 in September 1980 provided a very useful basis for the preparations for the Conference. They also considered that relevant measures identified within the framework of the Action Programme for Economic Co-operation among non-aligned and other developing countries should be taken into account in the preparations for the Conference.

188. They agreed that the Conference should result in the adoption of positive action-oriented and concrete modalities, projects, arrangements and programmes in the areas enumerated in the Vienna Report, within a time-bound framework.

XXXIII. LAGOS PLAN OF ACTION

189. As an important step towards the establishment of the New International Economic Order, and within the context of the International Development Strategy for the 1980's as adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in its Resolution 35/46, the Ministers welcomed with satisfaction the outcome of the First Extraordinary Summit of the Organization of African Unity, devoted exclusively to the consideration of the economic problems of the African continent, as reflected in the Lagos Plan of Action,
and expressed their support for the development efforts of the African continent and undertook to take the necessary steps to contribute towards them.

XXXIV. PROPOSALS BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF MADAGASCAR

190. The Ministers took note of the urgent need to study the various proposals submitted at previous meetings, in particular those concerning the monetary fund, the stabilization fund and the development fund of the Non-Aligned Countries submitted by the President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar at the Sixth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries at Havana. They recommended to the Chairman of the Co-ordinating Bureau that the matter be forwarded to the Group of 77 for consideration by the Expert Group on Finance of the Group of 77 in its preparations for the Caracas Conference and also to the Co-ordinating Group on Money and Finance of the Action Programme, for consideration and recommendation.

XXXV. CONGRESS OF THIRD WORLD ECONOMISTS

191. The Ministers welcomed the Second Congress of the Association of Third World Economists, scheduled to take place at Havana from 26 to 30 April 1981 and expressed the hope that the discussions and conclusions of the Congress would make an important contribution to the study of economic problems in the world, particularly in the developing countries, and that it would provide useful input for the future work of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.
XXXVI. INTRODUCTION

192. The Ministers reviewed the implementation of the Action Programme for Economic Co-operation adopted at the Sixth Summit of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries held in Havana, Cuba, in September 1979, and noted that some progress had been made towards the fulfilment of the decisions of Havana. They expressed disappointment, however, at the slow movement towards the implementation of the Action Programme for Economic Co-operation Among Non-Aligned and other Developing Countries. They strongly urged that every effort be made by the largest possible number of non-aligned and other developing countries for the effective realization and full implementation of the Action Programme, in recognition of the crucial importance of promoting collective self-reliance for their mutual economic development. The Ministers reiterated the invitation to non-aligned and other developing countries to co-operate with the coordinating countries and, through consultations with them, to take measures to implement the decisions that have been adopted. They emphasized that in utilizing and developing all available possibilities for economic co-operation among non-aligned and other developing countries, full account should be taken of Resolution No.7 of the Havana Summit on Policy Guidelines on the Reinforcement of Collective Self-Reliance Between Developing Countries, and of the Report of the Vienna meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries, as endorsed by the Group
of 77 at its Ministerial Meeting in New York in September 1980. In doing so, the approach should be sectoral and at the same time comprehensive, coherent and integrated, bearing in mind the close interlinkages which exist between different sectors of activity, each with a vital bearing on the future economic development of all non-aligned and developing countries.

193. The Ministers recommended the creation of new co-ordinator groups in the areas of housing, education and culture, and standardization, measurement and quality control.

194 The Ministers welcomed the offer made by the Government of Cuba to host in April 1981 in Havana the meeting of all co-ordinating countries, as decided upon by the Sixth Summit.

XXXVII. AREAS OF ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

A. RAW MATERIALS

195. The Ministers recommended that the co-ordinating countries in this field meet as soon as possible in order to implement the relevant decisions of the Havana Summit.

B. C. and D. TRADE, TRANSPORT AND INDUSTRY

196. Since the Summit Meeting in Havana in 1979 the Trade, Transport and Industry Sector of the Action Programme for Economic Co-operation (APEC/TTI) has concentrated its limited resources in the areas of promoting producers' associations, State trading and marketing organizations (STOs) and on inter-country co-operation in the field of pharmaceuticals.
197. Despite the curtailment of staff and the uncertainty of future financing, work has been continuing on the following topics:

(a) the establishment of the Council of Producers' Associations and the development of new associations;
(b) the completion of intra- and inter-regional South-South trade analysis in preparation for a possible meeting of representatives of State trading organizations of developing countries; and
(c) follow-up on the implementation of the inter-regional pharmaceuticals project.

Producers' Associations

198. In the past the activity of the APEC/TTI Project on Producers' Associations has achieved in good measure the objective of recognition for the promotion of interchange of experiences and information among existing associations and for furthering the development of producers' associations of developing countries in general.

199. It will be recalled that the Havana Summit Conference decided that the Council of Producers' Associations be among those major projects that "shall be rapidly brought to fruition not later than the end of 1980". In pursuit of this goal, the APEC/TTI Project has identified the specific actions needed to ensure this objective. The actions include the possible organizational and financial requirements of a Secretariat to the Council including the possibility of availing itself of a temporary substitute until the final arrangements could be made. However, the paucity of funds has impeded the implementation of the requisite actions.
200. Nevertheless, the APEC/TTI Project has still been active in this field. It has assisted the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Secretariat in the effort to promote and develop producers' association for the Caribbean sub-region. To this end, the APEC/TTI Project has prepared a draft constitution for a Caribbean Bananas Association as well as a paper on the organizational structure for such an association. On the basis of recently available information this proposal will be reformulated by the APEC/TTI Project and CARICOM for submission to the CARICOM working party on bananas. Another new proposal for a Caribbean edible oil and fats producers' association is also being formulated.

201. As part of the APEC/TTI Project's continuing effort to provide commodity producing developing countries with a forum for the exchange of information and experience, the Project and the Government of Mexico will jointly sponsor a Seminar on Cotton in Mexico City in March 1981. The APEC/TTI Project has prepared background papers for this Seminar aimed at facilitating discussions leading to the possible establishment of a cotton producers' association.

State Trading Organizations

202. The Havana Summit reiterated "the need for the convening of a meeting of representatives of State Trading Organizations and Ministers of Foreign Trade to identify specific action in promoting co-operation among State Trading and Marketing Organizations of the developing countries taking into account the study prepared by the UNCTAD Secretariat on State Trading Organizations and also the findings of the study on the same subject commissioned by the APEC/TTI Secretariat" (i.e., the Project).
203. The APEC/TTI study entitled "Co-operation among State Trading Organizations in Developing Countries" had recommended among other things:

(a) consultations and co-operation among purchasing agents of different developing countries located in developed countries;

(b) "larger" exporting/importing developing countries undertaking operations on behalf of "smaller" exporting/importing countries, if necessary, at a charge covering the administrative expense involved;

(c) developing countries which have experience in monitoring and operating in futures markets, sharing their know-how with other developing countries;

(d) appointing brokers in common for operations in commodity markets located in developed countries; and

(e) jointly buying into brokerage firms in such commodity markets.

204. The efforts of both the Project and UNCTAD in this field have resulted in greater awareness of the potential for co-operation among the STOs of developing countries in the expansion of trade among them, the APEC/TTI Project considers that the present work needs to be supported by basic data on trade flows among developing countries. To this end, the APEC/TTI Project had prepared special data formats based on computer print-outs from the United Nations Statistical Office in New York. This new and complete data should be available shortly.
205. At present, the Project is preparing a study on the possibilities for joint imports by STOs of developing countries as well as study on the structure, functions, and operational capabilities of STOs within the Caribbean. These studies will form part of the Working Documents for the projected meeting of representatives of STOs and Ministries of Foreign Trade if financing becomes available later in 1981.

**Pharmaceuticals**

206. Economic Resolution No.8 of the Havana Summit reflects the significant achievements of the APEC/TTI pharmaceuticals project. This project not only elicited the basic essential information and experiences from the sample of developing countries in the main regions of Africa, Asia and Latin America but also provides the relevant decision-makers with a range of the possibilities of economic and technical co-operation required for furthering pharmaceutical development in the developing countries.

207. The positive results of this APEC/TTI project is further evidenced by the large and very active participation in a workshop on trade and technology policies in the pharmaceutical sector that took place in Guyana in August 1980 under the sponsorship and co-operation of UNCTAD, CARICOM and APEC/TTI.

208. Given the initial achievements in the pharmaceutical project and the endorsements of the continuation of the next phase of both the Havana Summit and the World Health Assembly of the World Health Organization in May 1980, the early approval of UNDP for project funds is being sought so that this inter-regional project can be implemented expeditiously.
Other activities

Meeting of the Co-ordinating Countries of APEC/TTI

209. In April 1980, the Co-ordinating Countries of APEC/TTI met, at expert level, in Georgetown, Guyana. The meeting provided an opportunity for the review of the activities of the APEC/TTI Project and proposals for future action.

210. The following sectoral Co-ordinator Countries were represented: Afghanistan Democratic Republic of, Cuba, Guyana, Iraq and Mozambique. India and Yugoslavia attended as observers.

The meeting covered the following topics:

(a) exchange of views on the task and responsibilities of Co-ordinators;

(b) the study of projects now being undertaken or proposed by each Co-ordinator and arrangements for co-ordination of such projects;

(c) arrangements for the execution of projects;

(d) relations with United Nations Agencies, other International Agencies and Research Institutes in the field.

211. The meeting of Sectoral Co-ordinators endorsed and supported the work of the APEC/TTI Project. It recommended that the non-aligned countries should be urged to contribute funds to the APEC/TTI Project. The report of the meeting of Sectoral Co-ordinators was circulated as NAC/FM/DEL/WP.11.

Constraints and Future Prospects for the APEC/TTI Project

212. It is clear that without an immediate infusion of sizeable funds for the APEC/TTI Project, the activities of this undertaking will cease by mid-1981. Despite all
the efforts made by the co-ordinating country, the Government of the Co-operative Republic of Guyana, with the single exception of the funding of the pharmaceutical project by UNDP - no other help has been forthcoming from other developing countries, financial institutions or international agencies.

213. Since its inception, the APEC/TTI Project has gained wide recognition and experience especially in the key fields of producers' associations, inter-country trade promotion and pharmaceuticals. While it is recognized that the approaches being undertaken by it are often new and innovative, their potential impact on the struggle for a more equitable economic order must be underlined. As such, it would by all means be preferable that initiatives in ECDC be taken mainly by those institutions that are clearly established by the developing countries only and as such are exclusively responsible to them. One such institution is the APEC/TTI Project.

E. MONETARY AND FINANCIAL CO-OPERATION

214. The Ministers recalled the decision taken at the meeting of the Non-Aligned Co-Ordinating Countries held in Belgrade in June-July, 1977 and the assertions made at subsequent meetings of the developing countries regarding the need for financial and monetary co-operation by the developing countries. They noted with deep concern the lack of progress made on the five studies on financial and monetary co-operation proposed at the Belgrade meeting. They urged the group of countries concerned to prepare a time-bound programme so that the Co-ordinating Bureau could take steps to have the studies completed by the end of 1981.
F. SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT

215. The Ministers

(a) noted with appreciation the offer of the Government of India to make efforts to establish the Centre for Science and Technology of the Non-Aligned Countries in 1981. In order to facilitate this task, they recommended that the draft statutes for the Centre be considered expeditiously by the Conference of Plenipotentiaries in New York and thereafter ratified as early as possible by the member countries. They stressed that one of the priority tasks of the Centre should be to study measures to facilitate the flow of technology among developing countries and to strengthen their scientific and technological capabilities;

(b) stressed the need to develop specific programmes for co-operation and exchange among national and regional centres for the transfer of technology, other measures for scientific and technical co-operation among developing countries and to implement the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development;

(c) recommended that the Group of Co-ordinating Countries meet and discuss among other matters the problem of reverse transfer of technology, taking into account, inter alia, United Nations General Assembly Resolution No. 35/62 of 5 December 1980;

(d) recommended that non-aligned and other developing countries hold consultations in order to harmonize their views prior to the forthcoming session of the United Nations Conference on an International Code of Conduct on Transfer of Technology, due to be held from 23 March to 10 April 1981.
G. TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION AND CONSULTANCY SERVICES

216. The Ministers reiterated the hope that the Group of Experts from consultancy organizations of non-aligned and other developing countries would meet at an early date in order to carry further the work relating to the setting up of the Project Development facility.

H. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

217. The Ministers having considered the report on the meeting of the Co-ordinating Countries in the area of food and agriculture held in Belgrade from 7 - 9 July 1980, endorsed the conclusions and recommendations contained in the report and invited all Governments of non-aligned and other developing countries to take appropriate action with a view to their implementation.

218. Pursuant to the decision of the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries (the Declaration, Economic Part, paragraph 91 and the Programme of Action, paragraph 3(c), that the experts of non-aligned countries co-ordinators in the field of food and agriculture elaborate as soon as possible a comprehensive study on the possibilities of establishing a system of food security of non-aligned countries, including institutional arrangements, in accordance with the recommendations contained in the report of the countries co-ordinators, paragraph 20, a meeting of experts of non-aligned countries' co-ordinators was held in Rome from 20 to 22 January 1981.

219. The Ministers noted the report and invited the experts to continue their efforts towards the further and more complete elaboration of the proposal and to submit it to the Co-ordinating Bureau for verification at a later date.
220. The Ministers welcomed the invitation of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to host, after consultations with other co-ordinating countries, the next meeting of co-ordinators in Pyongyang in May or June 1981.

221. The Ministers welcomed the organization, in accordance with the decisions taken at Colombo in 1976 and New Delhi in 1977, of a symposium of the non-aligned countries and other developing countries on expanding food and agricultural production, to be held at the end of August 1981 in Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in view of the gravity of the food and agricultural problems currently confronting the developing countries.

222. They accordingly called for the active collaboration of all non-aligned countries and other developing countries in order to ensure the success of the symposium through the participation of a large number of the highest authorities, management and planning officials, experts and scientists in the field of food and agriculture.

I. FISHERIES

223. The Ministers noted with satisfaction that a meeting of the group of co-ordinating countries of the Action Programme for Co-operation in the area of fisheries had been held at FAO Headquarters in Rome from 15 to 17 December 1980 for the purpose of drawing up the agenda and documents to be considered by the Third Ministerial Meeting on Co-operation in Fisheries, to be held in Havana from 8 to 10 April 1981.

224. Convinced that success in that meeting would make an important contribution to furthering co-operation in fisheries among non-aligned and other developing countries, the Ministers urged member States to send representatives at the highest level to the Havana meeting.
J. INSURANCE

225. The Ministers recommended that the Co-ordinating Countries in this field meet as soon as possible in order to implement the relevant decisions of the Havana Summit.

K. HEALTH

226. After the Sixth Summit, the Co-ordinating Countries held a meeting in Maputo, Mozambique, and Health Ministers or their representatives held their Fourth Meeting during the Thirty-third World Health Assembly (Geneva, May 1979). At the latter meeting, the Cuban Minister of Health read out a message from President Fidel Castro, in his capacity as President of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.

227. The Meeting adopted resolutions on:
   - Infant-maternal care
   - Technical co-operation among developing countries
   - Pharmaceutical industry
   - Traditional medicine
   - People's health schools.

228. This sphere has also aroused the interest of international bodies in joint co-operation with the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and its action programme on health. On the other hand, the Movement has worked to fulfil the objectives of the action programme, emphasizing the priorities established to achieve action by the member countries within the framework of the World Health Assemblies, and to make better use of the possibilities provided for collaboration in the international bodies of the United Nations System and to ensure the regular assessment of the progress of the Programme of Action and the implementation of the aforementioned priorities.

229. The Ministers welcomed the offer of the Government of Yugoslavia to host the next meeting of co-ordinating non-aligned countries in the field of health, which is open to the participation of other interested non-aligned countries, in Belgrade in time for the preparation of the Movement's participation in the next World Health Assembly (Geneva, May 1981).
EMPLOYMENT AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

230. Having considered the relevant report of the co-ordinating countries (NAC/FM/DEL/ WP.1, prepared at the meeting held at Tunis on 20 and 21 January 1981), the Ministers agreed on the necessity to continue and accelerate efforts to strengthen co-operation among the non-aligned countries and other developing countries in that area, on the basis of the recommendations contained in that report.

231. The Ministers decided, in particular:

(a) to support the efforts of the co-ordinating countries to give practical effect to co-operation among the non-aligned and other developing countries in the areas of vocational training, job promotion and worker protection;

(b) to take note of the decisions of the co-ordinating countries to convene a second conference of Ministers of Labour of the non-aligned and other developing countries (to be held at the beginning of November 1981) in accordance with the decisions of the Sixth Summit;

(c) to urge the non-aligned and other developing countries to make an active contribution to the success of that conference.

232. They furthermore invited ILO to provide more effective support in its programme and budget for the biennium 1982-1983 for the activities of the non-aligned and other developing countries at the national level and for the promotion of horizontal co-operation in the fields of vocational training, employment and social welfare.

M. TOURISM

233. Both the Fifth and Sixth Summits emphasized the need to convene a meeting of the Movement's Experts in the sphere of tourism to commence work in this field; that meeting had not been held for various reasons.
234. In response to this decision and after the respective consultations, it was decided to take advantage of the World Conference on Tourism (Manila, Philippines, 27 September – 10 October) to convene a meeting of the Co-ordinating Countries in this sphere to call for an experts meeting that would adopt the Plan of Action and thus initiate work in this field. The Meeting was held as planned and in the course of the discussions, the delegation of Cyprus offered the venue for the meeting of experts, which was accepted by the Co-ordinators, and the final date of 17 to 19 June 1981 was fixed. Morocco and Democratic Yemen also offered to host the meeting but Cyprus' offer had already been made. The planned meeting of experts will adopt a Plan of Action for tourist co-operation that will be improved and adjusted according to the prospects and possibilities of the objective development of this sphere in the Movement.

235. The Co-ordinating Countries' meeting in Philippines recommended on the basis of the draft plan of action they had prepared previously that the Plan should emphasize matters related to

- Conditioning of tourist facilities,
- Management and use of tourist institutions,
- Marketing and promotion,
- Co-operation in the field of tourist regional, inter-regional and international organizations and associations.

236. The Co-ordinating Countries will present papers to the meeting of experts on these topics.
237. Summarizing, it can be affirmed that the Co-ordinating Countries have taken the first steps to include co-operation on tourism among the activities of the Movement, which has good prospects from both the economic point of view and that of understanding and exchange among peoples.

238. Once the Plan of Action for tourist co-operation among the non-aligned countries is adopted in June, efforts will have to be made and backed to achieve the envisaged objectives for the benefit of all.

N. TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS AND FOREIGN PRIVATE INVESTMENT

239. The experts of the Co-ordinating Countries for the information centre on transnational corporations will meet this year to study and assess the work done towards the establishment of the centre and to recommend appropriate measures for speeding up the process. In the meantime the Ministers urged member States to ratify the convention on the matter as soon as possible, in the conviction that such action would make a decisive contribution to the swift implementation of this project.
0. SPORTS

240. The adoption of the Manifesto and Plan of Action in the sphere of Sports at the Sixth Summit, established the principles and objectives which are to guide the work in this sphere in the near future.

241. In fulfilling these provisions, on-going work is being done regarding the activities contained in the Plan of Action in this sphere, which was adopted in Algiers in 1978.

242. The Co-ordinating Countries and other countries concerned in this sphere will meet in the city of Havana on February 21 and 22 to update this Plan of Action and assess its main objectives; a meeting of experts will be convened afterwards to discuss and adopt the recommendations made at that meeting.

243. The following activities have been undertaken by the non-aligned countries in the sphere of sports, both bilaterally and internationally:

(a) The schedule of meetings and events programmed in the Plan of Action of this sphere has been complied with and participation in different international events and competitions continues; we cannot, however, lose sight of the fact that, although in terms of participation the non-aligned countries have been represented, when examining their participation in depth, limitations are observed concerning the number of athletes per sport and their performance which, with some exceptions, are beneath the international average.

(b) The Co-ordinating Countries have started to distribute a survey on sports possibilities and needs aimed at collecting the necessary information to determine the non-aligned countries sports development level, and in every case determine their possibilities either to grant, or to receive technical assistance in the field of physical education and sports.
(c) This action has been undertaken because the technical and material possibilities of the non-aligned countries have not yet been fully used. Our purpose is to promote the development of co-operation in scientific exchange, training of technical staff, information and documentation. The latter constitute basic elements for the countries which - owing to lack of material or human resources - have not been able to develop a sports infrastructure in accordance with their present role and development in this sphere.

(d) The "Science and Development of Physical Culture and Sport" International Seminar has been planned for 24-27 February at Havana city, afterwards to co-ordinate work with the non-aligned countries possessing appropriate conditions, in order to hold other seminars, training courses and programmes, as well as to attain this objective by promoting the signing of official agreements, protocols or conventions among non-aligned countries.

The holding of regional and inter-regional sports matches and competitions among non-aligned countries has also been proposed, as a way of favouring exchanges among member countries and promoting the development of athletes in various sports disciplines.

(e) The Co-ordinating Countries and the other non-aligned countries members of UNESCO's Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sport have done arduous and fruitful work since the establishment of this body in order to instil in its decisions the basic principles in the field of sports that have been sanctioned by the Movement at its Fifth and Sixth Summits, and in its important Sports Manifesto.
244. The International Charter for the Development of Physical Education and Sport adopted by UNESCO and the setting up of that organization's International Fund - whose initial actions have been generally aimed at the assistance needed by developing countries - are also the result of the work of the Intergovernmental Committee inspired by the activities of its non-aligned members.

245. Owing to the non-aligned countries' influence and work done at the ICPES, since its establishment in 1977 and up to October 1980, Cuba and Algeria have held the presidency and vice-presidencies respectively, of the organization.

246. The immediate objective of this sphere in UNESCO's ICPES is to ensure the necessary follow-up at its annual meetings and, specially at the meetings of the "Ad Hoc Committee to Study the Difficulties faced in Physical Education and Sports" and at the meetings for the "Co-ordination and Co-operation Plan with governmental bodies".

247. When examining the time that has elapsed, it is observed that efforts have been made to attain the objectives put forth in the Plan of Action; however, there have been some difficulties faced by many other countries which have enthusiastically approached work in this sphere, which have not allowed the implementation in due time and form of many of the programmes planned.

248. However, the Co-ordinating Countries believe that progress has been made in this sphere and that the Movement has become aware of the need for concerted efforts for greater success.

249. They thus welcome Madagascar's entry as the co-ordinating country of this sphere, certain that its presence will strengthen its work and contribute to promoting sports co-operation among non-aligned and other developing countries.
P. RESEARCH AND INFORMATION SYSTEMS

250. The Ministers reiterated the hope that the co-ordinating countries would hold a meeting in order to discuss and elaborate the work programme in this area.

251. The Ministers welcomed Sri Lanka's proposal for the establishment of a Third World institute of fundamental studies in Sri Lanka to assist scientific talent in the Third World to work closely with the international scientific community, taking into consideration the great need and urgent necessity for such centres among non-aligned countries as might contribute to the development of basic science and technology relevant to the developing needs of the Third World.

Q. THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

252. The Ministers -
(a) noted with satisfaction that the recommendations of the Conference of Non-Aligned and other Developing Countries on the Role of Women in Development held in Baghdad in 1979 constituted an important input for the World Conference on the United Nations Decade for Women held in Copenhagen in 1980 and that through their active participation, the non-aligned countries had provided a positive contribution to the preparations and deliberations of the World Conference,

(b) noted with appreciation the offer of the Government of Cuba to host in Havana in May 1981 a meeting of the experts of the non-aligned countries to exchange experience in evolving and implementing the strategies and measures in favour of women. This meeting could help facilitate the implementation of the mandate of the Baghdad Conference and its recommendations.
(c) recommended that early and concrete follow-up action be taken on the Action Programme presented in the Report of the Baghdad meeting as it provides a sound basis for future co-operation among non-aligned and other developing countries in this area, and that a meeting of co-ordinating countries be held in March 1981 in New York to evolve a programme of action with common strategies which could be translated into early follow-up action.

(d) also recommended that the non-aligned countries should further increase their co-operation in this vital area by the exchange of information and the sharing of experience gained at the national level specially that relating to the national strategies, delivery mechanism, innovations and experiments and special problems of methodologies in promoting the role of women in development. In order to achieve these objectives, a workshop of experts and administrators should be held an early date to devise a concrete programme in this area.

(e) further recommended that follow-up action be taken to strengthen the implementation of the Programme of Action for the second half of the United Nations Decade for Women adopted at the World Conference in Copenhagen in July 1980 at the national, regional and international levels with the full support of the resources of the United Nations system.

(f) urged the non-aligned countries which have not yet done so to take early steps to sign the United Nations Convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women and to implement the principles contained in that Convention.
R. PEACEFUL USES OF NUCLEAR ENERGY

253. The Ministers noted with satisfaction the Report presented by the group of Non-Aligned Co-ordinating Countries on the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy regarding its First Regular Meeting, held at Buenos Aires in June-July 1980, and stressed the need for the Co-ordinating Group to continue the work already started on that occasion.

254. They reiterated their serious concern about the obstacles which continue to be imposed upon developing nations for the transfer of technology and resources relating to the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

255. The Ministers reaffirmed their satisfaction at the adoption of Resolution 35/112 of the General Assembly of the United Nations to convene in 1983 the United Nations Conference for the promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy and to establish a Preparatory Committee for that purpose, and recalled the important role played by the non-aligned nations in achieving this objective and expressed its hope that the above-mentioned Conference will contribute to creating a new atmosphere of mutual understanding and co-operation.

S. TELECOMMUNICATIONS

256. The Ministers, recalling the decision of the Sixth Summit Conference held at Havana which called upon all non-aligned and other developing countries to adopt common stands at the World Administrative Radio Conference, (WARC 79), appreciated the concerted efforts and the joint action of the non-aligned and other developing countries at WARC 1979.

257. They noted with satisfaction the substantial success achieved at WARC 1979 in safeguarding the common interests of the developing countries. The Ministers stressed the need for all non-aligned and other developing countries to continue...
co-ordinated action for safeguarding and promoting the interests of the developing countries at the series of major ITU conferences which are scheduled to being in 1982.

258. In this context, they noted the report received from the Chairman of the Broadcasting Organizations of the Non-Aligned Countries' Committee for Co-operation, contained in document NAC/FM/DEL/WP.7 and urged that due importance and priority be given both to national preparations for co-ordination and harmonization of positions among non-aligned countries for the forthcoming World Administrative Radio Conference on short waves.

259. The Ministers decided that in order to attain the above-mentioned objective the telecommunication administrations of non-aligned and other developing countries should hold prior discussions to identify areas of interest and to agree upon common approaches.

260. The Ministers noted that the draft statutes of the centre for implementation of the programme of action for co-operation among non-aligned countries in postal services and telecommunications have been sent by the Government of the United Republic of Cameroon to all non-aligned countries and urged the countries which have not yet done so to forward their comments to the Government of the United Republic of Cameroon so as to convene, as early as possible, a Conference to adopt the Statutes, so that the Centre as envisaged at Havana could be set up as soon as possible.

T. PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

261. The Ministers noted with satisfaction the successful work of the International Centre for Public Enterprises (Yugoslavia).
262. The Ministers drew particular attention to the need for further strengthening the International Centre to which the greatest contribution could be made by having those non-aligned and other developing countries which are not members join the Centre, and urged non-aligned and other developing countries to co-operate in a more active manner with the Centre.

U. SOLIDARITY FUND FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

263. The Ministers noted with disappointment that the requisite number of non-aligned countries have not yet ratified or acceded to the Statute of the Solidarity Fund of the Non-Aligned Countries and urged all non-aligned countries that have not yet done so to do so as soon as possible, to enable the Fund to become operational.

V. INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

264. The Ministers noted the Sri Lanka proposal regarding global negotiations and recommended that the Co-ordinating Bureau and the Group of 77 working together should follow closely any initiatives that may be taken with regard to global negotiations.

W. HOUSING

265. The Ministers decided to set up a Co-ordinator Group on Housing in view of the vital and integral part housing plays in the development priorities of the non-aligned and developing countries.

X. EDUCATION AND CULTURE

266. The Ministers, considering that co-operation in the field of education and culture is a positive and constructive way of bringing peoples to establish closer ties, learn more about each other and come to understand
and appreciate each other's national character, decided to set up a working group of member countries interested in formulating an action programme for co-operation among non-aligned countries in the field of education and culture.

267. The countries interested in participating in the working group on this subject, which is open-ended, should inform the Co-ordinating Bureau in New York.

268. In this they were guided by the important decisions of the Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries at the Sixth Summit Conference in Havana (Final Declaration, paragraph 273-275) under which the working group of non-aligned countries was entrusted with the formulation of concrete proposals and action programmes for the purpose of promoting co-operation in the field of education and culture among non-aligned countries. The Ministers supported the proposal to have the working group submit concrete proposals and report on their research work to the Co-ordinating Bureau so that the programme of co-operation in the field of education and culture could be adopted at the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries.

Y. CO-OPERATION IN STANDARDIZATION, MEASUREMENT AND QUALITY CONTROL

269. Bearing in mind the part played by standardization, measurement and quality control activities in the processes of industrialization, transfer of technology and industrial co-operation among developing countries, and their important role in stimulating and promoting trade relations, the Ministers welcomed the establishment of a working group of member countries interested in the formulation of an action programme for co-operation among non-aligned countries in standardization, measurement and quality control.

270. In that connection the Ministers recognized that rapid progress by the developing countries in that area formed an essential part of the efforts for the establishment of the New International Economic Order. They therefore instructed the working Group to
submit specific proposals to the Co-ordinating Bureau with a view to the adoption of the co-operation programme in standardization, measurement, and quality control by the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries.

Z. CO-ORDINATION OF THE ACTION PROGRAMME

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

- Raw Materials - Mauritania, Zaire
- Scientific and Technological Development - Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Zaire
- Food and Agriculture - Mauritania
- Fisheries - Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Mauritania
- Health - Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Mauritania
- Telecommunications - India, Zaire
- Housing - Cuba, India, Mauritania, Yugoslavia, Zaire
- Standardization, Measurement and Quality Control - Cuba, India, Yugoslavia
ANNEX I

EXPRESSION OF THANKS TO THE
GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE OF INDIA
MOVED BY HIS EXCELLENCY
MR. JOSIP VRHOVEC,
MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF YUGOSLAVIA

The Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries held in New Delhi, from 9 - 13 February 1981,

EXPRESSES its deep gratitude to the Government and people of India for their warm welcome, the friendly atmosphere in which the Conference was held in the historic city of New Delhi and for the excellent arrangements and facilities for it;

EXPRESSES its sincere appreciation to Her Excellency the Prime Minister of India, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, for her two inspiring addresses at the inaugural session and at the Commemorative Session on the occasion of the Twentieth Anniversary of the First Summit Conference held in Belgrade, in which she recalled and reaffirmed the basic principles and the lofty objectives of the policy of non-alignment and stressed the indispensable need to strengthen the unity and solidarity of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries;

/...
COMMENDS the Chairman of the Conference, His Excellency Mr. Narasimha Rao, Minister of External Affairs of India, for the wisdom and skill with which he guided the deliberations of the Conference;

EMPHASIZES its high appreciation for the contribution of India, the land of Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru, and a founding member of the Movement, in promoting the role of non-alignment, in strengthening peace, equitable international relations, co-operation and friendship among non-aligned countries.
INAUGURAL ADDRESS BY HER EXCELLENCY MRS. INDIRA GANDHI, PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA

Today we could well echo Mahatma Gandhi's words when he said, 'India wants to be independent of everybody who wants to own this country. We do not want a change of masters. We want to be masters on our own soil.' These words characterise the political foundation of non-alignment. All of us, coming from various continents, Asia, Africa, Europe and the Americas, want to be masters of our soil and our future. It is to this pursuit of freedom and the peace so essential for freedom that I welcome you, the delegates, distinguished Ministers and representatives of non-aligned countries. Here are assembled nearly a hundred nations. Each has its distinct personality, its own travails and triumphs. I welcome you to this Conference and to India. Delhi has been witness to history dating back to our epics. It has been the citadel of empires and it has seen the fall of empires. To us, it symbolises the will to freedom of resurgent India.

With prescience of our common problems and the later need to stand together, my father Jawaharlal Nehru convened an Asian Relations Conference in Delhi in March 1947, even before we, and the many others who attended with such enthusiasm, were free.

On the historic and magic day when India's independence was proclaimed, my father declared that India looked at the world with clear and friendly eyes and would co-operate with all nations and peoples of the world in furthering peace, freedom and democracy. Since then we have worked consistently to democratise international relations, we have supported liberation struggles, we have fought against all foreign domination
and racism, and have pleaded the cause of co-existence and the peaceful resolution of conflicts. Peace is not that which teeters on the brink. That is the absence of war, yet it threatens war. Nor can peace be based on outmoded concepts of imperialism, military alliances, spheres of influence or balance of power and competition in nuclear and conventional terror.

Mr. Chairman, many changes have occurred since the Non-Aligned Summit was held in your brave and beautiful country eighteen months ago. We hear of a crisis of character, a crisis of civilization. What else can we expect when, having so recently seen the horror and heartbreak of war, countries still prepare for a new military confrontation. There is disquiet in Europe, gathering danger in Asia, and new pressures on Latin America and the Caribbean. Non-aligned countries are being asked to stand up and be counted for or against one side or the other. We see the familiar efforts to turn one non-aligned country against another, to weaken our solidarity and the cohesion of our Movement. These are backed by economic threats and blandishments on the one hand and military might and bases on the other.

The realities of the world situation - the possibility of a nuclear armageddon by a single lapse or rash act - reinforce the relevance of non-alignment and demand a rededication to peace. From this Conference should issue a call to the big powers to de-escalate belligerent rhetoric, to reduce presences in the Indian Ocean and in the various parts of Asia and Africa, and to resume the earnest search for understanding and peace.

We are all deeply distressed at events in Afghanistan. The unhappy conflict in West Asia between two of our own brothers has had adverse consequences for the peoples of these two countries as well as other non-aligned nations. These developments have given encouragement to forces which work against our Movement and have increased the risk of intervention. Let us hope that big powers will not be tempted to take advantage to enlarge local disputes into wider confrontations. In the name of peace and the future of
mankind, we plead with the combatants, and appeal to those who are waiting in the wings, to call their young men back to their homes.

At this Conference we must again raise our voices against the last bastions of colonialism and racism. We salute the victorious people of Zimbabwe and the brave freedom fighters of Namibia, South Africa and Palestine. We deplore the failure of the recent talks in Geneva and the manner in which the United Nations Plan for the independence of Namibia is being frustrated by South Africa's obstructiveness.

Experience has shown that political subjugation and economic exploitation go hand in hand. So, through political freedom, we hoped to achieve economic advance. The economic dimension of the policy of non-alignment is no less important than the political. In Algiers, Colombo and Havana, the Conferences articulated the economic content of non-alignment. Yet for most of us economic prospects have been worsening with each passing month. I strongly urge that global negotiations be undertaken without further delay to pave the way for a new international economic order.

At the same time we have our own responsibility, highlighted by the impasse in North-South negotiations, to reduce our vulnerability to the actions of developed countries. The Havana spirit urged collective self-reliance. The main sanction of developing countries is in our solidarity. This solidarity must be built by a process of reconciliation and harmonization of our mutual interests.

If protectionism - the classic weapon of the strong against the weak - is used against us, should we not expand trade amongst ourselves? If advanced technology and aid (and even food) are used as instruments of pressure, should we not devise and adopt comprehensive measures for mutually
beneficial financial, technological and agricultural co-operation among our countries? Today our capabilities are diverse enough to permit meaningful transfer of technology, skill and financial resources among ourselves.

Some affluent countries do recognize the interdependence of nations and the need for co-operation. Hence our negotiating positions should be formulated in a dynamic context and our energies concentrated on mapping out our own strategy.

At every meeting of the non-aligned, big powers seem to redouble their diplomatic and publicity campaign to sow suspicion and division within us. As free peoples we must stand together. Working in unison on the basis of our original principles and purposes will fortify us to withstand pressures. Divided we are vulnerable; united we can and shall prevail. Let this simple truth guide your deliberations in the next few days. Let us not fall prey to suggestive propaganda. We are here not to juggle with words but to find a way to reinforce the authority and effectiveness of the Non-Aligned Movement.

Today is regarded as an auspicious day in India. Vasant Panchami, the first day of spring and dedicated to learning and the arts. It is a good day for a Conference, devoted to peace and harmony.

On behalf of the Government and people of India, I greet you once again. Millions of eyes are focused on this Conference and millions of hearts wish you well.
ANNEX III
NEW DELHI APPEAL

The Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries meeting in New Delhi on the 11th February 1981, on the occasion of the Twentieth Anniversary of the First Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries held in Belgrade in 1961, recall with great pride and honour the historic contribution which the founding fathers of the Policy of Non-Alignment and Movement of Non-Aligned Countries have made to the progress of humanity. They praise the profound vision of these founders which extended beyond the confines of national boundaries out to embrace the world, to leave its indelible mark on an entire generation of mankind, to bring about an irreversible transformation in the nature of relations amongst States and create a vital force for the attainment of the goals of international peace and security, economic progress and social justice.

Twenty years after the First Summit Conference, the world is once again faced with the sharp deterioration in the climate of international peace and security and a marked heightening of international tension. The erosion of the spirit of detente and intensified competition for spheres of influence, and upward spiral in the nuclear arms race and the increasing recourse to the use or threat of use of force, the persistence of colonial and racist policies and practices, the denial of the right to self-determination and independence of peoples under colonial, alien and racist domination, military intervention and interference, present a danger not only to the sovereignty and independence of non-aligned countries, but also the very survival of humanity.
Preparations for war and the arms race continue, resulting in the diversion to military purposes of considerable resources – moral and material as well as technical and human, which are urgently needed for development in all countries of the world, particularly the developing countries. The Ministers deplore the tremendous pressures being exerted on the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries in a variety of ways to undermine its unity and solidarity that are its strength. The Ministers express their deep concern that in the area of international economic relations, efforts and initiatives of the non-aligned and other developing countries to establish the New International Economic Order, and to launch a new round of Global Negotiations, have so far been frustrated by the policies of some developed countries which insist on defending vested interests and retaining their positions of privilege.

The present international environment has grave consequences for all mankind. In the face of this critical situation, the Ministers solemnly appeal to all nations and peoples and their leaders to earnestly work for the avoidance of war and the consolidation of international peace and security. This endeavour would require the implementation of the principles of active peaceful co-existence in relations among all States; the avoidance of measures leading to confrontation; the elimination of foreign interference and intervention in the internal affairs of States; the non-use of force or threat of force, non-acquisition of territories by force, and the peaceful settlement of disputes; the halting and reversal of the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race;
the granting of the right of self-determination and national independence to countries and peoples under colonial, alien and racist domination; the elimination of the remaining vestiges of colonialism and the elimination of all forms of racism including zionism, and racial discrimination and apartheid; and scrupulous adherence to the purposes, principles and provisions of the United Nations Charter; and the early implementation of steps for the establishment of the New International Economic Order.

For their part, the Ministers resolve to consolidate the unity, solidarity and mutual co-operation of non-aligned countries so that the Movement could continue to assert itself as an independent, moral and political force in international relations and as a positive and global factor for peace and security in the world. The Ministers further resolve to increase economic and technical co-operation among non-aligned countries and other developing countries in the spirit of collective self-reliance, with the aim of accelerating their economic development and of bridging the gap between them and the developed countries.

The Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries appeal to the peoples of the world to undertake to work resolutely for the well-being of all, to unite their strength, to maintain international peace and security, to inaugurate an era of peace and co-operation in order to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war and self-destruction and to thus turn a new page in the history of mankind characterized by the awareness of a common destiny and solidarity of all peoples.

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RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE FOREIGN MINISTERS OF NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES AT A SPECIAL CEREMONY ON 11 FEBRUARY 1981 TO CELEBRATE THE 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FIRST SUMMIT CONFERENCE OF THE NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES HELD IN 1961 IN BELGRADE

The Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in New Delhi on 11 February 1981,

Recalling the historic significance of the First Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries held in Belgrade, Yugoslavia from 1 to 6 September 1961,

Conscious of the contribution made by the Belgrade Conference of 1961 and subsequent Summit Conferences to world peace and security, peaceful co-existence and co-operation, the democratization of international relations, the process of de-colonisation, free national development and progress of all countries on the basis of sovereign equality among all States, the affirmation of the principles and objectives of the policy of non-alignment and to the emergence of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries as an independent, positive and global factor in international relations,

Noting the decision of the Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries held in September 1979 in Havana, Cuba, that the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Movement should be appropriately celebrated in 1981,

Noting also the recommendation of the Sixth Summit
Conference of the Non-Aligned Heads of State or Government that the Government of India as hosts to the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries would observe this anniversary in a fitting manner.

Recalling with reverence and pride the great visionaries of peace, initiators and founding fathers of the policy and the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries as well as participants at the first conference, with high recognition for their profound and farsighted perception of the principles and objectives of non-alignment and their endeavours in creating a new world in which all peoples can live in freedom and peace and have access to national development in equality and security,

Expressing their high appreciation of the arrangements made by the Government of India to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the First Summit Conference, at a Special Ceremony held on 11 February 1981,

Reiterate their firm adherence to the principles and objectives of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries as enunciated in the Belgrade Declaration and reaffirmed in the Declarations of subsequent conferences of Non-Aligned Countries;

Decide to institute throughout the year 1981 special programmes at the national level to celebrate in a fitting manner this anniversary so as to highlight the continuing and increasing relevance of the Movement and policy of non-alignment in the present-day world;

Decide to proclaim 1 September as the day of non-alignment to be observed annually in a fitting manner by all Non-Aligned States as well as at the United Nations.