

**6th Summit Conference of Heads of State or
Government of the Non-Aligned Movement**

**Havana, Cuba
3 – 9 September 1979**

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Letter dated 1 October 1979 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba
to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith, in English, French and Spanish, the Final Declaration of the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Havana, Cuba, from 3 to 9 September 1979, and to request you to arrange for it to be reproduced and circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under agenda items 12, 14, 18, 21, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 34, 38, 39, 40, 42, 45, 46, 51, 53, 54, 55, 56, 68, 69, 70, 71, 73, 75, 79, 80, 82, 86, 87, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 116, 122, 123 and 124.

(Signed) Raúl Roa KOURI
Ambassador, Permanent
Representative of Cuba

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State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries

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I. POLITICAL DECLARATION

INTRODUCTION

1. The Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries was held in Havana, the Republic of Cuba, 3 - 9 September 1979. The following countries, which are full members of the Movement, took part in it: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Burma, Burundi, Cape Verde, the Central African Empire, the Comoros, the Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, the Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, the Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, the Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, the Palestine Liberation Organization, Panama, the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe, Peru, Qatar, Rwanda, Sao Tomé and Príncipe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Somalia, South West Africa People's Organization, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates, the United Republic of Cameroon, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Upper Volta, Viet Nam, the Yemen Arab Republic, Yugoslavia, Zaire and Zambia.

The Conference granted Belize special status, including the right to speak.

The following countries and organizations and national liberation movements attended as observers: Barbados, Brazil, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Mexico, the Philippines, St. Lucia, Uruguay, Venezuela, the African National Congress (South Africa), the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, the Arab League, the Islamic Conference, the Organization of African Unity, the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania, the Socialist Party of Puerto Rico and the United Nations Organization.

The following countries and organizations were also present as guests: Austria, Finland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Spain,

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Sweden, Switzerland, ECLA, FAO, OLADE, SELA, UNCTAD, UNDP, UNESCO, UNIDO, the Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, the Special Committee Against Apartheid and the United Nations Council for Namibia.

2. In its inaugural session the Conference heard an important and wide-ranging address delivered by His Excellency the President of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers, of the Republic of Cuba Fidel Castro Ruz, the text of which was included by acclamation in the records of the Conference.

The speech was an historic contribution to the definition of the objectives of the Movement and of invaluable assistance to the deliberations and final success of the Conference.

3. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the admission of Bolivia, Grenada, Iran, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Suriname and the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe to the membership of the Movement and of Dominica, the Philippines, Costa Rica and St. Lucia as observers, and the attendance of Spain as a guest. They considered that these developments were of outstanding historical importance for the strengthening of the policy of non-alignment as the authentic, independent and non-bloc factor. They expressed their particular satisfaction at the expansion of non-alignment in Latin America and the Caribbean.

4. The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries noted with particular satisfaction the steady and irreversible growth in the number of non-aligned countries and participants in their gatherings and an ever greater presence and spreading of the policy of non-alignment to all parts of the world. From 25 countries at the First Summit Conference in Belgrade in 1961, the membership of the movement had grown to 95 at the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government in Havana, representing peoples from Africa, Asia, Latin America and Europe and the diversity of economic, social and political systems, thereby confirming the universality of the policy of non-alignment.

5. It has been confirmed that the spread of non-alignment constitutes, for an ever-increasing number of countries, an indispensable alternative to the policy of total division of the world into blocs. The growth of non-alignment into a broad international movement cutting across racial, regional and other barriers constitutes an integral part of profound changes in the structure of the international community. The fundamental principles of non-alignment, their universal value and the persistent struggle of non-aligned countries for equitable relations

among countries and peoples provide, due to their permanent nature, inspiration to peoples and countries in their struggle for a world of independence, equality and justice. This is telling proof of the fact that the policy of non-alignment constitutes a true expression of the interests and aspirations of an ever-larger number of countries and peoples of the world, as well as of the appreciation of the significance and effectiveness of the policy and movement of non-alignment in the entire sphere of international relations.

6. The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries expressed their profound satisfaction at meeting in Latin America for the first time and their appreciation of the special significance of this singular occasion. They recalled that, at the First Summit Conference, held in Belgrade in 1961, when the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries was founded, Cuba was the only Latin American and Caribbean country among its members, while Bolivia, Brazil and Ecuador were observer. Latin America has been the scene of constant strife as its peoples have sought to win full independence, eliminate colonialism in the region, affirm their sovereignty, recover their natural resources, promote economic and social development, defend their cultural heritage and play an active independent role in international life. That battle has deep roots in the history of Latin America, which initiated its efforts to obtain independence at the beginning of the nineteenth century. Marked by victories and setbacks, it has followed an ascending course. In the last few years, Caribbean countries have obtained their independence and have joined the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. The history-making victory of the people of Nicaragua constitutes an encouraging event for the whole region. This has allowed the peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean to play an increasingly dynamic role alongside their African and Asian brothers and sisters and with all the peoples of the world in the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, expansionism, racism including Zionism, apartheid, exploitation, power politics and all forms and manifestations of foreign occupation, domination and hegemony. Eleven Latin American and Caribbean countries are now full members of the Movement, and 10 participate as observers; the Movement's activities evoke attention and respect throughout the area.

7. Meeting in Havana eighteen years after its founding, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries is aware of its responsibilities and has confirmed its perspectives set forth in its Summit Conferences in Belgrade, Cairo, Lusaka, Algiers and Colombo. The Non-Aligned Movement represents countries determined to defend interdependence, free national and social development, sovereignty, security, equality and self-determination and to change the existing system of international relations based on injustice, inequality and exploitation. The Movement represents an overwhelming majority of mankind which is struggling to eliminate the inequalities between the developed and developing countries; to eradicate poverty, hunger, sickness and illiteracy; and to establish a new world order based on justice, equity and peace instead of the present order in which wealth is still concentrated in the hands of a few powers whose wasteful economies are maintained by the exploitation of the labour as well as the transfer and plunder of the natural and other resources of the peoples of Africa, Asia, Latin America and other regions of the world.

8. This contrast means in practice the perpetuation of the old colonial relations in their original form or under various disguises or attempts at the imposition of new relations of dependence and subjugation. The people's freedom and independence will not be truly consolidated until the state of domination, dependency and exploitation is ended. Freedom will not be complete until effective control of resources and natural wealth is assured and independent economic development is ensured; and until the peoples are guaranteed suitable and decent living conditions. Security will not be permanent until principles of non-interference in the internal affairs of States, sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence are respected and until the full independence of all countries and peoples is ensured.

9. The Movement of Non-Aligned Countries represents the hopes, aspirations and will of millions of human beings who have been deprived of freedom and the right to decide their own destiny, who have suffered from a long and painful colonial experience and foreign domination and who for centuries have endured servitude and humiliation, tyranny and poverty, hunger and ignorance. Our peoples have struggled generation after generation, with growing success, to emancipate themselves and open the way to a new, free, worthy and prosperous life. They have advanced along the path towards their total aspirations, but there

is still a long way to go. The non-aligned countries renew their pledge to continue struggling until they attain a world based on justice and freedom and establish an international political and economic order governed by peace, independence, equality and co-operation against all obstacles and forces which aim at maintaining old or imposing new forms of unequal relationships and domination and which have hindered the establishment of the New International Economic Order.

10. This strong desire reflects the interests of all the peoples and is in accord with the principles and purposes of the United Nations. The Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government appealed to all peoples of the world to participate in efforts to free the world from war, the policy of force, blocs and bloc politics, military bases, pacts and interlocking alliances, the policy of domination and hegemony, inequalities and oppression, injustice and poverty and to create a new order based on peaceful coexistence, mutual co-operation and friendship, an order in which each people may determine its own future, attain its political sovereignty and promote its own free economic and social development, without interference, pressures or threats of any kind.

THE POLICY OF NON-ALIGNMENT AND THE STRENGTHENING OF ITS INDEPENDENT ROLE

11. The Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, which emerged in the midst of the breakdown of the colonial system and during the emancipation struggle of the peoples of Africa, Asia, Latin America and other regions of the world and at the height of the Cold War, has been an essential factor in the decolonization process that has led to the achievement of freedom and independence by many countries and peoples and the emergence of dozens of sovereign States, and in the preservation of world peace. This struggle for total emancipation received a historic impetus from the emergence of newly liberated countries which have opted for an independent political development and have resolutely rejected polarization on bloc bases, bloc policies, military pacts or military alliances, as well as policies tending to divide the world into spheres of influence or impose any other form of domination. Ever since its inception, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries has waged a constant battle to guarantee that the peoples oppressed by alien occupation and domination, may exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and independence;

it has joined forces to seek the establishment of a new international economic order that will permit the peoples to enjoy their wealth and natural resources and achieve a higher standard of living, offering a comprehensive platform for a basic change in international economic relations and for full economic emancipation; and it has played a decisive role in the efforts to maintain peace, promote international détente and eliminate focal points of aggression and tension everywhere in the world and in promoting just solutions for international problems. However, there are still dangerous situations and serious obstacles that oblige them to strengthen their unity, cohesion and co-operation to face these common dangers and overcome these obstacles.

12. Taking into consideration the principles on which non-alignment has been based and the elaboration of those principles through the successive Summit Conferences held in Belgrade, Cairo, Lusaka, Algiers and Colombo, the Sixth Conference reaffirmed that the quintessence of the policy of non-alignment, in accordance with its original principles and essential character, involved the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, apartheid, racism including Zionism and all forms of foreign aggression, occupation, domination, interference or hegemony, as well as against great-Power and bloc policies. In other words, the rejection of all forms of subjugation, dependency, interference or intervention, direct or indirect, and of all pressures, whether political, economic, military or cultural, in international relations.

13. Recalling these fundamental goals and purposes of the Movement which have guided it since its inception in 1961, the Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their adherence in particular to the following principles:

National independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, sovereign equality, and the free social development of all countries; independence of non-aligned countries from great-Power or bloc rivalries and influences and opposition to participation in military pacts and alliances arising therefrom; the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism including Zionism, and all forms of expansionism, foreign occupation and domination and hegemony; active peaceful coexistence among all States; indivisibility of peace and security; non-interference and non-intervention in the internal

and external affairs of other countries; freedom of all States to determine their political systems and pursue economic, social and cultural development without intimidation, hindrance and pressure; establishment of a new international economic order and development of international co-operation on the basis of equality; the right to self-determination and independence of all peoples under colonial and alien domination and constant support to the struggle of national liberation movements; respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms; opposition to the division of the world into antagonistic military-political alliances and blocs and rejection of outmoded doctrines such as spheres of influence and balance of terror; permanent sovereignty over natural resources; inviolability of legally established international boundaries; non-use of force or threat of use of force and non-recognition of situations brought about by the threat or use of force; and peaceful settlement of disputes.

Basing themselves on the above-mentioned principles, the Heads of State or Government considered the following to be the essential objectives of the Non-Aligned Movement.

Preservation of the national independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of non-aligned countries; elimination of foreign interference and intervention in the internal and external affairs of States and the use of the threat of force; strengthening of non-alignment as an independent non-bloc factor and the further spread of non-alignment in the world; elimination of imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, apartheid, racism including Zionism, and all forms of expansionism, foreign occupation and domination and hegemony; support to national liberation movements struggling against colonial and alien domination and foreign occupation; safeguarding international peace and security and the universalization of the relaxation of international tensions; promotion of unity, solidarity and co-operation among non-aligned countries with a view to the achievement of the objectives of non-alignment, thus preserving its essential character; ending the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, and the achievement of general and complete disarmament under effective international control; the early establishment of the New International Economic Order with a view to accelerating the development of developing countries, eliminating the inequality between developed and developing countries and eradicating poverty, hunger, sickness and illiteracy in the developing countries; participation on the

basis of equality in solving international issues; establishment of a democratic system of international relations based on the equality of States and respect for and the preservation of human rights and fundamental freedoms; the strengthening of the United Nations as an effective instrument for promoting international peace and security, resolving international problems and struggling against colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism, Zionism, racial discrimination and apartheid and as an important factor in the development of international co-operation and the establishment of equitable economic relations between States; dissolution of great-Power pacts and military alliances and interlocking arrangements arising therefrom, withdrawal of foreign military forces and dismantling of foreign military bases; promotion of economic co-operation among the non-aligned and other developing countries with a view to the achievement of collective self-reliance; establishment of a new international order in the field of information and mass media for the purpose of forging new international relations in general; and revival, preservation and enrichment of the cultural heritage of the peoples of non-aligned countries and promotion of cultural co-operation among them.

14. The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries believed that events over the past three decades had demonstrated the validity of the principles of non-alignment. They therefore stressed emphatically that adherence to all these principles required action that was consistent with the objectives underlying the philosophy of the Movement.

15. The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, accordingly, rededicated themselves to translating these principles into action. They solemnly pledged to undertake all the necessary steps for the realization of the above objectives. They are convinced that only through concerted action can these objectives be attained.

16. They stressed that the commitment to non-alignment entailed respect for and the observance of the above principles as well as the undertaking of concrete measures in order to further reinforce these well-founded principles.

17. In the context of the above principles and objectives, the Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries reaffirmed the following criteria for participation in the Movement as members agreed upon in 1961:

- (i) The country should have adopted an independent policy based on the coexistence of States with different political and social systems and on non-alignment or should be showing a trend in favour of such a policy.
- (ii) The country concerned should be consistently supporting the movements for national independence.
- (iii) The country should not be a member of a multilateral military alliance concluded in the context of great-Power conflicts.
- (iv) If a country has a bilateral military agreement with a great Power or is a member of a regional defence pact, the agreement or pact should not be one deliberately concluded in the context of great-Power conflicts.
- (v) If it has conceded military basis to a foreign Power, the concession should not have been made in the context of great-Power conflicts.

18. The policy of non-alignment, by acting as an independent global factor, represents an important step in mankind's search for freely established, peaceful and equitable relations among nations, irrespective of their size, geographic location, power or social systems.

19. The Conference considered that unity and mutual solidarity among the non-aligned countries were indispensable for maintaining the independence and strength of the Movement and for the realization of its objectives. Over a period of nearly two decades the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries has brought together a growing number of States and liberation movements which, despite their ideological, political, economic, social and cultural diversity, have accepted these fundamental principles and have shown their readiness to translate them into reality.

20. The non-aligned countries have demonstrated their ability, through democratic dialogue, to overcome their differences and to find a common denominator for action leading to mutual co-operation.

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21. Meeting in Havana, the Conference confirmed that the policy of non-alignment constituted an important and indispensable factor in the struggle for freedom and independence of all peoples and countries, for world peace and security for all States, for the universal application of active peaceful co-existence, for the democratization of international relations, for the establishment for the New International Economic Order and for economic development and social progress. The Conference acknowledged the co-operation received by non-aligned countries from other peace-, freedom- and justice-loving, democratic and progressive States and forces in the achievement of their goals and objectives and expressed its readiness to continue to co-operate with them on the basis of equality.

THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

22. As the Sixth Summit Conference met in Havana, the world faced a complex situation fraught with dangers but also filled with encouraging possibilities. The assessment of the state of international relations and the situation in the world in general made at the Fifth Summit Conference, as well as the main courses of action charted, has been fully borne out by events. The aspirations of peoples and countries for full emancipation and real equality in international relations continued to grow and have remained the main feature of our times. There has been a further mounting resistance against all forms and tendencies of foreign domination, occupation and oppression. The efforts towards the attainment of genuine peace, equal security for all, universal application of the principles of active and peaceful coexistence, democratization of international relations and equal co-operation are intensifying.

23. Significant results have been achieved in the resolute struggle of national liberation movements, particularly in southern Africa, as well as in other dependent and occupied territories; strengthening of the solidarity of non-aligned countries with the just struggle of the Palestinian people to exercise their inalienable national rights to repatriation, self-determination and independence, including their right to a State of their own, and of Arab countries to recover all the occupied territories; firm support for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-alignment of the

Republic of Cyprus; the victory of the people of Panama in the struggle for the restoration of their sovereignty over the Panama Canal Zone; the welcome development of the dismantling of the SEATO and CENTO military alliances as an inevitable outcome of the positive trend in international relations; the fruitful efforts of countries of the South Asian sub-region which are all now members of the Non-Aligned Movement, towards increasing co-operation among themselves and contributing positively to peace and stability in the area; the successes achieved on the road to the full national emancipation of Iran and Nicaragua; the new victories in the struggle for the emancipation of the countries and peoples of Latin America in the Caribbean and Central America; the common resolve of non-aligned and other developing countries to take concrete measures for the establishment of the New International Economic Order; the ever-stronger demand of the international community, particularly after the tenth special session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to disarmament, that the great Powers take effective steps in order to reverse the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, and to participate, together with all other countries, in undertaking effective measures towards general and complete disarmament.

24. However, these positive trends are meeting with the growing resistance of the forces of imperialism, colonialism, racism including Zionism, expansionism, hegemony and all forces that seek to perpetuate unequal relations and privileges acquired by force. Policies of pressure and the threat or use of force, direct or indirect aggression, occupation and the growing practice of interference and intervention, overt and covert in internal affairs are continuing seriously to threaten the independence of States, particularly of non-aligned and developing countries, obstructing their political and economic emancipation. Serious threats to the process of international détente have appeared, and the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, has continued unabated; the threat to human survival has never been more acute than it is today. There have been more and more plots to try to hold back the process of decolonization and to disregard the principle of self-determination of peoples under alien and colonial domination in various regions. The imperialists, colonialists and racists constantly employ policies and manoeuvres to prolong oppression, aggression and foreign occupation in southern Africa, the Middle East and other regions. To accomplish their ends, they instigate collusion between reactionary, expansionist and occupation forces in order to divide

the non-aligned countries and to isolate and destroy the national liberation movements of Namibia, Zimbabwe, Palestine, South Africa and other peoples subjected to foreign domination and occupation; they seek new military alliances linked to the racist regimes of South Africa and Israel. The causes of tension and instability still exist; hotbeds of war and conflicts have not been removed; new crises are being instigated. The new hotbed of conflict in South-East Asia threatens peace and security in the world. In the economic sphere, efforts are still being made to continue the exploitation of other peoples and to increase the privileges of the transnational corporations. The attempts to thwart the establishment of the New International Economic Order persist.

25. The treaties that include the results of SALT II are an important step in the negotiations between the two main nuclear Powers and could open prospects for more comprehensive negotiations that should lead to general disarmament and a relaxation of international tensions. However, the negotiations for nuclear arms control and the process of détente between the big Powers are only a part - no matter how important - of the advance toward a peace that extends to all parts of the world and benefits all countries equally.

The endeavour to consolidate détente; to extend it to all parts of the world; and to avert the nuclear threat, the arms build-up and war is a task in which all the peoples should participate and exercise their responsibility and to which the influence and action of the Non-Aligned Movement should be pledged. However, such détente, to be meaningful and effective, must lead to the elimination of all hotbeds of tension and to the termination of aggression, foreign occupation, intervention and interference as well as of political and economic exploitation of the weaker countries.

26. To achieve these objectives, the Conference stressed the need for all non-aligned countries to strengthen their unity and solidarity and to adhere strictly in their foreign policy to the principles that have always inspired the Movement: the right of peoples under alien and colonial domination to freedom, self-determination and independence; respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all States; the right of all States to equality and to active participation in international affairs.

27. The search for world peace and peaceful coexistence among all States is intrinsically linked to our struggle against imperialism; colonialism; neo-colonialism; apartheid; racism, including Zionism; and all forms of foreign occupation, domination, interference and hegemony. It implies political, moral and material support for the national liberation movements and joint efforts to eliminate colonial domination and racial discrimination. To this end, it has been increasingly necessary to strengthen the United Nations as an instrument of the international community in its efforts to end the arms race and to achieve general and complete disarmament and the dismantling of military pacts and alliances.

IMPERIALISM, COLONIALISM, NEO-COLONIALISM, RACISM, ZIONISM AND OTHER FORMS OF DOMINATION

28. The Conference reviewed the gains made in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, apartheid, Zionism and all forms of foreign domination and oppression and hailed the important victories attained by the non-aligned countries since the last Summit Conference.

29. The incorporation of seven States and liberation movements in the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries since the last Summit Conference is evidence of the advance in this struggle, especially in the case of States that have won their independence

and put an end to colonial and alien domination and those whose Governments were, until recently, closely linked to the imperialist Powers and their allies or great-Power military pacts. These peoples' victories represent an important step toward the dissolution of ties of dependency and domination.

30. The Conference noted that the imperialists have continued to react to the victories of the liberation struggle by a policy designed to maintain their interests in areas that have not yet attained independence, especially in Zimbabwe, South Africa and Namibia, where racist domination prevails. It also warned that the imperialists were using new tactics to divide the Arab countries and support Israel's continued occupation of Palestine and other Arab lands. Finally, the Conference warned that the administering powers in the various colonial territories of Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean ignored the peoples' desires for independence.

31. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their conclusion, expressed during the Fifth Summit Conference, that the imperialists were stepping up their policy of creating division within the anti-colonialist fronts and liberation movements, with a view to frustrating the will for independence that predominates among the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America. The Conference ratified the decision adopted at the Fifth Summit Conference concerning the need to confront these new imperialist practices by increasing unity with support for the national liberation movements and consolidating recently-won independence through a concerted strategy aimed at economically emancipating and consolidating the sovereignty of every country that belongs to the Non-Aligned Movement.

32. The Conference reiterated its call for greater solidarity within the Non-Aligned Movement for safeguarding its independence, of judgment and action, in order to be able to take more effective measures against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and expansionism in all their forms and manifestations.

AFRICA

33. The Heads of State or Government analysed in depth the current situation in Africa, reviewing the events that have taken place since the last Summit Conference and recognizing the advance that has been made in the African peoples' struggle for their emancipation. They stressed the urgency of eliminating colonialism, racism, racial discrimination and apartheid from the continent, especially from southern Africa.
34. The Heads of State or Government emphasized that the colonial and imperialist Powers were continuing their aggressive policies with the aim of perpetuating, regaining or extending their domination and exploitation of the African nations, thus giving rise to the conflicts that afflict the continent.
35. The Conference expressed its deep concern over the scheme of destabilization and aggression applied against States whose positions adversely affect imperialist interests and policies. It therefore strongly condemned those schemes and urged all States to support the nations that are victims of these manoeuvres and to resolutely condemn these actions.
36. The Conference considered that the struggle of the peoples of the African continent, and especially the peoples of Southern Africa, for their self-determination and independence was closely linked to the battle of the peoples under colonial and neo-colonial domination in other parts of the world, and it emphasized the inseparable tie that links the anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist revolution with the development of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and its policy.
37. The Conference also stressed the determination of the peoples in this part of the world to resolutely and bravely combat such imperialist designs. The Conference commended the unswerving struggle these peoples are waging for their full and complete independence and recognized the role that the non-aligned countries, the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity, the socialist countries, the Scandinavian countries and other democratic and progressive forces play in supporting this struggle, especially in terms of the aid given to the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa.

38. The Conference welcomed the Co-ordinating Bureau's important, timely initiative of meeting in Maputo at the ministerial level in a special session to analyse the situation in southern Africa, and it endorsed the recommendations arrived at in that meeting that were aimed at increasing solidarity with the peoples of Namibia, Zimbabwe, South Africa and the front-line States.

39. As a result, the Conference called on all the member countries of the Movement to give special attention to the application of the Action Plan approved in the extraordinary meeting of the Bureau in Maputo and ratified and extended on this occasion, and entrusted the Co-ordinating Bureau at the United Nations with the responsibility of ensuring that Plan was applied in the international agencies.

40. The Heads of State or Government expressed their understanding of and full agreement with the idea that the noble and laudable aims of the OAU could only be attained when the minority racist and colonialist régimes were eliminated. They also voiced their opinion that Africa's total emancipation, the end of imperialist exploitation and the denuclearization of Africa constituted matters of priority that the OAU, non-aligned countries and the United Nations must tackle with all the force necessary.

41. The Conference congratulated the OAU for its accomplishments in the sixteen years of its existence and recognized the importance of the Organization of African Unity as an effective instrument for promoting peace, security and good relations among its members States. It stressed the importance of the Charter of that regional body and the practical application of its principles as well as the resolutions and decisions of the Assembly of Heads of State or Government of the OAU.

SOUTHERN AFRICA

42. The Conference reviewed the situation in southern Africa and expressed the opinion that the main reasons for the survival of colonialism and racism - in open defiance of the decisions of the international community, the Security Council and the General Assembly of the United Nations - was the military, technological, economic, political, diplomatic and other forms of aid that imperialism gives the racist régimes.

43. The Conference welcomed the resolution adopted at the Meeting of Heads of State or Government of the OAU which reads: "CONDEMNNS the alliance between the Zionist regime and the racist regimes in southern Africa and calls upon all member States to increase their efforts to counter this danger and to strengthen the armed struggle against zionism, racism and imperialism."

44. The Conference also reiterated that the consolidation of the victory of the peoples of Angola, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde and Sao Tomé and Príncipe - which decisively changed the correlation of forces in the area - was an important stimulus for the colonized peoples and that the liberation of Angola and Mozambique, their attainment of national independence and the establishment in those countries of political governments and systems freely chosen by their peoples strengthened the independence of the African States and the secure rearguard for the national liberation movements.

45. The Conference reiterated its firmest support for the struggle of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa to achieve full independence and the total elimination of racism and apartheid.

46. The Conference welcomed the Iranian Government's decision to suspend its oil sales to South Africa. It also noted with great appreciation the recent action taken by Nigeria against British Petroleum, whose oil concessions in Nigeria were nationalized for Great Britain's violation of the oil embargo against the racist regime in Rhodesia and its pledge to divert oil shipments to apartheid South Africa from the North Sea oil fields. The Conference called upon all non-aligned oil-exporting countries to prohibit the sale of their oil to South Africa and to institute and/or intensify efforts to monitor the final destination of their oil. The Conference further requested the oil-exporting countries of the Non-Aligned Movement to penalize the oil companies guilty of supplying oil to the racist apartheid regimes.

47. The Conference endorsed the request of the XVI Summit Conference of the Organization of African Unity, held in Monrovia, to the Secretary-General of the OAU and the United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid to organize an international conference in 1980 under the joint auspices of

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the OAU and the United Nations to mobilize world public opinion in support of effective application of economic and other sanctions against South Africa.

48. The Heads of State or Government also welcomed the decision of the Governments of Iran, Grenada and Nicaragua to sever relations with the racist, apartheid regime.

49. Recalling the decision adopted at the Fifth Summit Conference, the Heads of State or Government decided to take the appropriate measures to immediately strengthen and activate the fund of solidarity and support for southern Africa. In this regard, they urged all the non-aligned countries to contribute generously so that this fund could effectively serve the liberation of the peoples of that region, and they requested the Chairman of the non-aligned countries to take the necessary steps to ensure that the fund become operative as soon as possible.

50. The Conference concluded that southern Africa is one of the focal points of tension in international relations and the centre of confrontation between the imperialist forces of aggression and the forces of liberation, progress and peace. The so-called Defence Act recently promulgated by the Pretoria regime, under which it arrogates to itself the right to intervene in any African country south of the Equator, is part of this imperialist global strategy which constitutes a serious threat to the entire African continent and world peace.

ZIMBABWE

51. The Conference examined the development of events in Zimbabwe since the Fifth Summit Conference, held in Colombo, Sri Lanka, and observed with concern how imperialism and its local allies were persisting in consolidating their manoeuvres aimed at prolonging the existence of the racist minority regime. In this regard, it recalled that the so-called internal settlement and the subsequent bogus election of April, 1979, were a mockery of the legitimate aspirations of the people of Zimbabwe and in no way constituted the solution to the Rhodesian problem.

52. The Heads of State or Government meeting in Havana reviewed the situation in the British colony of Southern Rhodesia and reached the conclusion that it was vital to strengthen the multifaceted support of the international community, especially

the non-aligned countries, for the heroic armed struggle of the people of Zimbabwe, led by the Patriotic Front, against the ignominious and illegal minority racist regime of Salisbury, which still exists in spite of attempts to deceive international public opinion and the Zimbabwean people themselves by setting up an alleged majority government.

53. The Conference noted that the armed struggle by the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe was gaining in intensity and spreading throughout the country, even to the capital. The Conference also stressed that this battle was being waged with equal intensity on the political and diplomatic levels and that the Patriotic Front was receiving ever greater support in the international arena.

The Conference observed that, in spite of the efforts that the racist regime of Rhodesia was making to reduce the unconditional support that the popular masses were giving the fighters, the people of Zimbabwe were reinforcing that support and were resolutely joining the ranks of the liberation army.

54. The Conference reiterated that Rhodesia was still a British colony, illegally governed by a clique of racists and traitors. It requested all States to continue to refrain from any kind of recognition of the racist and illegal Muzorewa puppet regime, in accordance with the United Nations Security Council decision and the relevant resolutions of the OAU.

The Conference expressed great concern over the steps taken by the British Government and by certain elements in the United States Government and Congress with a view to recognizing the illegal regime of Southern Rhodesia and unilaterally lifting the sanctions imposed on Rhodesia by the Security Council of the United Nations. It repeated its conclusions that the installation of the puppet Muzorewa regime in Zimbabwe represented a challenge and an affront to the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and requested all its members to adopt all the individual and collective economic and diplomatic measures necessary to discourage any attempt to legitimize that regime and unilaterally lift economic sanctions.

55. The Conference noted that the Heads of Government of the Commonwealth, at their meeting in Lusaka in August 1979, rejected the so-called internal settlement in Zimbabwe and reaffirmed their total commitment to genuine majority rule and independence. It also noted that, arising from the Lusaka meeting, the British Government, as the colonial authority in Southern Rhodesia, was

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convening a conference on Zimbabwe in London. The Non-Aligned Conference stressed that international acceptance and recognition of the results of such a conference would be forthcoming only if it established genuine majority rule and independence to the satisfaction of the struggling people of Zimbabwe and was in conformity with OAU, non-aligned and United Nations resolutions.

56. The Conference emphasized its complete support for the Patriotic Front, that has been acclaimed by the Organization of African Unity as the sole legitimate, authentic representative of the people of Zimbabwe, in its heroic struggle for the true liberation and independence of Zimbabwe. It supported and backed the efforts of the Patriotic Front to achieve greater cohesion and unity within its ranks, as well as the decision to intensify armed struggle against the racist and illegal Muzorewa regime.

57. The Conference made an appeal to all States and peoples to increase their political, diplomatic, military and financial support for the liberation of the people of Zimbabwe and to give total support to the armed struggle under the leadership of the Patriotic Front, the sole, legitimate, authentic representative of the people of Zimbabwe.

58. In this connexion, the Conference insisted that urgent measures be taken:

(a) To support the armed struggle waged by the Patriotic Front - the only liberation movement of Zimbabwe - and co-ordinated action designed to strengthen its unity;

(b) To deny recognition or any legitimacy whatsoever to the racist minority puppet regime that massacres the people of Zimbabwe and carries out repeated attacks on States that are sovereign members of the Non-Aligned Movement. The puppets who associate with it are an integral part of the racist, illegal regime of the British colony of Southern Rhodesia, a regime that should be completely dismantled;

(c) To reject and denounce the "internal settlement" sponsored by the illegal racist minority regime of Salisbury and concluded on 3 March 1978 and the so-called government that emerged from that bogus election;

(d) To immediately prevent and condemn the recruitment, training, transportation and financing of foreign mercenaries in the service of the illegal Rhodesian regimen and to insist on their immediate withdrawal from Zimbabwean territory;

(e) To halt the direct or indirect supplying of oil and its by-products to Southern Rhodesia by certain oil companies and their subsidiaries (often with State participation) in deliberate violation of the mandatory sanctions imposed by the Security Council of the United Nations;

(f) To condemn the illegal and bogus election held by the racist regime;

(g) To promote concerted action by the non-aligned countries, especially those that are members of the Security Council, in support of the resolution adopted at the Fifteenth Summit Conference of African Heads of State, held in Khartoum in July 1978, recommending the adoption of the measures contained in Article 41 of the Charter of the United Nations;

(h) To reaffirm the relevant United Nations resolutions on Zimbabwe, especially General Assembly resolution 33/38, which condemns the continued support provided by South Africa, certain Western governments and Israel to the minority regime of Salisbury;

(i) To refuse to extend any form of recognition to the illegal regime of Rhodesia and not to allow any functionary of that regime in their territory or anybody to carry out activities to recognize the regime; and

(j) To condemn the lifting of the economic sanctions imposed by the Security Council of the United Nations against the illegal racist Rhodesian regime as an act of complicity with that regime, to which the non-aligned countries will respond appropriately.

59. The Conference urged that military and financial support for the Patriotic Front be expressed in:

(a) The supplying of equipment, financial aid and training to advance the national liberation armed struggle;

(b) Support of other Patriotic Front training programmes;

(c) Support for reconstruction programmes in Zimbabwean territory under the direct control of the Patriotic Front; and

(d) Support for Zimbabwean refugees driven from their homes to neighbouring countries by the brutal barbarity of the oppressive racist regime.

60. The Conference warmly congratulated the Patriotic Front on its admission as a full member in the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, which is a clear recognition of the heroic struggle the people of Zimbabwe are waging for their independence. It voiced the belief that this unconditional support of the freedom fighters would be translated into increased political, moral and material support so they could achieve the total liberation of their country.

NAMIBIA

61. The Conference reiterated the numerous resolutions and decisions approved by the United Nations, the OAU, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and other international agencies and organizations demanding South Africa's unconditional withdrawal from Namibian territory. It reaffirmed its total support for the Namibian people's inalienable right to freedom, independence and territorial integrity and reaffirmed its unconditional support for the struggle of SWAPO, the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people - that, using all possible means, is bound to put an end to South African domination of Namibia.

62. South Africa has scorned United Nations Security Council resolutions 385 and 435, using delaying tactics aimed at achieving its objective of imposing a puppet regime in Namibia. The Conference strongly condemned the South African racist regime for its stubborn refusal to withdraw from Namibia and for the manoeuvres that it has been carrying out with the complicity and encouragement of the imperialist Powers to continue the illegal occupation of Namibia, violate its territorial integrity, break its national unity and perpetuate the oppression and exploitation of its people.

63. Within this framework, the Heads of State or Government, meeting in Havana, stated once again that the continued illegal occupation of Namibia by the racist regime of South Africa constitutes an aggression not only against the people of Namibia but also against all the independent and sovereign peoples and States of Africa and the world and represents a threat to international peace and security and open defiance of the decisions and resolutions of the United Nations on Namibia.

64. The Conference reiterated its support of SWAPO as the sole legitimate representative of the people of Namibia and warmly congratulated its top leadership on the occasion of its participation for the first time, as a full member, in a Summit Conference of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.

It denounced South Africa for the arrest, detention and torture of SWAPO leaders and members and for other acts of violence against the people of Namibia, as a part of the actions aimed at frustrating the Namibian people's aspirations for true national liberation. It demanded that the racist regime of South Africa immediately and unconditionally free the SWAPO members and leaders.

65. The Conference resolutely backed the decisions on Namibia adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations at its thirty-first session, which denounced the South African Government's conduct in the negotiations to hold a United Nations-controlled and - supervised election in Namibia and stated that South Africa was thus attempting to exclude SWAPO and impose a puppet regime in Namibia, in violation of United Nations Security Council resolutions 385 (1976), 435 (1978) and 439 (1978).

66. The establishment by the apartheid regime of an illegal and arbitrary "National Assembly" in Namibia, with the aim of advancing toward a so-called internal solution, was vigorously denounced by the Heads of State or Government meeting in Havana. The Conference categorically declared that the non-aligned countries would not recognize or co-operate with the illegal "National Assembly," nor would they recognize any puppet regime that South Africa might set up in Namibia against the resolutions of the United Nations, the OAU and the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.

67. The Conference firmly rejected and strongly denounced the manoeuvres of the South African racist regime - with the consent, accommodation and approval of international reaction and imperialism - aimed at breaking up the territorial integrity of the country by annexing Walvis Bay; legitimizing the 4 December 1978 electoral farce; and setting up in Namibia a neo-colonial regime controlled by Pretoria. These manoeuvres violate the decisions of the United Nations and should be repudiated.

68. The Conference commended the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole, authentic and legitimate representative, for the intensification and advancement of the armed struggle and reiterated its conviction that this form of the struggle be completely and effectively supported in order to hasten the total liberation of Namibia.

69. In view of South Africa's obstinate and illegal occupation of Namibia - with imperialist support - and its schemes to evade and hamper the decisions of the international community demanding the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the South African colonial administration and its occupation troops, the Conference called on all countries, and especially on all the progressive and peace-loving forces, to immediately increase their material, military and financial support to SWAPO so that it could intensify the armed struggle for liberation and frustrate the imperialists' signs; remain alert to the South African racist regime's manoeuvres; and reject any new attempt by Pretoria to extend its illegal occupation, delay the attainment of real independence and undermine the efforts for achieving a just and lasting solution to the Namibian problem.

This assistance should be concentrated chiefly on political and material aid to SWAPO, especially through:

- Supplies of equipment, financial aid and training for the development of the national armed liberation struggle;
- Support for other SWAPO training programmes; and
- Support for Namibian refugees driven from their homes into neighbouring countries as a result of the criminal repression by the racist occupation forces.

70. In the light of the South African regime's defiant attitude, the Conference urged the Security Council to impose all the economic sanctions against South Africa contained in Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations and appealed to the international community to demand that the United Nations resolutions on Namibia, especially General Assembly resolutions 2145 (1966) and 2248 (SV) (1967) and Security Council resolutions 385, 431, 432, 435 and 439 be speedily and strictly implemented.

71. The Conference condemned the Western Powers allied with South Africa that supply the racist regime with war materials and support in various fields, enabling it to persist in its illegal occupation of Namibia, in open defiance of the authority of the United Nations.

72. The Heads of State or Government expressed their support for the Namibian humanitarian aid programme developed by the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity and other international organizations and condemned the wave of violent repression that the racist forces of occupation have launched against the Namibian population in reprisal for the people's increasing support of the liberation war. In this way, South Africa seeks to stifle internal opposition and force thousands of Namibians to abandon their country and find refuge in neighbouring States.

The Conference expressed its support for the United Nations Council on Namibia, the only legal administrative authority of the territory.

73. In the light of the Extraordinary Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau held in Maputo, the Conference endorsed the decision that the Non-Aligned Movement established a Special Fund for Namibia. It urged all the non-aligned countries to contribute generously to this fund so that it could effectively serve the liberation of that country.

SOUTH AFRICA

74. The Heads of State or Government, meeting in Havana, declared that the liberation struggle in South Africa has now reached a decisive stage characterized by the intensification of the political and armed struggle within South Africa and international mobilisation for the isolation of the apartheid regime and in support of South African liberation. Faced with this mounting struggle waged by the heroic South African patriots determined to put an end to the hateful apartheid system, the Pretoria regime is resorting to the most brutal repression, using criminal, fascist methods to try to undermine and destroy the unity of the struggling people of South Africa and accelerating its plans for tribal fragmentation of the country through the bantustanization programme.

75.. The Conference also declared that the imperialist Powers particularly the United States, Great Britain, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Belgium, Italy, Canada, Australia and Israel, cannot escape blame for the existence and maintenance of racist oppression and the criminal policy of apartheid, because of their political, diplomatic, economic, military, nuclear and other forms of collaboration with the Pretoria regime to deny the South African people their legitimate aspirations.

76. The Conference expressed its serious concern over and resolutely condemned the continuing economic, military and nuclear collaboration of the imperialist Powers, particularly the United States, Great Britain, France, the Federal Republic of Germany and Israel, with the racist regime of South Africa. It stressed that this co-operation had not only facilitated the establishment and consolidation of the apartheid regime's repressive and oppressive apparatus but also increased Pretoria's war potential, including its plans for nuclear development, which constitute a threat to the South African people, independent neighbouring states and international peace and security.

77. The Heads of State or Government considered that the complicity of these Powers with the apartheid regime had allowed Pretoria to defy world public opinion, contributed to its increasing intransigence and strengthened the racist regime's pretensions of being the defender of "white, Christian Western civilization" and gendarme of the "free world" in the area, with the right to intervene militarily in any African country south of the Equator.

78. The Conference declared that southern Africa as a whole constituted one single theatre of operations, in which apartheid South Africa was the central strategic issue. Freedom, peace, security and progress cannot be achieved in southern Africa unless the apartheid system of institutionalized racial discrimination, exploitation and oppression is crushed and is replaced by a democratic state whose policy will conform to the principles of the OAU, the Non-Aligned Movement and the United Nations. The Conference stressed that the problems of southern Africa could not be dealt with piecemeal, because they are inextricably interlinked politically, economically and militarily and therefore have to be tackled together.

79. The Conference condemned and resolutely rejected the racist authorities' programme of bantustanization and all other attempts at dividing the United Front of black patriots in which the Africans, the so-called Coloureds and Asians are fighting side by side. It recalled the United Nations resolutions that recognize the legitimacy of the confrontation with apartheid by all means necessary, including armed struggle, and reaffirmed its total support for the struggle the South African people, led by their national liberation movement, are waging to end the hateful system of apartheid, seize power and create a democratic state that will guarantee respect for the inalienable rights of the South African people.

80. The Conference denounced the South African authorities for intensifying the repression, especially the waves of arrests, summary trials, political murders, massacres and genocide that have been used against the people's increasing struggle. The Conference also repudiated the systematic aggression against the independent States of Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Swaziland and Zambia in retaliation for the support those countries have given the freedom fighters.

81. The Conference declared that the apartheid regime's plan to set up what it calls the fortress of southern African States designed to ensure the perpetuation of plunder of the subcontinent and the exploitation of its peoples, as well as serving as a base of aggression against the entire continent, is parte of South Africa's global imperialist strategy.
82. The Conference reiterated the importance of the mandatory arms embargo imposed on South Africa by United Nations Security Council resolution 418 and called for an improved formulation of this resolution so as to close the loopholes as well as for improved Security Council machinery and procedures that will ensure strict compliance with the arms embargo.
83. The Heads of State or Government called on all the Western countries to halt all forms of collaboration with the Pretoria regime. They declared that, should such collaboration continue, it would inevitably lead to a response by the non-aligned countries in the form of appropriate individual and collective measures.
84. The Conference called on the people of those Western and other countries that collaborate with South Africa in the political, economic, military and nuclear fields to actively mobilise their resources and efforts so as to confront the apartheid system as a matter of priority.
85. The Heads of State or Government noted with deep concern the plans to defend imperialist interests in the South Atlantic and the Cape route and condemned those designs, in which the South African regime, together with some Latin American countries, would play an important role.
86. The Conference stressed that the apartheid regime has increased its repressive, aggressive and expansionist tendencies since the defeat of Portuguese colonialism. Not only did it continue its illegal occupation of Namibia, but it also invaded and systematically attacked the People's Republic of Angola, in an effort to prevent its consolidation as an independent State.
87. As a result of this continued aggression against the neighbouring States, the continued illegal occupation of Namibia and particularly the continued criminal policies of apartheid, the Conference urged the United Nations Security Council to impose comprehensive mandatory sanctions against the South African regime in accordance with Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.

88. The Conference endorsed and demanded the full implementation of the appeal made to all progressive States and forces at the Extraordinary Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau in Maputo and demanded that it be fully implemented. In particular, it stressed the need:

(a) To provide political, economic, financial and military assistance to the South African national liberation movement;

(b) To support training programmes of the South African liberation movement;

(c) To contribute generously with aid programmes for South African refugees;

(d) To strongly condemn in the United Nations and all other international forums the apartheid regime's criminal policy and its programme of tribal fragmentation;

(e) To implement the OAU, non-aligned and United Nations resolutions stipulating that there be no diplomatic or other ties with the bantustans;

(f) To denounce, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 32/35, the economic, material, financial and military collaboration and the political, diplomatic and moral support that the imperialist Powers provide to South Africa.

(g) To urge all States to strictly enforce and effectively control the arms embargo against South Africa, in accordance with Security Council resolution 418;

(h) To demand strict implementation of all United Nations resolutions on South Africa;

(i) To demand a halt to all oil and fuel shipments to South Africa;

(j) To extend maximum pressures on the South African authorities to ensure that full political status is granted to all political prisoners in South Africa and those imprisoned, banned or restricted for their opposition to apartheid;

(k) To demand the immediate and unconditional release of all political prisoners; and

(1) To call for the signing and the ratification of the International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid by all States which have not yet done so.

89. The Conference expressed its sympathy with the independent African States in southern Africa which could be adversely affected by the imposition of sanctions against South Africa and appealed to all non-aligned countries to assist these countries. The Conference also appealed to the non-aligned oil-producing countries to supply oil to such independent African countries as required it.

90. The Heads of State or Government approved the decision contained in the Muputo Declaration that all the non-aligned countries members of the United Nations co-ordinate and consult with all other member States so that, at its forthcoming thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly will adopt a declaration of solidarity with the South African peoples's liberation struggle which will commit all States to refrain from participating in direct or indirect military intervention in support or defence of the apartheid regime.

91. The Heads of State or Government paid homage to the heroism of the South African people and their liberation movement. Under extremely difficult conditions of the most brutal repression, these people have consistently made the necessary sacrifices to end the hateful regime of apartheid and establish a new society based on freedom, equality and full respect for human dignity.

THE FRONT-LINE STATES

92. The Conference fully considered all forms of support and assistance to the front-line States that, in spite of all kinds of difficulties, give their militant solidarity to and serve as the safe rearguard for the liberation struggle of the peoples of southern Africa. It condemned all acts of armed aggression and destabilization carried out by South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and their imperialist allies against Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia and reaffirmed that such actions represent an attempt by the enemy to block the support given by the front-line States to the liberation struggle. The Conference reaffirmed that the front-line States are not and will not be alone in their courageous determination to resist the racist enemy and resolutely contribute to its total defeat.

93. The Conference, therefore, called on all States to intensify their aid to these countries and implement the provisions of Security Council resolution 445 (1979), which condemned the acts of aggression of Southern Rhodesia and urged that sanctions against the illegal regime be strengthened.

94. The Heads of State or Government, meeting in Havana, agreed that political and diplomatic aid to the front-line States should be forthcoming at the United Nations and in all other international forums by openly denouncing the acts of aggression committed against them and the complicity of imperialism in those attacks, as well as its attempts to divide them and put an end to their firm support of the liberation struggle. They also agreed that financial and material support for the front-line States should be aimed at strengthening and increasing their capabilities to withstand aggression against them by the racist regimes, allowing them to implement, to the best of their ability, United Nations sanctions against those regimes and to assist the hundreds of thousands of refugees who live in these countries. This aid will also make it possible for the front-line States to promote effective measures for preserving their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and for ending the international support received by the racist regimes.

95. The Heads of State or Government also agreed that military aid to the front-line States should be aimed at increasing their defensive capacity, thus permitting them to confront the racist regimes' armed aggression and attempts to destabilize their economies and to promote social and economic development in an atmosphere of peace and stability.

WESTERN SAHARA

96. The Conference expressed its deep concern at the serious situation prevailing in Western Sahara because the decolonization process in this territory has not been carried to its conclusion in accordance with United Nations General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) concerning the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples.

For this reason, it has recalled the decisions of the non-aligned countries and the United Nations and OAU resolutions on the question of Western Sahara, especially United Nations General Assembly resolution 3331 (XXXIII), which reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Western Sahara to self-determination and independence.

97. The Conference viewed with satisfaction the recommendations of the OAU Ad Hoc Committee on Western Sahara, adopted by the Sixteenth OAU Conference of Heads of State or Government, held in Monrovia (July 1979).

Bearing in mind that these recommendations have not led to the exercise by the people of Western Sahara of their right to self-determination or to any transfer of the sovereignty of this territory, the Conference considered that the creation of the Special OAU Committee established at the Sixteenth OAU Summit Conference should provide a guarantee that the Saharawi people can exercise their right to self-determination and independence as soon as possible.

98. The Conference welcomes the agreement between the Islamic Republic of Mauritania and the POLISARIO Front, and the Islamic Republic of Mauritania's decision to withdraw its forces from Western Saharan territory. The Conference deplored the extension of the armed occupation by Morocco of the southern part of Western Sahara previously administered by Mauritania. It expressed the hope that all the parties involved will co-operate in implementing the recommendations of the OAU Ad Hoc Committee adopted in Monrovia by the Sixteenth Summit in order to arrive at a just solution to the question of Western Sahara.

MAYOTTE

99. With regard to the Comorian island of Mayotte, which continues to be illegally occupied by France, the Conference expressed its active solidarity with the people of the Comoros in their legitimate struggle to free that island and safeguard its independence, unity and territorial integrity. In this connexion, it welcomed the action taken by the Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoros to create a favourable climate for dialogue and for the opening of negotiations between the parties concerned with this question.

MALAGASY ISLANDS IN THE INDIAN OCEAN

100. In relation to the situation of the Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassa de India Islands, which geographically and historically belong to Madagascar, the Conference called for the reintegration of these islands in the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, from which they were arbitrarily separated in 1960 by decree of the former metropolis.

THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

101. The Conference reaffirmed that the situation in the Middle East continues to pose a serious threat to world peace and security due to the increasing possibility of a new war as a result of Israel's determination to pursue its policy of aggression, expansionism and colonial settlement in the occupied territories with the support of the United States of America. This support encourages Israel, in violation of all the relevant resolutions adopted by the United Nations and the Non-Aligned Movement, in its refusal to recognize the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people and to withdraw from all the occupied Arab territories.

102. The Conference therefore considered it essential to reaffirm all the principles and resolutions already adopted by the Non-Aligned Movement on the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East since its inception, particularly since the Israeli aggression of 1967. It reaffirmed that no just solution to the problem could be found or peace restored in the region until the following basic principles were simultaneously applied in their entirety:

(a) The Palestinian question is the crux of the problem of the Middle East and the fundamental cause of the Arab-Israeli conflict;

(b) The question of Palestine and the problem of the Middle East are an integral whole; neither can be settled in isolation from the other. In consequence, there can be no partial solution or a settlement that involves only some of the parties to the conflict, just as there can be no separate peace. Peace must be all-embracing, include all the parties, eliminate all the causes of the conflict and be just;

(c) No just peace can be established in the region unless it is based on total and unconditional withdrawal by Israel from all the occupied Palestinian and other Arab occupied territories, and the recovery by the Palestinian people of all its inalienable national rights, including its right to return to its homeland, to self-determination and to the establishment of an independent State in Palestine, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 3236 (XXIX);

(d) The city of Jerusalem is an integral part of occupied Palestine. It must be evacuated in its entirety and restored unconditionally to Arab sovereignty;

(e) The Palestine Liberation Organization is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. It alone possesses the right to represent the Palestinian people and is entitled to exercise the full and sovereign right to participate on an equal footing in all international conferences, activities and forums dealing with the Palestinian problem and the Arab-Israeli conflict with a view to recovering the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people and to achieving a settlement of the Middle East problem. No settlement to the problem can be comprehensive, just and acceptable without the Palestine Liberation Organization participating in it as a sovereign party and on an equal footing with the other parties concerned;

(f) All measures taken by Israel in the Palestinian and Arab territories since their occupation, including all arrangements, constructions, modifications and alterations designed to transform the political, cultural, religious, physical, geographic and demographic features, are illegal and null and void; and

(g) The establishment of colonies (settlements) in the Palestinian and other Arab territories, occupied by Israel constitutes an illegal act which is null and void and is an obstacle to peace. For this reason, such colonies must be dismantled immediately and no new ones allowed to be established.

103. The Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries noted that the United States' policy in aligning itself with Israel and in supporting it in all areas, particularly in its continued occupation of the Arab territories, at the very time when the United States has opted against the Palestinian people and their inalienable rights, plays a major role in preventing the establishment of a just and comprehensive peace in the region. Far from working for peace, the United States is trying instead to obtain partial solutions that are favourable to Zionist aims and underwrite the gains of Israeli aggression at the expense of the Palestinian Arab people and the entire Arab nation. For this reason, the Conference condemned United States' policies and manoeuvres in the region.

104. The Conference affirmed that any departure from the resolutions of the conferences of the non-aligned countries on the Middle East problem and the question of Palestine undermines the struggle for the liberation of the occupied Arab territories and the realization of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people and is prejudicial to the unity of the Non-Aligned Movement in its fight against colonialism, occupation, racism and Zionism. Such departure also runs counter to the determination of the non-aligned countries to put an end to the occupation of the Palestinian and Arab territories and to assist the Palestinian people to achieve its inalienable national rights.

105. The Conference reaffirmed that the Non-Aligned Movement considers the cause of Palestine and of the Arab territories occupied since 1967 as the cause of all the non-aligned countries.

106. The Conference endorsed the right of the Palestine Liberation Organization and of the Arab States to reject and oppose any solution or settlement detrimental to the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people and the liberation of all the occupied Arab territories and to foil them through all possible means.

107. The Conference condemned energetically all the partial agreements and separate treaties which constitute a flagrant violation of the rights of the Arab nation and of the Palestinian people, of the principles of the Charters of the OAU and the United Nations and of forums the resolutions adopted in different international on the question of Palestine, which impede the aspirations of the Palestinian people to return to their homeland, to achieve self-determination and to exercise full sovereignty over their territories.

108. Bearing in mind that the Camp David Agreements and the Egypt-Israel Treaty of 26 March, 1979 constitute a partial agreement and a separate treaty that mean total abandonment of the cause of the Arab countries and an act of complicity with the continued occupation of the Arab territories and violate the inalienable rights of the people of Palestine, the Conference condemned the Camp David Agreements and the Treaty between Egypt and Israel.

109. Within this context, the Heads of State or Government considered the proposal that the Government of Egypt be suspended as a member of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries for having violated its principles and resolutions. The Conference decided to entrust the Co-ordinating Bureau, acting as an ad hoc committee, with the examination of the damage caused to the Arab countries, particularly the Palestinian Arab people, by the conduct of the Egyptian Government in signing the Camp David Agreements and the Egyptian-Israeli Separate Peace Treaty. The ad hoc committee will report on this matter to the Ministerial Conference to be held in New Delhi, which will take a decision regarding the status of Egypt in the Movement.

110. The Conference vigorously denounced Israel's exploitation of the natural resources of Palestine and the occupied Arab territories and its violation of the Hague and Geneva Conventions and called upon all States to take the necessary measures to prevent any co-operation with Israel which might enable it to continue its illegal exploitation of those resources or obtain illicit profits from such exploitation.

111. The Conference condemned Israel's persistent violation of the fundamental rights and freedoms of the inhabitants of the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories. It likewise condemned Israel's persistent policy of colonization and expulsion of the indigenous Arab population; its alteration of the physical, cultural, religious and demographic features of the occupied territories; the destruction of Arab homes; and the confiscation of Arab property in violation of the Fourth Geneva Convention (1949). The Conference also condemned Israel's refusal to receive or co-operate with the commission established by Security Council resolution 446 (1979) to investigate the situation relating to settlements in the occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and its rejection of Security Council resolution 452 (1979).

112. The Conference recalled the resolutions adopted by the United Nations and reaffirmed the resolutions of the non-aligned conferences which determined that Zionism is a form of racism and racial discrimination.

113. The Conference denounced the position adopted by certain States, notably the United States of America, which continue to supply Israel with advanced weaponry and various forms of aid for the development of an arms industry in Israel.

The Conference expressed its deep concern at the escalation of Israeli military strength in both conventional and nuclear weapons, with the aim of establishing Israel as a colonialist and racist base in the third world in general and Asia and Africa in particular, thus posing a threat to world peace and security.

114. The Conference called for the implementation of resolution 33/33 adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its thirty-third session concerning military co-operation with Israel.

115. The Conference condemned the co-operation existing between Israel and the racist regime of South Africa for the development of Israel's arms industry so that it can supply advanced weapons to repressive and racist regimes and to be used by the United States of America to use Israel as an intermediary for that purpose.

116. For the sake of safeguarding international peace and security, and in particular to put an end to Israeli aggression against Lebanon, the Conference appealed to all member countries to call upon the United Nations Security Council to take the necessary enforcement measures against Israel, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, especially those set forth in Chapter VII.

117. The Conference affirmed its support for the unity of Lebanon, its land and its people and its independence and sovereignty and strongly condemned Israel's raids and continued aggression in southern Lebanon, its failure to withdraw from parts of Lebanese territory; and its continued and repeated attacks against Lebanon, particularly against peaceful towns and villages in the south, using the most advanced aircraft and weapons supplied by the United States of America; killing thousands of innocent people, including women, children and the elderly; and destroying towns, villages and the economic structure of the area; and causing the exodus of hundreds of thousands of innocent civilians from their homes in the area.

118. The Conference condemned Israel's attempt to consolidate its occupation of parts of southern Lebanon through its agents, thus disrupting the unity of Lebanon and its people and undermining its sovereignty over all its territory. The Conference further

condemned all acts which constitute a violation of the Charter of the United Nations as well as the resolutions adopted by the Security Council.

119. The Conference called upon all States to support the people of Lebanon, who are being subjected to savage Zionist attacks, and appealed to them to exert efforts by all means to put an end to those attacks and to ensure respect for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Lebanon.

120. The Conference called upon the Security Council to implement all resolutions relating to this question, particularly resolutions 425, 426 and 450, and to take the measures against Israel prescribed in Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.

The Conference further called on all member States of the Non-Aligned Movement to support the Lebanese position in all international organizations, particularly at the United Nations.

121. The Conference strongly condemned the action taken by the imperialist States, in particular the United States of America, to increase and consolidate their military presence in the region. It further condemned threats made by the United States of America to use force against the Arab countries, in particular the oil-producing countries.

The Conference also denounced threats and pressures against other countries which support the just Palestinian and Arab cause.

122. The Conference commended the active solidarity shown by other peace-, freedom-, and justice-loving, democratic and progressive States, forces and organizations which support the struggle of the Palestinian people and the Arab nation. It invited those States, forces and organizations to intensify their political, diplomatic and material support for the Palestinian people and the Arab countries in their efforts to recover all their national rights and all the occupied Arab territories.

THE QUESTION OF PALESTINE

123. The Conference reaffirmed that the Zionist occupation, and the usurpation of Palestine and of the rights of its people are the core of the Middle East conflict and consequently rendered any solution to that conflict impossible without the exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable national rights, including the right to return, to attain self-determination and to establish an independent Palestinian State in Palestine.

124. The Conference recalled that the United Nations General Assembly in its resolution 33/28 declared that the validity of agreements purporting to solve the problem of Palestine required that they be within the framework of the United Nations and its Charter and resolutions on the basis of the full attainment and exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including the right of return and the right to national independence and sovereignty in Palestine, and with the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization. The Conference declared all agreements which did not meet the said requirements as null and void; invited all member States to continue to support the Palestinian people's right to pursue its struggle by all means, including armed struggle, against the Zionist occupation of Palestine, until the recovery by the Palestinian people of its inalienable national rights; and invited all members to intensify their efforts within the United Nations and its specialized agencies in compliance with General Assembly resolutions, in particular resolution 3236 (XXIX).

125. The Conference noted with deep concern that, since the Camp David Agreements among Egypt, Israel and the United States, Israel has intensified the implementation of its policy by confiscating Palestinian lands in occupied territory, establishing Zionist settlements and installing new military posts, in addition to annexing Jerusalem and turning it into a Jewish city; it condemned Israel and demanded the halting of that policy, the immediate dismantling of existing settlements and the restoration of the Arab character of Jerusalem, in compliance with Security Council resolution 452 (1979).

126. The Conference affirmed that the restoration of Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty is an indispensable condition for a durable peace. Israel should be compelled to adhere to the relevant resolutions of the United Nations Security Council regarding Jerusalem and the Holy Places. The Conference appealed to members of the Non-Aligned Movement to take firm measures, including severance of diplomatic and economic relations, with countries which formally or by implication recognized the city of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel.

127. The Conference expressed its concern at the escalation of the barbaric attacks on southern Lebanon and the Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon, which have been increasing in scope since the Camp David Agreements and the Egyptian-Israeli treaty. This aggression, carried out by land, sea and air, is tantamount to genocide of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples, with Israel using the most sophisticated weapons supplied by the United States of America, thereby sowing death and destruction, and causing the flight of hundreds of thousands of Lebanese and Palestinian civilians, including large numbers of women and children.

128. The Conference denounced the Zionist and racist policy pursued by Israel, which is stubbornly continuing to ignore the decisions of the international community and maintaining its military occupation, engaging in terror and brutal oppression against the Palestinian people, thereby demonstrating its racist, expansionist, aggressive and discriminatory nature. That policy is a challenge to world opinion and a flagrant violation of the principles of the United Nations and its resolutions and of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

129. The Conference stressed the need for concrete solidarity in every form - political, cultural and informational and in respect of programmes for military aid to the Palestinian people, led by the Palestine Liberation Organization - so as to develop the struggle for the liberation of its homeland and also called for the adoption of all measures to ensure further international recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

130. The Conference invited the Security Council to meet its responsibilities by imposing on Israel the sanctions provided for in Chapter VII of the Charter. The Heads of State or Government participating in the Conference affirmed their commitment, in concert with all peace-loving States and forces, to the adoption of all measures, within the United Nations and in particular in the Security Council, to confront the continuing challenge by Israel. These measures should include the application of all necessary sanctions against Israel, as well as a mandatory and total embargo and its exclusion from the international community. It is essential, also, to study the political, diplomatic and economic measures to be taken against countries that support the Zionist racist regime.

131. The Conference expressed its appreciation for the work of the United Nations Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and its positive contribution to the search for a just solution to the Palestinian problem. The Conference also reaffirmed its support for the decisions and proposals of the Committee and called upon it to consider the situation as it developed and to make further appropriate recommendations.

132. The Conference expressed its regret that the Security Council has not yet taken any decision concerning the General Assembly recommendations providing for the free exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights. It reiterated its request to the Security Council to study these recommendations and adopt them.

133. The Conference condemned the threat by the United States to use the veto in the Security Council against any resolution concerning the implementation of the Palestinian people's inalienable national rights. In the face of that threat, which was calculated to obstruct Security Council action, the Conference decided that an emergency special session of the United Nations General Assembly should be convened, should the Security Council fail to act because of lack of unanimity among the permanent members of the Council. It entrusted the Co-ordinating Bureau in New York, acting in co-ordination with the United Nations Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, to call for such an emergency

special session at the appropriate time. With that in mind, the Conference again stressed the threat to world peace and security should the Security Council fail to meet its obligations under the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations.

THE SITUATION IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA

134. The Heads of State or Government noted with grave concern the rising tensions and conflicts that have occurred recently in South-East Asia which jeopardize peace and stability in the region.

135. The Heads of State or Government expressed the hope that the earnest aspirations of the countries of the region for peace and stability would be realized on the basis of the non-aligned principles of respect for sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, non-interference in internal affairs, non-use of force and non-aggression.

136. The Heads of State or Government expressed the hope that the countries in South-East Asia would continue the consultations on the establishment of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in South-East Asia.

137. The Heads of State or Government noted the results of the recent General Meeting on Refugees and Displaced Persons in South-East Asia and the undertaking by all parties concerned to co-operate in implementing the understanding reached at that meeting.

138. They also noted the understanding reached between the Government of Viet Nam and UNHCR for the orderly departure of refugees from Viet Nam. They expressed satisfaction that there has been a marked decrease in the number of illegal departures and hoped that every effort will be made to stop illegal departures in the future.

IRAN

139. The Conference warmly saluted the Iranian people's historic victory, which, following long years of heroic struggle against one of the most merciless and repressive regimes mankind has ever known - imperialism's bastion in the Middle East - is of great encouragement to all the peoples of the world.

140. The Conference welcomed the suspension of oil shipments to and the ending of all ties - including diplomatic relations - with the Israeli and South African regimes and recognition of the Palestinian people's struggle and of the Palestine Liberation Organization as their sole legitimate representative.

141. The Conference welcomed with satisfaction the participation of Iran in the Movement and declared its firm support for the Iranian people in their confrontation of the conspiracies that have been mounted against the Iranian revolution.

It also welcomed the withdrawal of Iran and Pakistan from CENTO and the announcement that bilateral military treaties would be reviewed.

THE INDIAN OCEAN AS A ZONE OF PEACE

142. The Conference recalled that the non-aligned nations, which at their Lusaka Summit Conference first called upon all States to consider and respect the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace, have since then consistently extended their unanimous support to the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, as contained in its resolution 2832 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, which sought to protect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the States of the region and to bring about the elimination from the Indian Ocean of foreign bases, military installations, logistical supply facilities, the disposition of nuclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction and to free the region from rivalries and competition for influence among the great Powers - which have led to an increase in their military presence and threatened the peace and stability of the area.

143. The Conference reaffirmed the determination of the non-aligned States to continue to endeavour towards the attainment of the objectives embodied in the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace and reiterated its conviction that the presence in the Indian Ocean and its natural extensions of foreign bases, military installations and logistical supply facilities, nuclear weapons, weapons of mass destruction and any manifestation of great Power military presence, conceived in the context of great Power rivalries, constitutes a flagrant violation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace.

144. The Conference reviewed the evolution of the situation in the Indian Ocean since the Colombo Conference and expressed its deep concern at recent developments that have resulted in further intensification of great Power military presence and rivalry, thereby leading to the deterioration of peace and security in the Indian Ocean area, hindering the struggle to free the region from foreign domination and seriously threatening the inalienable right of the littoral and hinterland States to freely dispose of their natural wealth and resources. Despite the expressed wishes of the littoral and hinterland States, there are indications that, instead of decreasing their military presence, the great Powers intend to escalate their competition in the area and are stationing military and naval forces there on a permanent basis. These developments hinder the struggle of the liberation movements to eliminate colonialism, racism, and apartheid. These unfortunate developments constitute a distinct setback to the relaxation of international tensions and contribute to the intensification of the arms race between the great Powers. Consequently, contrary to the principles of peaceful co-existence, the great Powers continue to seek and enlarge their respective spheres of influence.

145. The Conference, convinced of the desirability of strengthening the concept of the zone of peace in the Indian Ocean through a system of universal collective security without military alliances, called upon the littoral and hinterland States to refrain from participating in military alliances or pacts and, in that connexion, expressed satisfaction that certain littoral and hinterland States have withdrawn from membership in military alliances and pacts conceived in the context of great Power rivalries, thus contributing to the peace and security of the region.

146. The Conference denounced the existence of the Simonstown and Silvermine military bases in South Africa, the Advokaat project and South Africa's stepped up military activity in the area, one of whose aims is surveillance of the African national liberation movements, and condemned also the close military co-operation between Pretoria, Israel and certain Western Powers in the region.

147. The Conference urged the dismantling of foreign military bases and installations which are or may be endangering the sovereignty, territorial integrity and peaceful development of the States in the area or which are being used to block the exercise of the inalienable right to self-determination of the peoples under colonial and alien domination in this part of the world.

148. The Conference reaffirmed the right of all States to use the Indian Ocean for navigation and other peaceful uses, freely and without hindrance, in conformity with international law and custom, provided no threats are posed to the independence, sovereignty or territorial integrity of the littoral and hinterland States.

149. The Conference noted that talks were initiated between the Soviet Union and the United States regarding their military presence in the Indian Ocean and that the two countries have kept the United Nations Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean informed

of the current situation concerning their talks. The Conference further noted that these bilateral talks were limited in scope and were not primarily designed to and did not fully meet the objectives of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace. In this regard, the Conference expressed its regret over the suspension of these bilateral talks and the failure to resume them despite the recent agreement between the two parties to meet promptly to discuss the resumption of the talks. The Conference urged that the talks be resumed at the earliest possible date and expressed the hope that these talks would fully meet the objectives of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace.

150. The Conference welcomed the recent holding of the meeting of the littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean as a significant step forward in the process of implementing the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, noted that it was instrumental in providing an opportunity for the further harmonizing of the common position to be taken by the littoral and hinterland States and endorsed the results of the meeting. It welcomed the meeting's recommendation to the General Assembly to fix the date and venue of the conference on the Indian Ocean as called for in United Nations General Assembly resolution 33/68 and to entrust the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean, which should be expanded for this purpose, to undertake the preparatory work for the conference, including consideration of appropriate arrangements for any international agreement that may be ultimately reached for the maintenance of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace as referred to in resolution 2832 (XXVI). The Conference also commended the meeting's request to the General Assembly to invite the Permanent Members of the Security Council and major maritime users of the Indian Ocean who have not yet done so to serve on the expanded Ad Hoc Committee in order to facilitate preparations for the Conference.

151. The Conference invited all States concerned, and in particular the great Powers and the other major maritime users of the Indian Ocean, to extend their full co-operation in the context of those and other recommendations of the meeting, with a view to effectively implementing the objectives of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace.

KOREA

152. The Conference noted with concern that, in spite of the Korean people's desire for the peaceful reunification of their homeland, Korea remains divided and the tense situation there represents a potential threat to peace. The Heads of State or Government expressed their rejection of all attempts to divide Korea in two as being contrary to the desires of the Korean people.

153. The Heads of State or Government greeted with satisfaction the Korean people's efforts to achieve independence and the peaceful reunification of their country, free of all foreign interference, on the basis of the three principles of independence, peaceful unification and great national unity, established in the Joint North-South Declaration of 4 July 1972.

154. The Conference invited all countries to respect the Korean people's right to peaceful reunification and expressed the hope that the fulfillment of that desire would be advanced by the withdrawal of all foreign troops from South Korea, the dissolving of the United Nations Command, the dismantling of all foreign military bases and other foreign military installations and the replacement of the armistice with a lasting peace agreement that takes into account the interests of all the Korean people and the free expression of their will.

EAST TIMOR

155. The Conference affirmed the right of the people of East Timor to self-determination, in accord with the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and Security Council.

LATIN AMERICAN ISSUES

156. The Heads of State or Government recalled the already long struggle of the peoples of Latin American for their independence

and sovereignty and noted with satisfaction their determination to pursue a non-aligned policy and to struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and all forms of foreign domination, hegemony and interference in the internal affairs of States.

In this regard, the Heads of State or Government urged all States to show the strictest respect for the principles of self-determination, non-intervention and territorial integrity in Latin-America and reiterated their unconditional support for the right of the peoples of this region to effect changes in the political, economic and social structures of their countries, to regain the control and free use of their natural resources and to work for the establishment of the New International Economic Order.

157. The Heads of State or Government noted that Latin America is one of the regions of the world that historically has greatly suffered from the aggression of United States' and European imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. Accordingly, the holding of the Sixth Summit Conference of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries for the first time in Latin America constitutes recognition of the growing influence of the Movement in this region and confirms the Latin American peoples' anti-colonialist, anti-neo-colonialist and anti-imperialist struggle for the sovereignty and full independence of States and against the policies of hegemony and domination.

158. The Heads of State or Government also expressed their conviction that the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries would continue to grow stronger in this part of the world and, in this connexion, pointed with satisfaction to the fact that four Latin American and Caribbean countries - Bolivia, Grenada, Nicaragua and Suriname - had joined the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries as full members and considered that this step was an important contribution to the efforts the countries of the region were making to strengthen an independent course free from all pressure and interference in their foreign policies, and expressed their hope that more Latin American members would soon join the Movement. They also recognized the importance of the incorporation of three more Latin American States - Costa Rica, Dominica and Saint Lucia - into the Movement as observers, bringing the number of Latin American members and observers in the Non-Aligned Movement up to twenty one.

159. The Conference condemned the presence of foreign military bases in Latin America and the Caribbean, such as those in Cuba and Puerto Rico, as a threat to the peace and security of the region, and again demanded that the Government of the United States of America and the other colonial Powers restore to those countries the inalienable part of their territories occupied against the will of their peoples and eliminate those bases.

160. The Conference expressed the conviction that colonialism in all its forms and manifestations must be eradicated from the Caribbean area and to that end called on all States, especially the members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, on the basis of the principle of the inalienable right of all peoples to self-determination and independence, to support the just demands of the peoples of the Caribbean that still remain under colonial domination and dependence for freedom and independence. In that connexion, the Conference, cognizant of its adherence to the principles of independence and sovereignty of States, expressed its support for the anti-colonial struggle of the peoples of Puerto Rico and Belize. It noted with regret that Guadeloupe, Martinique and French Guiana were still not self-governing. It drew the attention of the Special Committee on Decolonization of the United Nations to those territories and called upon it to consider their situation in the light of United Nations General Assembly Resolution 1514 (XV).

161. The Heads of State or Government condemned the manoeuvres to establish neo-colonial mechanisms in the Caribbean and rejected any attempt to create a so-called "security force" in the region which would perpetuate the presence of the colonial Powers, thereby endangering its peace and security.

162. The Heads of State or Government there reiterated their solidarity with the struggle of the Puerto Rican people and with their inalienable right to self-determination, independence and territorial integrity; they requested that the implementation of resolution 1514 (XV) of the United Nations General Assembly be stepped up and urged the members of the Movement to make all appropriate efforts to speed up the process of decolonization of the Puerto Rican people.

163. The Conference called on the United States Government to refrain from any political or repressive manoeuvres that tend to perpetuate the colonial status of Puerto Rico, insisted on full compliance with the resolution on Puerto Rico adopted by the United Nations Committee on Decolonization at its meeting on 12 September 1978 and reiterated by it on 15 August 1979, and demanded the transfer of powers to the people of the territory so they can freely determine their future political status.

164. The Conference expressed its satisfaction at the unconditioned liberation of the four Puerto Rican political personalities, Lolita Lebrón, Rafael Cancel, Oscar Collazo and Irving Flores who were imprisoned in United States territory for more than 25 years.

It also expressed its support for the Puerto Ricans who face prison sentences because of their resistance to the United States Navy's occupation of the island municipality of Vieques and demanded that the Government of the United States cease this repressive action.

165. The Conference reiterated its unconditional support for the Belizean people's inalienable right to self-determination, independence and territorial integrity; condemned all pressure or threats to prevent full exercise of that right; and supported the Belizean Government and people's right to make the agreements they consider necessary to effectively counteract this threat.

166. The Heads of State or Government demanded full implementation of the resolutions on this question adopted at the thirty-second and thirty-third sessions of the United Nations General Assembly.

167. The Conference also exhorted all States, and especially the members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, to support Belize's speedy progress towards immediate and secure independence, with strict respect for its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

168. In the special and particular case of the Malvinas Islands, the Heads of State or Government firmly reiterated their support for the Argentine Republic's right to the restitution of that territory and sovereignty over it and requested that the negotiations in this regard be speeded up.

169. The Heads of State or Government recalled that, ever since its First Summit Conference, in each of its conferences, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries has supported the Cuban people's right to choose their political and social system and their claim to the territory occupied by the naval base at Guantánamo and has condemned the unjust blockade that the United States has imposed on the Cuban Revolution. In view of the continued existence of that situation, the Conference ratified the Movement's denunciation of the hostile acts, pressures and threats against Cuba by the United States, in flagrant violation of the United Nations Charter and the principles of international law and which threaten world peace.

170. The Heads of State or Government also reaffirmed their strong denunciation of the blockade by which the United States Government continues its efforts to isolate and destroy the Cuban Revolution and demanded that it be immediately and unconditionally lifted. They also recognized that the Cuban people have suffered considerable material losses due to the blockade and all types of imperialist aggression and that due compensation must be made.

171. The Conference renewed its total solidarity with Cuba's just demand that the United States return the naval base and territory that it illegally occupies in Guantánamo against the will of the Cuban people and insisted on compliance with that demand.

172. The Conference welcomed the fact that the Panama Canal Treaties of 1977, known as the Torrijos-Carter Treaties, concluded between the Republic of Panama and the United States of America, which must ensure Panama's effective sovereignty through out its national territory, will enter into force on 1 October 1979.

On that date the port of Balboa in the Pacific Ocean and the port of Cristobal in the Atlantic Ocean, at both entrances of the Canal, will be returned to Panamanian control and the Transisthmian Railroad will be transferred to Panama, thus starting the process of restoration to the Panamanian State of its jurisdiction over its entire national territory.

The Heads of State or Government also showed concern over the implementation of the Torrijos-Carter Treaties by the United States, and therefore expressed their wish that these treaties be respected both in the letter and the spirit by the

United States Government. The Conference decided further to call upon all States of the international community to adhere to the Protocol of the Treaty Concerning the Permanent Neutrality of the Panama Canal bearing in mind the sovereignty of Panama and the universal principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of States.

173. The Conference welcomed the decision by Grenada under its new Government to join the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, which represents a benefit for the interests of that people, and stressed its positive effect within the regional political context and the framework of the peoples' liberation struggle in other parts of the world.

174. The Heads of State or Government denounced the attempts to destabilize Grenada, directly or indirectly promoted by the forces of imperialism and colonialism, and urged the member countries of the Movement and all other States to actively and firmly help the Government of Grenada to defend its national sovereignty and independence and counteract any hostile acts against it.

175. After reviewing the decision adopted at the Fifth Summit Conference in Colombo urging that attention be given to the situation in Chile and that solidarity with the Chilean people be stepped up, the Heads of State or Government noted with satisfaction that the democratic forces in Chile have intensified their struggle, and they emphasized firm solidarity of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries with the cause of the Chilean people.

They call for strict implementation of the resolutions on the situation in Chile adopted at the thirty-second and thirty-third sessions of the United Nations General Assembly; at the thirty-fifth session of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights; and by ILO, UNESCO and other United Nations bodies and specialized agencies.

176. The Heads of State or Government also stressed the importance of all States - especially the members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries - adopting measures to ensure the speedy restoration of democratic rights in Chile. On the eve of another anniversary of the death of Salvador Allende, Chile's constitutional President, the Conference paid homage to his noble and praiseworthy efforts to guide his country toward a new destiny by defending its

national sovereignty, recovering control over its natural resources, improving the people's general well-being, following an independent foreign policy and joining the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries as a full member - efforts that were frustrated by the United States Government's intervention in the internal affairs of that country.

177. The Heads of State or Government greeted with satisfaction the victory of the Nicaraguan people and their vanguard, the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN), over the Somoza dictatorship, the product of imperialist intervention and imposition, and emphasized the enormous historic significance of this event for the peoples of the Americas and the rest of the world that are struggling to obtain their true and definitive independence. The participants in the Conference welcomed Nicaragua's entry in the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.

178. The Conference acknowledged the outstanding contribution of the Governments of Panama, Costa Rica and Mexico, as well as the member countries of the subregional Andean Pact - Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela - which acted in solidarity and unity in achieving a just solution to the Nicaraguan problem and which in the same way are contributing to the process of Nicaragua's reconstruction.

179. It also acknowledged Cuba's traditional solidarity with the cause of the Nicaraguan people and the support which, to the same end, has been given by other countries of the Caribbean, Latin America and other parts of the world.

180. The Conference urged all members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and other States throughout the world to offer political and economic support to the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction in its task of rebuilding the country, affirming its independence and sovereignty and constructing its future in line with the interests of the Nicaraguan people.

181. The Conference also commended the international agencies - mainly those of the United Nations system - on carrying out emergency projects of aid to Nicaragua and urged that such projects be intensified and increased. The Conference welcomed the decision of the Latin American Economic System (SELA) to promote international co-operation for the reconstruction of

Nicaragua. The Conference expressed its profound concern over the manoeuvres that are going on abroad against the Nicaraguan revolutionary process and are directed by the most reactionary and aggressive of the deposed Somoza's supporters, promoted by imperialism, and it warned of the need to maintain close international vigilance over machinations directed against the long-suffering and heroic Nicaraguan people.

182. The Heads of State or Government, meeting in Havana, gave their backing to the Republic of Bolivia's just and legitimate claim to recover its outlet to the Pacific Ocean with full sovereignty and invited the member States of the international community to declare their solidarity with this inalienable right of the Bolivian people. They also reaffirmed that constructive and fruitful security and peace in America demand a solution to the problem and accordingly supported all efforts to achieve that noble aim and the peaceful procedures set forth in the Charter of the United Nations.

183. The Heads of State or Government expressed their satisfaction at the admission of the Republic of Bolivia to membership in the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, noting that that country had been an observer since the foundation of the Movement in 1961. They also welcomed the fact that this coincided with the reintroduction of the democratic and constitutional process whereby the Bolivian people regained their rights and freedoms. The Conference stressed the importance in the regional context of Bolivian measures for strengthening the cause of democracy and called on the members of the Movement to maintain their support and solidarity for the consolidation of the democratic process in Bolivia.

184. In spite of the fact that, ever since the Second Summit Conference, held in Cairo in 1964, the Heads of State or Government have called on all countries to break all their ties with the racist regime of South Africa, the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government confirmed with great concern and energetically denounced the existence of growing political, economic and military links between South Africa and some Latin American Governments, especially Paraguay and Chile, in contradiction to the non-aligned countries' policy, one of whose main objectives has been and is the total boycott of the fascist clique of Pretoria.

The Conference denounced the imperialist manoeuvres and attempts to link southern Africa and some Latin American States in order to protect imperialist interests in the South Atlantic.

185. The Conference attested to the fact that the ties between Israel and some Latin American countries, including Guatemala and El Salvador, have been extended and stepped up; denounced this situation - which, in practice, constitutes support for the Zionist State's expansionist and aggressive policy - and expressed its solidarity with those Central American peoples that are subjected to repression and violence. It also condemned the interventionist manoeuvres of imperialism and its neocolonial agents in the area.

186. The Heads of State or Government recalled that the Latin American countries have played an important part in the multilateral negotiations on the establishment of more equitable international economic relations, encouraged important initiatives concerning disarmament and control of armaments and adopted or strengthened measures to use their territorial and maritime wealth for the benefit of their peoples.

They also recalled the long battle of the people of the region for independence and sovereignty and for more effective participation in more democratic international relations.

On the occasion of the Sixth Summit Conference, taking place for the first time in Latin America, the Heads of State or Government expressed the hope that an even greater number of countries of the region would participate in the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and that the people of the area would advance and develop through continued co-operation in peace, independence and justice.

187. The Conference of Heads of State or Government noted with satisfaction the statement made in Havana, on the occasion of the Sixth Summit Conference, by the countries of the Andean Group, expressing full support for the essential principles on which the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries is based; proclaiming their conviction that strengthening and developing those principles constitutes an effective contribution to the maintenance of peace, security and international social justice; and affirming that non-alignment is an independent and distinct contribution to the political and economic democratization of the international system.

CONFERENCE ON SECURITY AND CO-OPERATION IN EUROPE

188. The Conference welcomed the efforts of the European countries to strengthen their relations and to establish equitable co-operation that will contribute to transcend divisions between blocs and military pacts, thus reducing international tension, in accordance with the principles of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe, held in Helsinki, and the conclusions of the Belgrade meeting.

189. The Conference expressed the hope that the lasting orientation of all the participating States to ensure the follow-up to the process of strengthening security and co-operation in Europe will be fully expressed at the forthcoming meeting in Madrid. The Conference noted with satisfaction the fruitful and useful co-operation achieved between the non-aligned and neutral countries of Europe, which have exerted joint efforts towards the promotion of these ends.

190. The Conference stressed the need for intensification of current efforts to be continued most energetically in order to achieve positive results in the negotiations on the Mutual Balanced Force Reduction and create a more stable situation in Europe at the lower level of military potential and undiminished security and independence of all States, particularly those outside military alliances.

191. The consolidation of détente and security in Europe can only be lasting if it is extended to other regions, thus contributing to solving such world problems as disarmament, the eradication of colonialism, the development of all countries, the elimination of conflicts and hotbeds of crisis and other factors to help end military blocs and pacts.

THE MEDITERRANEAN

192. The Conference, after recalling the interrelationship between security in Europe and in the Mediterranean, welcomed the positive contribution made by the non-aligned countries of the region at the different stages of the Conference on European Security and Co-operation and stressed the need for full account to be taken of the Mediterranean aspect of the Conference, particularly at the meeting to be held in Madrid in 1980, through the effective

participation of all the non-aligned countries concerned and the full implementation of the declaration on the Mediterranean. It pointed to the need to exert renewed efforts towards the elimination of the causes of tension and finding of just and lasting solutions to the conflicts and crises in that area.

193. The Conference ratified the decisions of the Fifth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries on making the Mediterranean a zone of peace and co-operation and urged all States to co-operate in applying this decision, on the basis of the principles of respect for each State's sovereignty and territorial integrity, the peoples' right to make their own decisions, non-intervention and non-interference in internal affairs and equal rights.

194. The Conference requested all States to co-operate in implementing these decisions and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations to eliminate the causes of tension in the Mediterranean and, above all, to achieve a just solution to the Palestinian question, the Middle East crisis and the Cyprus question.

195. The Conference expressed its concern over the increase in tensions in the Mediterranean region as a result of Israel's constant policy of aggression and the support the imperialist Powers give that country, which fortifies military bases and increases tensions in the area.

196. The Conference stressed the need to strengthen co-operation among Mediterranean countries already initiated through the meeting held in Valletta in February 1979. In this connexion the Conference recommended that a meeting be called during 1980 between the Mediterranean States of the Non-Aligned Movement and the Mediterranean States participating in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe to launch projects of co-operation and to prepare for the Madrid meeting of the Conference.

CYPRUS

197. The Conference reaffirmed its solidarity with and full support for the people and the Government of the Republic of Cyprus, a founding member of the Non-Aligned Movement, and demanded the immediate implementation of the United Nations resolutions on the question of Cyprus, especially resolution 3212 (XXIX), unanimously adopted by the General Assembly and endorsed by the Security Council in resolution 365 (1974).

198. The Conference expressed its support for the ten-point agreement reached in Nicosia on 19 May 1979 between the President of the Republic of Cyprus, Mr. Kyprianou, and the leader of the Turkish Cypriot community, Mr. Denktas, under the auspices of the United Nations Secretary-General and called for the immediate resumption of the talks between the representatives of the two Cypriot communities, in a meaningful, result-oriented and constructive manner, to be conducted without any foreign interference and on an equal footing, on the basis of the above-mentioned agreement and in accordance with the principles and resolutions of the United Nations and the Non-Aligned Movement, with a view to reaching a mutually acceptable agreement.

199. The Heads of State or Government deplored the fact that part of Cyprus still remains under foreign occupation; called on all States to strictly respect the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, unity and non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus; and demanded the cessation of all foreign interference in its internal affairs as well as the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all foreign armed forces and every other military presence from the Republic of Cyprus.

200. The Conference deplored the arbitrary and unilateral measures and actions taken in the occupied part of Cyprus designed to change the centuries-old demographic character of Cyprus. At the same time, it indicated that the de facto situation brought about by such actions and the force of arms

should not be allowed to influence the solution of the problem. In this regard, the Conference urged that effective and immediate measures be taken to guarantee respect for the human rights of all Cypriots and the safe return of all refugees to their homes, as well as tracing and accounting for those who are missing.

201. The Conference reaffirmed the right of the Republic of Cyprus and its people to full and effective sovereignty and control over the occupied area of Cyprus and its natural and other resources and called upon all States to support and help the Government of Cyprus to exercise the above-mentioned rights.

202. The Conference reaffirmed its support for the United Nations resolutions on the question of Cyprus and felt that the United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council should consider taking all appropriate and practical measures provided for under the Charter of the United Nations to ensure speedy and effective implementation on their resolutions on Cyprus.

203. The Conference reaffirmed the declarations adopted so far by the non-aligned gatherings on the question of Cyprus and in particular the Belgrade Declaration of 1978.

204. The proposal of the President of the Republic of Cyprus for the total demilitarization and disarmament of Cyprus was welcomed as a significant contribution to the search for a solution to the Cyprus problem, and the Heads of State or Government expressed the hope that the necessary steps will be taken for the realization of this proposal.

205. The Conference noted the constructive role that the Contact Group of the non-aligned countries continues to play, particularly at the United Nations, and the renewal of the invitation from the Government of the Republic of Cyprus to the Contact Group to visit the Republic for an on-the-spot assessment of the situation, should developments warrant it.

MALTA

206. The Conference saluted Malta's worthy action in eliminating foreign military bases from its territory, effective as of 31 March 1979, in full exercise of its sovereignty, and pledged the support of the non-aligned countries to Malta.

The withdrawal of military bases from Malta is a victory for the Non-Aligned Movement as a whole and a long-range contribution to the establishment of a zone of security, peace and co-operation in the Mediterranean.

Therefore, the Conference recommended to member States from whom Malta has requested economic, financial and political guarantees, in order to preserve its sovereignty and non-aligned status after 31 March 1979, to take the necessary decisions without further delay and to provide such guarantees as are being requested so that Malta's political independence and its continued commitment to peace and stability in the Mediterranean will be assured.

ACTIVE PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE, DETENTE AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

207. The principles of peaceful coexistence should be the cornerstone of international relations. These principles of peaceful coexistence that have been staunchly upheld by the non-aligned countries since the First Summit Conference constitute the basis for the strengthening of international peace and security, the relaxation of tensions and the extension of that process to all regions of the world and to all aspects of international relations, with the participation of all countries on the basis of equality in the solution of all international problems. Active peaceful coexistence remains the sole option of mankind faced with the danger of general military confrontation and the policy of force. The principles of active peaceful coexistence should be universally applied in relations among all States,

irrespective of their size or socio-economic system. In this regard the Conference called on all Governments to implement them strictly and to adhere to them in their mutual relations and in their international activity in general.

208. The Conference considered that the application of these principles, which inter alia include the rights of peoples under alien and colonial domination to self-determination and independence, the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States and the right of each country to ensure the termination of foreign occupation and of the acquisition of territory by force and to choose its own socio-economic and political system, must be the basis for all international relations. The policy of active peaceful coexistence is an indivisible whole, and it must not be implemented subject to particular, narrow interests or criteria of an ideological or any other nature. The principles of active peaceful coexistence and the principles of non-alignment constitute the basis of global détente, establishment of the New International Economic Order, peace, independence and equal security for all peoples and countries. The non-aligned countries should consistently exert joint efforts and take concerted action, within the United Nations and outside, towards the realization of these principles and the implementation of decisions based on them.

209. The Heads of State or Government stated their conviction that the strengthening of the struggle for the peoples' liberation from imperialism; colonialism; neo-colonialism; racism including Zionism; apartheid; exploitation; and all forms of foreign occupation, interference, intervention, domination and hegemony was a contribution to strengthening world peace and security. In this regard, the Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the legitimate right of peoples to use armed struggle in their fight for national liberation.

210. The Conference expressed the need to strive to find ways to establish equal, real and lasting security for all States without exception and once more stressed the fact that the struggle for this security forms part of the effort to modify unequal international political and economic relations and presupposes the solution of the world's basic problems.

211. The Conference insisted that peace and security could not be achieved as long as the arms race continues and military alliances are strengthened, and it stressed the importance of dismantling foreign military bases and dissolving military blocs. It reaffirmed the positions of the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries 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 that the relaxation of tension cannot be fully ensured without the active participation of non-aligned countries in vital decisions affecting world peace and security on the basis of equality.

212. Welcoming and supporting the positive results achieved in the process of relaxation of tensions in the world, the Conference pointed with great concern to the fact that in the period after the Fifth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries there was a certain stagnation in the process of détente which continues to be limited both in scope and geographically. The Conference issued an appeal for a global reduction of international tension, the benefits of which should be extended to all regions of the world.

213. The Conference considered that, in order to strengthen détente and make it an irreversible process in favour of a just, lasting and universal peace, it must entail, inter alia, the halting and reversing of the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, and the adoption of concrete measures leading to general and complete disarmament.

214. The Conference stressed the need to consolidate international peace and security and reaffirmed its resolute determination to strengthen solidarity and mutual assistance among the non-aligned countries in order to confront imperialism; colonialism; alien domination and foreign occupation; racism including Zionism; and the threats, pressure, aggression and all other economic or political measures directed against them.

215. The Conference issued an appeal to all States to fully apply the principle of refraining from the use of force in international relations, in order to create a climate favourable to world peace and security. In this regard, it welcomed the creation within the United Nations of a committee for negotiating a draft treaty on refraining from the use of force in international relations and expressed its hope that this work would be successfully concluded in the shortest possible time.

The Conference noted that the proposed treaty should reaffirm the right of States to defend themselves and to use force for the purpose of liberating their occupied territories, and the right of peoples under alien and colonial domination to struggle for self-determination and against colonialism and apartheid. The Conference stressed that the non-recognition of situations created by the use of force in contravention of the Charter of the United Nations is central to frustrating the designs of the aggressor.

216. The Conference deplored the fact that the policy of dividing the world into spheres of influence - which has been used for centuries by the colonial powers and has caused so much damage to mankind - was still being pursued by some powers to try to frustrate the true independence of countries, particularly of the recently emancipated countries, and to foster relations of subordination and dependency; to exploit the natural resources of the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America; and to frustrate final victory of the national liberation movements. The Conference rejected the international order based on spheres of influence as being inconsistent with the aspirations towards true independence of peoples and sovereignty of States and the democratization of international relations. The Conference reiterated the readiness of the non-aligned countries to act persistently for the implementation of the provisions of the "Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security" and decided that they will undertake an appropriate initiative during the thirty-fifth regular session of the United Nations General Assembly to this end.

DISARMAMENT

217. The Conference reaffirmed the adherence of non-aligned countries to the objective of general and complete disarmament, in particular nuclear disarmament, under effective international control and their determination to act within the United Nations and other bodies to achieve this objective. It drew attention once again to the fact that the Final Document of the tenth special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament, convened at the initiative of the non-aligned countries, represents a solid basis for setting in motion the process of real disarmament, relieving mankind from the horrors of war and eliminating the increasing threats to human survival.

218. In this context, the Conference called for the urgent implementation, within a specific time frame, of the Programme of Action, particularly of the nuclear disarmament measures, contained in the Final Document of the special session. The Conference called for the immediate cessation of the qualitative improvement of nuclear weapons and their means of delivery, a halt in the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes and of all nuclear weapons, and the reduction of nuclear weapons stockpiles leading to their elimination. Pending the elimination of nuclear weapons, the nuclear-weapon States are called upon to renounce the threat or use of nuclear weapons and to cease the testing of nuclear weapons.

219. The Conference noted with concern the continuation of the arms race, mainly by the nuclear-weapon States, in particular the nuclear arms race and the development, manufacture and increased stockpiling of weapons of mass destruction. The Conference recognized, as was noted at the First Summit Conference in Belgrade, the special role and responsibility of the great Powers in halting and reversing the arms race and expressed its confidence that peace and security on a lasting basis could only be ensured by halting this process and through immediate and resolute implementation of disarmament measures with a view to achieving general and complete disarmament.

The Conference declared that the most effective assurance of security against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons is nuclear disarmament and prohibition of the use of nuclear weapons. The nuclear-weapon States must refrain from any activity in the nuclear field which would jeopardize the security and well-being of the peoples of non-nuclear-weapon States. The Conference noted with satisfaction that proposals on this subject have been submitted in the Committee on Disarmament and that there is no objection in principle in the Committee to an international convention to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons. The Conference welcomed the establishment of a Working Group to negotiate such a convention. The Conference recommended that negotiations should be continued at the next session of the Committee on Disarmament to elaborate a convention on this subject.

220. The Conference reaffirmed the central role and the increased importance of the United Nations in the realization of the objectives of general and complete disarmament. The Conference noted with satisfaction that non-aligned countries have played an increasingly active role in the machinery created at the tenth special session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to disarmament. In this connexion, the Conference attributed a particular importance to the work of the United Nations Disarmament Commission for the preparation of a comprehensive programme on disarmament. It also attached great importance to and underlined the responsibility of the Committee on Disarmament, which has been reconstituted at the initiative of non-aligned countries on a more democratic basis, to facilitate the successful conclusion of the negotiations on disarmament. While reviewing the work of the Committee on Disarmament, the Conference expressed its regret over the fact that the trilateral negotiations between the Soviet Union, the United States of America and the United Kingdom have not so far led to a treaty on the comprehensive ban of nuclear weapons testing. The Conference called for the urgent conclusion of such a treaty, along with a treaty on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of all chemical weapons and their destruction, and of other weapons of mass destruction.

The Conference called upon all non-aligned countries to take an active part and contribute to the work of the United Nations Disarmament Commission and the Committee on Disarmament and to co-ordinate their efforts in these bodies.

221. The Conference affirmed that the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among the States of the region concerned constitutes an important disarmament measure.

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

With respect to such zones, the nuclear-weapon States in turn are called upon to give undertakings:

(a) To respect strictly the status of the nuclear-weapon-free zone and

(b) To refrain from the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons against the States of the zone.

The Heads of State or Government expressed grave concern that certain nuclear-weapon States have deployed or intend to deploy nuclear weapons in various regions of the world.

222. The Conference welcomed the signing of the agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States of America on the limitation of strategic nuclear weapons. The Conference noted with regret, however, that the agreement fell short of the expectations of the international community. It expressed the hope that the Soviet Union and the United States of America would urgently conclude a new agreement which would lead to genuine disarmament measures, particularly in the field of nuclear disarmament.

223. The Conference welcomed the decision to hold a second special session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to disarmament in 1982 and called upon the non-aligned countries to take an active part in the preparation of that session in order to ensure the best results. It supported the proposal to call for a world disarmament conference at the appropriate time with universal participation and adequate preparation.

224. The Conference called upon all States, particularly the big military Powers, participants in the United Nations conference on the prohibition or restriction of the use of certain conventional weapons which may be deemed excessively injurious or to have indiscriminate effects, to be held in Geneva this year, to conclude agreements on the prohibition or restriction of the use of certain conventional weapons as well as an agreement on the appropriate mechanism for periodical revision of such agreements and consideration of new agreements of this type.

225. The Conference noted that the arms race is incompatible with and contrary to the efforts directed to the establishment of the New International Economic Order. It underscored again that increasing material and human potentials were being wasted through investment in armaments, which considerably diminishes the availability of resources indispensable for development. The Conference again urged the immediate reduction of expenditures for armaments, especially by the nuclear-weapon States and their allies, and called for concrete measures of disarmament the implementation of which would progressively enable a significant portion of the resources so diverted to be used for social and economic needs, particularly those of developing countries.

226. The Conference also examined and welcomed the proposal, submitted to the United Nations General Assembly at its thirty-third session, that the 1980s be proclaimed the Second Disarmament Decade. It appealed to the members of the Non-Aligned Movement to support this initiative and to spare no efforts in order to ensure the maximum possible success in the implementation of the programme within the framework of the Second Disarmament Decade.

THE USE OF NUCLEAR ENERGY FOR PEACEFUL PURPOSES

227. Recalling the resolution of the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, the decisions taken at subsequent ministerial meetings and the pertinent resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly, the Conference stressed the exceptional importance of international co-operation among the non-aligned and other developing countries in the field of peaceful use of nuclear energy. This co-operation is of special significance in fields where these countries can achieve a greater degree of self-sufficiency.

228. The Conference affirmed the inalienable right of all States to apply and develop their programmes for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy for economic and social development in conformity with their priorities, interests and needs. It deplored the pressures and threats against developing countries aimed at preventing them from pursuing their programmes for the development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

229. All States should have unhindered access to and be free to acquire technology, equipment and materials on a non-discriminatory basis for peaceful uses of nuclear energy, taking into account the particular needs of the developing countries.

230. It expressed its concern in this respect, regarding the obstacles which the developed countries place in the way of transfers of technologies related to the peaceful uses of atomic energy by fixing financial and other conditions which are incompatible with the national sovereignty of developing countries and with the criteria of financial viability.

231. Each country's choices and decisions in the field of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy should be respected without jeopardizing the respective fuel cycle policies or international co-operation, agreements and contracts for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

232. The Conference stressed the need for observance of the principles of non-discrimination and free access to nuclear technology and reaffirmed the right of each country to develop programmes for the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes in conformity with their own freely determined priorities and needs.

Noting that concern for non-proliferation should not be used as a pretext to prevent States from exercising the right to acquire and develop peaceful nuclear technology, the Conference expressed its concern at the monopolistic policies of nuclear supplier countries restricting and limiting the transfer of technology and imposing conditions which are incompatible with the sovereignty and independence of the developing countries. It called for full observance of the principles above mentioned, for the utilization of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes, which have been endorsed unanimously by the United Nations General Assembly.

233. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the efforts of non-aligned and other developing countries in drawing up and adopting programmes for joint action within the United Nations and other international bodies to co-ordinate their action in them and to promote nuclear co-operation. Consequently, they supported the idea of convening an international conference on the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes in accordance with resolution 32/50 of the United Nations General Assembly.

THE UNITED NATIONS

234. The Conference recognized the importance of the United Nations as an effective instrument for promoting international peace and security and for the solution of all important international problems. It also stressed the great importance of the United Nations in the implementation of the principles and objectives of the policy of non-alignment and action programmes

of the non-aligned countries, in achieving general and complete disarmament; in developing co-operation and establishing equitable economic relations among States; in struggling against colonialism, racism including Zionism, racial discrimination and apartheid; and in promoting human rights and basic freedoms. It stressed the increased importance of the United Nations in the efforts to achieve international economic development and establish equitable economic relations among countries. It reaffirmed the non-aligned countries' adherence to the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations.

235. The non-aligned countries noted with satisfaction the progress the United Nations had made toward achieving universality by admitting such countries as Angola, Viet Nam, Seychelles, Djibouti, Grenada, Saint Lucia, Dominica, Mozambique, Cape Verde, Sao Tomé and Principe and Guinea-Bissau since the Colombo Summit Conference.

236. The Conference emphasized that the United Nations, as a vital forum of the international community, should be utilized to the fullest extent possible in finding solutions to controversial issues, as well as kept regularly informed about negotiations conducted among States on issues affecting the interests of other States and the international community at large and it should not be bypassed in the conduct of negotiations affecting the world as a whole.

237. The Conference noted with satisfaction the growing strength and decisive role the non-aligned countries were playing in the United Nations and reiterated the Non-Aligned Movement's decision to continue working to promote and achieve the principles and purposes set forth in the Charter. The Conference also urged that the provisions of the Charter concerning the maintenance of international peace and security should be fully implemented and that the functions of the General Assembly and the Security Council should be effectively discharged and their decisions implemented.

238. The Conference supported the work of the Special Enlarged Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and the strengthening of the role of the organization and called on the non-aligned countries to co-ordinate their viewpoints and positions in order to continue to play an active role in the

decision-making process and to make significant progress within that Committee toward democratizing international relations and rapidly finalizing the amendments related to the Charter, particularly those referring to the right of veto, in order to safeguard the interests and aspirations of the peoples of the world and thus contribute to a better adaptation of the United Nations system to new realities on the basis of respect for the sovereignty and equality of States. It emphasized the need to adjust the structures and reorient the policies of the economic and social bodies of the United Nations in order to speed the establishment of the New International Economic Order.

To this effect it called upon the Security Council to fulfill its duties more effectively, to review its method of work and to consider appropriate steps for its more active involvement in direct negotiations aimed at solving the most acute international crisis. At the same time, the Conference called upon the permanent members of the Security Council to refrain from misusing their right of veto.

239. The Conference recommended to the member countries that, in order to strengthen the representation of the non-aligned countries in the main bodies of the United Nations, especially in the Security Council and the International Court of Justice, and also keeping the principle of geographic rotation in mind, they give preference to the candidacies of the non-aligned countries and thus strengthen the unity of the Movement and increase its ability to act.

240. The Conference reaffirmed the primary role of the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security, emphasized the need for constant action on the part of non-aligned countries to make efforts for increasing the United Nations' role and effectiveness, and accordingly decided that the non-aligned countries should make every effort to ensure that they act in a united, consistent and dynamic manner within the United Nations.

241. The Conference welcomed the celebration in 1979 of the International Year of the Child, proclaimed by the United Nations in view of the growing poverty, hunger, squalor, illiteracy and mortality suffered by millions of children under 10 in the developing countries, and it expressed its hope that this proclamation would serve to promote improvement and increase the life expectancy for this important sector of the population.

242. The Conference supported the agreements adopted by the Conference of Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on Women's Integration, held in Baghdad in May 1979, within the framework of the United Nations Decade for Women. It also welcomed the convening of the United Nations World Conference in 1980 on the Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace, with the sub-theme of employment, health and education.

243. The Conference reaffirmed its support for the International Year for Disabled Persons in 1981. It expressed the hope that the non-aligned countries would participate in an effective and suitable manner in celebrating that International Year so as to achieve the set objectives.

244. The Conference supported the candidacy of His Excellency Salim A. Salim, Permanent Representative of the United Republic of Tanzania in the United Nations, as President of the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly and called on all member countries of the Movement to give him their support in successfully carrying out his task.

INTERFERENCE AND INTERVENTION IN THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF STATES

245. The Conference reaffirmed the adherence of non-aligned countries to the principle of non-intervention and non-interference in the internal and external affairs of States, which has been one of the basic principles of non-alignment.

It insisted that violation of this principle was totally unacceptable, unjustifiable under any circumstances and incompatible with the obligations assumed by the United Nations members under the Charter of the United Nations.

246. The Conference recognized that political, economic, military, mass media and other means of foreign interference, deliberately designed to cause disturbances and destabilization, threatened the stability, territorial integrity, independence and sovereignty of the non-aligned countries and of the peoples fighting for their self-determination and independence and constituted a serious threat to international peace and security.

In this regard, it pointed out that such actions of interference and intervention were promoted by imperialism and other forms of subjugation and exploitation, not only through their official mechanisms but also through their political, economic and financial institutions, including transnational corporations and mass media used on a world scale to preserve and protect their interests and influence.

247. The Conference considered the ever more numerous violations of the principle of non-interference registered in recent years in the form of infiltrations, subversion, flagrant acts of aggression, foreign military intervention and open provocation, to which should be added the more subtle forms of destabilization. These include the subtle manipulation, instigation and exploitation, by foreign pressure groups and lobbies for their own ends, of local and expatriate groups from non-aligned countries whose actions affect the unity and territorial integrity of these countries.

In the most recent period, Angola, Zambia, Mozambique and Botswana have been victims of direct aggression and infiltrations. Recalling that it had expressed solidarity with Guyana and Jamaica during attempts to destabilize those Governments, the Conference denounced recent attempts at destabilization organized abroad and directed against Grenada. In this regard, the Conference reaffirmed the sovereign and inalienable right of all States to determine the political, economic and social systems they wished to adopt; to administer their internal affairs; to develop their relations with other States freely; and to be assured of the means of defense they may require in case of aggression or of serious foreign intervention.

248. The Conference noted that considerable progress has been made in the decolonization process, although the colonialist and expansionist Powers have never ceased their efforts to undermine the true independence of the new States and to impose new forms of subordination and dependency.

249. The Heads of State or Government viewed with concern the fact that interference in the internal affairs of States is becoming one of the chief forms of aggression against the non-aligned countries. It is of paramount importance that the non-aligned countries, most of which acquired independence from colonial rule in recent years, should not be hindered by any form of outside intervention or interference from pursuing policies aimed at national integration and reconstruction. They solemnly proclaimed their determination to energetically reject any attempt to weaken the Movement's unity and independence of judgment or to threaten its solidarity.

250. The Conference expressed the view that the non-aligned countries should act even more resolutely against threats; attacks; and acts of pressure, domination, subversion and interference in their internal affairs and reaffirmed the need for the non-aligned countries to respond to these problems with courage and solidarity.

251. The Conference strongly condemned all attempts to prevent or restrict the exercise of the sovereign rights of States over their territorial waters.

252. The Conference denounced the revival of the practice of hiring mercenaries to undermine the independence of sovereign States; counteract the process of national liberation; and perpetuate oppression and colonial neo-colonial and racist exploitation.

In this regard, it urged all States to enact effective legislation making the recruitment, financing and training of mercenaries in their territory punishable by law, prohibiting mercenaries from traveling through their territory, forbidding their own citizens from serving as mercenaries and punishing their own citizens when they participate in or collaborate with such activities in any way.

253. The Conference took note of the conclusions of the Week of Solidarity with Peoples in Struggle and the International Conference on Mercenary Soldiers, held in Cotonou, the People's Republic of Benin, from 9 to 16 January 1978. The Conference considered the action so far taken on this matter by the United Nations General Assembly and, in the conviction that the observance of the principle of non-interference would be significantly advanced by a declaration on non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of States, called on all States, in particular the non-aligned States, to work for the early adoption of such a declaration by the General Assembly. It expressed the hope that the non-aligned countries would give their immediate attention to the pursuit of this objective.

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION AND RACISM

254. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that racism including Zionism, racial discrimination and especially apartheid constitute crimes against humanity and represent violations of the Charter of the United Nations and of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

255. The Conference reiterated its support for the November 1973 United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, which states that all doctrines concerning racial differentiation or superiority are scientifically false, morally censurable and socially unjust.

256. The Heads of State or Government called on the States that had not yet subscribed to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the Convention on the Repression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid to subscribe to them, for this would tend to strengthen the struggle against racism, Zionism, racial discrimination and apartheid.

257. The Conference expressed its support for the Declaration and Action Programme adopted by the World Conference against Racism and Racial Discrimination, held in Geneva in 1978, which reaffirmed that Zionism was one of the manifestations of racism and racial discrimination.

It also recalled that that Conference had denounced the discrimination to which migrant workers and national minorities were subjected.

258. The Heads of State or Government called on all States to co-operate in order to implement the objectives proclaimed for the Decade of Struggle against Racism and Racial Discrimination and to contribute to its success, in line with the programme established by the United Nations to eliminate racism, racial discrimination and apartheid.

259. The Conference reiterated its condemnation of the practice of racism and racial discrimination by the racist regimes of South Africa, Rhodesia and Israel and denounced the increase in the military, political and economic collaboration among them, which constitutes a grave danger for the international community.

HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE RIGHTS OF PEOPLES

260. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their pledge to respect and advance individual human rights as well as the rights of peoples in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The Conference condemned the massive and systematic violation of the most elementary rights of millions upon millions of human beings who live under colonial or racist domination or who are suffering from the consequences of underdevelopment and economic and social exploitation.

261. The Conference declared that the question of human rights could not be isolated from its national, economic and social context; that personal freedom was inseparable from the peoples' rights; that human rights and the basic freedoms of individuals and peoples were inalienable; and that, to fully guarantee human rights and complete personal dignity, it was necessary to guarantee the right to work, education, health, proper nourishment and the satisfaction in general of basic needs. These aims form part of the struggle for a change in unjust, unequal international relations.

262. The Conference called on the United Nations to continue working towards ensuring human rights in a comprehensive manner to ensure the dignity of human beings. In this regard it reaffirmed its willingness to work actively for the implementation of the steps outlined in United Nations resolution 32/130 in the form which it prescribes, through the existing structures of the United Nations system. The Conference cautioned against the exploitation of human rights issues by the great Powers as a political instrument in the confrontation of social systems and for purposes of interference in the internal affairs of sovereign States.

263. The Conference deeply deplored the exploitation for political purposes of the right of individuals to leave their country, such as the implementation of the Zionist programme of uprooting Jewish communities from the countries of their origin in order to resettle them in Israel and in the Jewish colonies being illegally established in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories. The Conference affirmed that the right to return, stated in the very same paragraph as the right to leave in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, is equally basic and important, especially when a whole nation of refugees, such as the Palestinians, is denied the right to return to its land.

264. The Heads of State or Government demanded the strictest respect for the rights of national, ethnic and religious minorities, which should be especially protected against the crimes of genocide and other violations of basic human rights. They also demanded that the protection of such rights be applied without any discrimination and, in this regard, recalled those who, for economic or social reasons, have emigrated from their countries in search of work.

265. The Conference denounced colonialism, Zionism, apartheid, racial discrimination, foreign occupation and state terrorism as the most extensive forms of violations of human rights and emphasized the inseparability of economic, social, cultural, civic and political rights.

It emphasized the need to create conditions at the national and international levels for the full development and protection of the human rights of persons and peoples.

266. The Conference considered that the following steps were essential for the full realization of human rights:

(a) All human rights and fundamental freedoms are inalienable, indivisible and interdependent; equal and urgent consideration should be given both to civil rights and to political, economic, social and cultural rights;

(b) The right to development and to equal opportunity to obtain it, which is a prerogative both of nations and of individuals who constitute them;

(c) The absolute necessity under all circumstances to eliminate massive and flagrant violations of human rights and of the rights of peoples and individuals;

(d) The establishment of the New International Economic Order for effective promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms; and

(e) The necessity to examine the questions of human rights as a whole, keeping in mind the general context of various societies in which they exist and the need to promote the full dignity of human beings and the development and well-being of society.

267. The Heads of State or Government emphasized once again the need to create conditions on the national and international level for the full promotion and protection of the human rights of individuals and peoples.

CULTURAL HERITAGE

268. The Conference reiterated its denunciation and total rejection of the policy of the former metropolises, which, in spite of repeated decisions adopted by such specialized international agencies as UNESCO, use the ties established during the colonial period to continue their systematic looting and plunder of works of art and items which are part of the cultural heritage of the countries of Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean. The Conference demanded that all States that have pursued such a policy of plunder return to their countries of origin the works of art and other cultural items they have appropriated.

269. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their determination to ensure that their co-ordinated efforts toward forging new international relations among countries would serve to promote the preservation of the cultural values and identities of the respective member countries. They underlined the urgency of the matter, bearing in mind the importance of cultural development, which, along with the progress in the economic and social fields, should contribute to the improvement of living conditions and the well-being of nations and people in the process of establishing a new international economic order, as envisaged in the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the establishment of a new international economic order, adopted during the sixth special session of the United Nations General Assembly, in the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and in the Declaration on Social Progress and Development. They noted with concern that, in this age of ultra-modern technology, the penetration of deleterious cultural values which accompany the vastly increasing flow of communication from outside the non-aligned countries, if not properly checked and sorted out, could in the long run jeopardize the cultural values and cultural identities of the non-aligned countries as the recipient countries in this context. Mindful of the significance of the concept that, in the final analysis, the ultimate objective of the Non-Aligned Movement is to bring about the improvement of the quality of the lives of the peoples in each and every member country in the sense of what is described above, the Heads of State or Government welcomed with appreciation the work of UNESCO in promoting the cause of the preservation and further development of cultural values and in assisting the co-operation between States in this respect.

270. They further called upon the non-aligned countries to assist, in whatever way possible, UNESCO to continue its activities in this field, and, in particular, with reference to resolution 33/49 of the United Nations General Assembly, to:

- (a) Collect information relevant to the preservation and further development of cultural values and carry out interdisciplinary research on the role and place of cultural values in contemporary society;

(b). Encourage the international exchange of information on modern methods used in the preservation and development of cultural values;

(c) Promote and assist international co-operation among States and relevant international organizations, aiming at the preservation and further development of cultural values; and

(d) Include, on a continuing basis, the problem of the preservation and further development of cultural values in its medium-term and long-term plans.

271. The Conference welcomed the convention adopted by UNESCO at its sixteenth meeting on 14 November 1970; recalled the provisions of the resolution adopted at the seventh Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference in Istanbul; and reaffirmed its support of United Nations General Assembly resolutions 3187 (XXVIII) and 3391 (XXX) concerning the restitution of works of art and manuscripts to their countries of origin.

272. The Conference also considered that, in line with the principle of the territoriality of archives, the public documents and archives of colonial or former colonial countries are an integral part of the national heritage of those countries and must therefore revert to them by right.

CO-OPERATION IN THE FIELD OF CULTURE, SCIENCE AND EDUCATION

273. The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries accentuated the great importance of co-operation in the field of culture, science and education; better cultural acquaintance; and the exchange and enrichment of national cultures for the benefit of over-all social development and progress, for full national emancipation and independence, for greater understanding among

the peoples and for peace in the world. In order to be successful and produce results, methods and forms of co-operation in the field of science and culture should emanate from the cultural policy of each country and its plans for social and economic development; reflect national needs and capabilities; and, in order to serve as a medium for mutual acquaintance, enrichment and dissemination of knowledge, enhance the unity of forces and material and intellectual potentials essential to a more rapid development.

274. The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries expressed full support for the intensification of all forms of bilateral and multilateral cultural co-operation among non-aligned and developing countries in keeping with the outlined premise, stressing the need for the elaboration and formulation of concrete proposals and action programmes in this field.

275. To this end, the Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries entrusted the Group of Non-Aligned Countries in New York with the task of studying actual requirements, exploring all possibilities for co-operation and informing the Conference of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, to be held in New Delhi in 1981, thereon.

THE PEACEFUL SOLUTION OF DISPUTES BETWEEN MEMBER COUNTRIES OF THE NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT

276. The Conference reiterated the non-aligned countries' adherence to the principles of the use of peaceful means to solve such conflicts as may arise among them - and, as a result, of refraining in their international relations from resorting to the threat or use of force against the national sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of any of the countries, so as to avoid having their conduct endanger international peace and security.

277. The Conference called upon all non-aligned countries to abide by the obligation to solve such conflicts as may arise among them exclusively by peaceful means; through negotiations, mediation, good offices and other measures provided for in the Charter of the United Nations and the recommendations of non-aligned conferences. In this connexion, the Conference noted the working paper circulated by Sri Lanka regarding a commission for the settlement of border disputes within the Non-Aligned Movement and commended it to members for serious and careful consideration as a possible contribution to the peaceful settlement of disputes among members.

278. The Conference expressed the advantage and need of having the Movement contribute to prevent and avoid military confrontations between member countries and especially urged the non-aligned countries to co-operate effectively, either individually or collectively, to find peaceful solutions to the conflicts which all parties may submit to it.

279. The Conference took note of the valuable resolution submitted by the delegations of Bangladesh, Iraq and Yugoslavia and invited those countries and other interested delegations to carry out further consultations on that matter.

CO-OPERATION IN THE FIELD OF INFORMATION AND MASS COMMUNICATION MEDIA

280. The Conference noted with satisfaction the significant results achieved in the development of co-operation in the field of information and mass communication media among non-aligned countries and the successful implementation of the recommendations and decisions adopted at the Fourth and Fifth Summit Conferences.

281. The Conference noted with gratification the fact that non-aligned and other developing countries have made notable progress along the path of emancipation and development of national information media and stressed that the co-operation in the field of information is an integral part of the struggle of non-aligned and other developing countries for the creation of new international relations in general and a new international information order in particular. Relying upon their own forces, and on the basis of solidarity and mutual assistance, non-aligned countries have been undertaking significant steps towards the development of national information media and mass communication systems with the aim of greater emancipation and affirmation of national information sources, as well as the realization of active participation in mutual communication and co-operation on a broader international plane.

282. The Conference considered that the building up of national information media and mass communication systems; affirmation of national information sources concerning issues of relevance for social, economic and cultural development of each country and each people and their joint action on the international levels; training of domestic personnel, independently and with the help of other non-aligned countries and the international community through the United Nations and its specialized agencies; and the development of technical and technological bases were essential preconditions for the establishment of a new international order in the field of information and for setting up a multi-dimensional flow of information.

283. The Conference adopted with gratification the resolution on the co-operation and activities of the non-aligned countries in the field of information which was adopted by the Inter-Governmental Co-ordinating Council for Information at its third meeting in Lomé, Togo (April 1979). As a document of the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries, this resolution defines the principles of co-operation among the non-aligned and other developing countries in the field of information as well as the perspectives and the programme of action for this co-operation.

284. The Conference also noted with satisfaction the reports submitted by:

(a) Tunisia in its capacity as Chairman of the International Co-ordinating Council in the Field of Information;

(b) India in its capacity as Chairman of the Co-ordinating Committee of the Pool of News Agencies of Non-Aligned Countries; and

(c) Yugoslavia in its capacity as Chairman of the Committee for Co-operation of Radio Broadcasting Organizations of Non-Aligned Countries.

285. The Conference adopted the recommendations contained in the above-mentioned reports and observed with satisfaction that an ever-increasing number of non-aligned countries are taking part in the successful application of action programmes of co-operation and undertaking specific activities and new actions. Concerning planned activities, the Conference called upon all member States to take active part in their realization and, within their possibilities, to work in a concrete manner towards the achievement of their common objectives. The Conference also called upon the Governments of non-aligned countries to accept and implement, as soon as possible, the recommendations contained in these reports, particularly those related to the improvement of infrastructure of communications, lowering of rates for the transmission of information and personnel training.

286. The Conference noted with satisfaction that important results have been achieved in the development and activities of the Pool of News Agencies of Non-Aligned Countries, which, as the broadest form of free exchange of information through new agencies, has contributed to improving the flow of information among non-aligned and other developing countries and to a more rapid development of national information media.

Taking note of the important recommendations of the Co-ordinating Committee of the Pool of News Agencies adopted at the meetings in Cairo (1977), Jakarta (1978) and Kinshasa (1979), the Conference welcomed the holding of the Second Conference of the Pool of News Agencies and Representatives of Governments of Non-Aligned Countries, to be held in Yugoslavia in November 1979.

287. The Conference stressed in particular the decisions of the Co-ordinating Committee of the Pool of News Agencies and the Committee on Co-operation of Radio Broadcasting Organizations of Non-Aligned Countries concerning the following: creating favourable conditions for the provision of technical facilities and the transfer of technology in accordance with national development policies and the granting of facilities when determining national and international rates, broadcasts and loans, and co-operation with international organizations; reducing the high rates for telecommunications at the national and international levels as part of the struggle against the unfair privileges enjoyed by the news institutions of most industrialized countries; and stimulating news flows among non-aligned and developing countries. The Conference recommended that the member countries of the Non-Aligned Movement endorse those decisions the implementation of which is significant from the development point of view and constitutes a basic condition for the elimination of the imbalance in the exchange of information.

288. The Conference noted with satisfaction the results achieved in the development of co-operation in the field of radio broadcasting and the efforts which have been invested in the implementation of the Action Programme of Co-operation adopted at the First Conference of Radio Broadcasting Organizations of Non-Aligned Countries in Sarajevo in 1977. The Conference took note of the recommendations of the Committee on Co-operation of Radio Broadcasting Organizations of Non-Aligned Countries adopted at the meetings in Baghdad (1978), Arusha (1979) and Algiers (1979), which are particularly related to the need for the development and strengthening of infrastructure in the field of radio broadcasting at the national level and the rendering of assistance to less developed countries' personnel training, as well as a more comprehensive exchange of radio and television programmes. The results obtained in this area of co-operation are contributing in a most comprehensive manner to the spreading and assertion of the national cultural heritage, the development of systems of education, scientific research, the preservation of national identity and further emancipation and constitute a part of the overall activities of non-aligned countries aimed at the establishment of a new and more just and equitable international information order.

289. The Conference called upon the broadcasting organizations of non-aligned countries to take the necessary joint and co-ordinated action in international forums concerning issues of common concern, so as to improve the situation in this sphere in favour of non-aligned and other developing countries.

290. The Conference particularly welcomed the preparations and agreements of the radio-broadcasting organizations of non-aligned countries aimed at harmonizing their positions to achieve common action at the World Administrative Conference on Radio-Communication, to be held in Geneva in 1979, and called upon the governments of all non-aligned and other developing countries to co-operate at that Conference. In view of the great importance attached by the non-aligned countries to the subject matter of this Conference, the Heads of State or Government decided that it was essential that its Chairman should come from a non-aligned country.

291. The Conference endorsed the recommendations adopted at the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries held in Belgrade in 1978, concerning Sri Lanka's proposal to set up a documentation centre of non-aligned countries in Colombo. The Conference welcomed this project, considering that it constitutes an important contribution to the development of the Non-Aligned Movement and an appropriate means for facilitating the research into and study of non-alignment in international politics. The Conference called upon all member countries of the Movement to co-operate with Sri Lanka in establishing the documentation centre of non-aligned countries and to render the centre all possible assistance by making available the documents adopted at the conferences and meetings of non-aligned countries held in their territory.

292. The Conference acknowledged with satisfaction the positive results achieved in the field of information at the thirty-third session of the General Assembly of the United Nations and underlined the contribution of non-aligned and other developing countries in the adoption of the resolution on the establishment of a new international information order.

293. The Conference noted the positive outcome of the twentieth session of the UNESCO General Conference, at which the Declaration on the Fundamental Principles and Contribution of Mass Media to the Strengthening of Peace, International Understanding, the Promotion of Human Rights and the Struggle against Racism, Apartheid and the Incitement to War was adopted.

294. The Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries recognized the positive role played by UNESCO in studying the problem of communication and in working towards a more balanced flow of information between the developing and the developed countries.

295. The Conference requested UNESCO to continue assisting non-aligned and developing countries in setting up appropriate national and regional structures in the field of communication and in training technical personnel in accordance with General Assembly resolution 33/135 A, B and C.

296. The Conference considered that the results achieved by non-aligned countries in the field of information within the United Nations and UNESCO constitute a remarkable success and called upon the member countries to redouble their efforts in order to achieve their common objectives in the United Nations committee concerned with the study of the policies and activities of the United Nations in the field of information, as well as to facilitate the endorsement of their common objectives at the forthcoming UNESCO Inter-Governmental Conference.

297. The Conference, fully supporting the recommendations of the Inter-Governmental Co-ordinating Council in the field of information of non-aligned countries, requested the member countries of the Movement to support, through their information media, the liberation movements, particularly those in South Africa, with a view to putting an end to the negative and biased information about them, and to support the initiative to organize the year of information about their struggle.

298. The Conference noted with satisfaction the creation of a pan-African news agency which will contribute to the promotion of information in Africa and the development of the exchange of news between African and other non-aligned countries and ensure a better knowledge of the just cause of the African liberation struggle, thus contributing to the establishment of a new international information order.

299. The Conference requested the Co-ordinating Bureau in New York, in co-operation with the Chairman of the Inter-Governmental Council of Information, to proceed to the reconstruction of this Council in accordance with the established criteria, namely balanced geographical distribution, continuity and rotation. The Conference recommended the consideration of the possibility of enlargement of the Council to increase its efficacy and greater participation in its work by the non-aligned countries.

DECISION REGARDING METHODS OF STRENGTHENING UNITY, SOLIDARITY AND CO-OPERATION AMONG NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES

300. The Heads of State or Government reviewed the report and recommendations of the Political Committee on Methods of Strengthening Unity, Solidarity and Co-operation among Non-Aligned Countries on the Basis of the Principles of Non-Alignment and with a view to improving the functioning and decision-making procedures of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and expressed their satisfaction that this process had culminated in the presentation of recommendations adopted by consensus, in line with the mandate of the Belgrade Ministerial Conference.

301. The Heads of State or Government approved the recommendations contained in the annex to the report of the Political Committee and regarded them as a reaffirmation and evolution of the practices followed by the Movement since its founding. These practices continue to be based on democratic principles and on the need to arrive at consensus decisions.

302. The Heads of State or Government believed that, in order to strengthen unity, solidarity and co-operation among non-aligned countries, the decisions specifically designed to this end and adopted by this Conference should be translated into practical and concrete measures of implementation.

303. The Heads of State or Government recognized the effectiveness of the Co-ordinating Bureau, whose mandate has been renewed appropriately in the following list of recommendations as a necessary vehicle for co-ordinating the activities of non-aligned countries, with the object of ensuring genuine unity and co-operation within the framework of decisions adopted by summit conferences and ministerial meetings of the Movement.

304. The Heads of State or Government decided that the decision regarding methods of strengthening unity, solidarity and co-operation among non-aligned countries should be included as an annex to the Final Declaration.

CONCLUSION

305. As they completed their work at the Sixth Summit Conference of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, the Heads of State or Government expressed confidence that the policy of non-alignment represents a historical force that must necessarily be taken into account in establishing an international order based on justice and equity that will satisfy the interests of all peoples.

In order to achieve those objectives, they stressed the need to develop solidarity and co-operation among all the member countries and, through continuous consultation and resolute co-ordination, to carry out the agreed measures for implementing the decisions of this Conference, with due regard for the democratic character of the Movement.

306. The Conference urged the closest and most effective co-ordination among the non-aligned countries, especially in the United Nations and other international organizations, in order to implement the programmes it has adopted.

307. The Conference decided that the next Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned Countries would be held in New Delhi, India, in 1981.

308. The Heads of State or Government noted that the year 1981 would be the twentieth anniversary of the first Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries, held in 1961 in Belgrade. They agreed that this historic anniversary of the inception of the Movement should be appropriately celebrated. The holding of the ministerial conference of all non-aligned countries offers a suitable opportunity for making the anniversary, and they expressed the hope that the Government of India would take steps in its capacity as host country of the Conference so that this anniversary could be fittingly observed. The Conference also recommended that all the Governments of the non-aligned countries consider instituting programmes for making this historic anniversary nationally, so that this historic anniversary may be appropriately celebrated.

309. Responding with appreciation to the invitation of the Government of Iraq, the Conference decided that the next Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries would be held in Baghdad, Iraq, in 1982.

310. The Conference entrusted Cuba, as current Chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement and host country, with the task of submitting to the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations the declarations and resolutions of the Sixth Summit Conference, held at Havana.

CORRIGENDUM

Page 46, Paragraph 150, line 15

After the word "peace", complete the sentence as follows:
"on the basis of consultations between the littoral and
hinterland states, the great Powers and major maritime users,
as referred to in resolution 2832 (XXVI).

Last line, after the word "Conference" add "and expressed
the hope that that Conference would be held at an early date.

II. DECISION OF THE CONFERENCE ON THE QUESTION OF THE REPRESENTATION OF KAMPUCHEA

The Conference, after discussions held in the Co-ordinating Bureau in its capacity as Preparatory Committee and at the Ministerial Conference, and after consultations, has studied the problem of the representation of Kampuchea in the organs of the Movement.

The Conference recognized the existence within the Movement of three positions with respect to this problem:

1. That of those who uphold the view that this representation devolves on the People's Republic of Kampuchea,
2. That of those who hold that this representation devolves on the Democratic Republic of Kampuchea and
3. That of those who propose that the seat should not be occupied by either of the parties.

The Conference decided to refer the question of the representation of Kampuchea to the Co-ordinating Bureau, which would act as an ad hoc committee; to continue analysing this question; and to submit a report to a subsequent Ministerial Conference.

As long as there is no decision on which of the parties has the right to the vacant seat, neither of the parties shall claim its alleged rights in any organ of the Movement.

III. COMPOSITION OF THE CO-ORDINATING BUREAU

The Conference decided that the membership of the Co-ordinating Bureau should be increased to 36 to permit the following regional distribution:

Africa	17 seats
Asia	12 seats
Latin America	5 seats
Europe	1 seat

The thirty-sixth seat would be shared between Africa and Europe and would be occupied for one and a half years by each of the members chosen.

The following thirty-one members had already been elected:

Cuba, Afghanistan/Bangladesh, Benin, Korea, Cyprus/, Ethiopia, Guyana, Ghana, Iraq, Iran/Bhutan, India, Jamaica, Jordan, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nigeria, Palestine Liberation Organization, Panama, Peru/Grenada, Syria, Singapore/Indonesia, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Togo, Uganda/, Viet Nam/Lao, Democratic Yemen, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

The countries that will occupy the five remaining seats for Africa have not yet been elected. The two members for Africa that will share their seats with Uganda and Cyprus must also be designated and the relevant information transmitted to the President of the Movement by the end of September 1979.

In the meantime, the Co-ordinating Bureau will be constituted in New York on a provisional basis with the existing members.

IV. ECONOMIC DECLARATION

1. The Heads of State or Government reviewed the evolution of the world economic situation and noted with grave concern that since the Fifth Summit Conference, the economic problems facing the developing countries have become more acute, characterized by continuing widening of the gap that separates the developed from the developing countries, and by the stalemate in negotiations to restructure international economic relations.

2. They recognized that the crisis of the international economic system was a symptom of underlying structural maladjustments, and basic imbalance, aggravated by the unwillingness of developed market economy countries to control their external imbalances, high levels of inflation and unemployment, thus resulting in the creation of new imbalances within the international economic system and in the transfer of their adverse effects to developing countries through international trade and monetary financial relations. They stressed that this crisis also results from the persisting inequity in international economic relations, characterized by dependency, exploitation and inequality.

3. The Heads of State or Government once more stressed that the struggle to eliminate the injustice of the existing international economic system and to establish the New International Economic Order is an integral part of the people's struggle for political, economic, cultural and social liberation. The economic and social progress of developing countries has been adversely affected, directly or indirectly, by different forms of threat, including the threats of military intervention or the use of force, pressure, coercion and discriminatory practices, and often result in the adoption of aggressive attitudes towards those who oppose their plans, to impose upon those countries political, social and economic structures which foster domination, dependence and exploitation of developing countries.

The Heads of State or Government condemned such practices and reaffirmed their commitment, individually and collectively, to resist these threats. At the same time, they solemnly reconfirmed their determination to strengthen their own struggle for national independence and economic emancipation, free development and the economic and social progress of the non-aligned and other developing countries as a natural continuation of the historic process which had led to the national liberation of their own countries, and which prompted them to endeavour to bring about new forms of international economic relations based on justice, sovereign equality and genuine international co-operation.

4. The Heads of State or Government once again solemnly emphasized the paramount importance of consolidating political independence by economic emancipation. They therefore reiterated that the existing international economic system runs against the basic interests of developing countries, is profoundly unjust and incompatible with the development of the non-aligned and other developing countries, nor does it contribute to the elimination of the economic and social evils that afflict these countries, these evils having been engendered by imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, expansionism, racism, including Zionism, apartheid, exploitation, power politics and all forms and manifestations of foreign occupation, domination and hegemony. These practices have been repeatedly condemned by the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and they constitute major obstacles to the economic and social progress of the developing countries and the main threat to world peace and security. Elimination of such practices is, therefore, a necessary condition for the achievement of development and international economic co-operation.

The Conference reiterated the historic mission that the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries should play in the struggle to attain the economic and political independence of all developing nations and peoples, to exercise their full 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.

5. The Heads of State or Government were convinced that international economic relations are still characterized by the fundamental contradiction between the upholders of the status quo based on domination, dependency and exploitation, and the common struggle of the non-aligned and other developing countries for their liberation and economic development.

6. The Heads of State or Government reiterated that the persistent channeling of human and material resources into an arms race was unproductive, wasteful, dangerous to humanity and incompatible with efforts to implement the New International Economic Order, and they reaffirmed the necessity and importance of adopting and applying measures for general and complete disarmament with all due speed and of using a substantial part of the resources thus released, particularly by the major powers, for the economic and social development of developing countries, which in turn will propel the growth of the developed countries, thus contributing to balanced growth in the world economy and to the creation of a climate of international peace and security.

7. The Conference reiterated its grave concern over the negligible progress that has been made in the negotiations for the implementation of the Declaration and Programme of Action on the establishment of the New International Economic Order adopted at the sixth special session of the United Nations General Assembly owing to the lack of political will on the part of most of the developed countries and specifically condemned the dilatory, diversionary and divisive tactics adopted by these countries aimed at retaining their privileges in their relations with the developing countries.

This attitude was evidenced by the recent failure to achieve substantive results at the Fifth UNCTAD. The Conference warned that, in order to achieve concrete results in the negotiations, these developed countries must demonstrate their political will to adopt policies of real and effective co-operation with the developing countries in order to pave the way for the emergence of relations based on justice and equity.

For this reason, the Heads of State or Government expressed their conviction that it was imperative to strengthen the unity and joint negotiating capacity of the non-aligned and other developing countries, to find ways and means of further enhancing their struggle to obtain their legitimate rights, oppose aggressive policies by improving their cohesion, achieve a true restructuring of international economic relations and implement international programmes that put them on the path of true economic development.

In this respect, they emphasized that they should seek effective forms of negotiations for the establishment of the New International Economic Order within the framework of a comprehensive and integrated approach which will take due account of the fundamental rights and interests of all developing countries and of the global dimension of the New Order repeatedly stressed by the non-aligned countries.

The Conference emphasized the determination of the non-aligned and other developing countries to continue to harmonize their diversity of interests and evolve a unified position on issues under negotiation with the developed countries.

8. The Heads of State or Government reiterated, moreover, that the establishment of the New International Economic Order requires determined and effective action on the part of the developed countries in all the major areas of international economic relations. The developed world as a whole can no longer shy away from its share of responsibility under any pretext, nor can it afford to ignore the fundamentally indivisible nature of the global prosperity.

9. Bearing in mind the present situation of the world economy and the state of international economic relations, particularly the intransigent position of most of the developed countries opposed to the need to carry out structural changes aimed at speeding up the establishment of a new international economic order, opposition which became evident especially in the recent UNCTAD session, the Conference reaffirmed that economic co-operation for development among the non-aligned and other developing countries had come to be an imperative for all of them as an important part of a long process of struggle.

The Heads of State or Government reiterated their conviction that a key element in the success of the non-aligned and other developing countries in their struggle for the New International Economic Order is intensified co-operation among non-aligned and other developing countries on the basis of unity, complementarity, mutual interest, solidarity and mutual assistance in the context of the principle of collective self-reliance, with a view to accelerating their development, strengthening their unity and bargaining strength and countervailing power in the negotiations with the developed countries in order to achieve desired changes in the international economic system.

10. The Heads of State or Government noted with grave concern that the existing international economic system is not only inequitable but is functioning inefficiently; it is not supportive of the process of development in the developing countries. They emphasized that the establishment of the New International Economic Order implied a basic restructuring of the world economy and in the light of past experience rejected the view that this restructuring could be achieved merely through the free play of market forces. It was imperative for the developed countries to recognize the inter-relationship between structural changes in their economies and measures designed to generate growth in aggregate demand and production capacities in the developing countries. These structural changes cover shifts in the pattern of production, consumption and trade in the world economy; of effective national control over the use of national resources; and restructuring of the international institutional framework; including the creation of new institutional arrangements, if necessary, through which the developing countries would have full and effective participation in the international decision-making process in order to promote the accelerated development of the developing countries.

The Conference emphasized the close inter-relationship between problems and issues in the areas of trade, development, money and finance and stressed the need to set up within the framework of UNCTAD, a global consultative mechanism which would ensure that policies of the developed countries in these areas are mutually consistent and supportive of the development process in developing countries and also that their short term policies promote and do not obstruct or distort the restructuring of the

international economy conducive to the establishment of the New International Economic Order. The Conference urged the developed countries to reconsider their attitude on these matters which have been submitted to the forthcoming session of the Trade and Development Board and thus facilitate international agreement on these crucial issues.

11. The Conference underscored that the establishment of the New International Economic Order is one of the most important and most urgent tasks facing the Non-Aligned Movement and that democratization of international economic relations constitutes its political substance and that all countries, irrespective of their size, socio-economic systems and level of economic development should participate in its establishment.

The New International Economic Order, as a global concept, by ensuring conditions for the progress of the developing countries, is beneficial to all countries.

The Conference stressed that the negotiations for the establishment of the New International Economic Order must take place within the United Nations system and in this context it reaffirmed the central role of the General Assembly.

ASSESSMENT OF THE WORLD ECONOMIC SITUATION

12. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their deep concern over the present international economic situation, which is mainly characterized by the escalation of the world economic crisis. They noted with grave concern that the international economy in 1978 did not provide substantial impulses to growth in the developing countries. They expressed grave disquiet over the forecast that the situation was unlikely to improve in the near future in view of the short-sighted and inward approach of most of the developed countries to the problems besetting their internal economies and the world economy.

They agreed that the crisis in the international economic system is not merely a phenomenon of a cyclical nature but a symptom of underlying structural maladjustment characterized inter alia by increasing imbalances and inequities that operate

inexorably to the detriment of the developing countries. At the same time the situation is aggravated by the fact that due to structural and management deficiencies of developed market economies which, for the first time in an economic crisis, is accompanied by the continuing trend of inflation and monetary disorder as permanent features of the world economy as well as by the sharpening of contradictions throughout the system of international economic relations.

The Conference noted the failure of some developed countries to take the measures necessary to achieve structural changes in the international economy has had repercussions on the economies of the developing countries. The inability of developed market economy countries to control their chronic balance of payments imbalances, high level inflation and unemployment, have been used as a pretext for postponing the adoption of measures in favour of the developing countries. This has given rise to new concern for developing countries and has thrown a disproportionate share of the burden of adjustments in the world economy on the economies of the developing countries. The Heads of State or Government called upon these developed countries to exercise the political will and courage and take steps to seek a solution to the problem of recession in their economies through restructuring the international economy based on the generation and growth of aggregate demand and productive capacity in the developing countries. Any other approach based on short-term considerations would in the long run operate to the long-term political and economic detriment of the developed countries themselves.

13. The Heads of State or Government noted with concern that the gap between developed and developing countries had substantially increased, since the relative share of the latter in the world output had considerably decreased during the last two decades, with a corresponding adverse effect on the serious problems suffered by them as a consequence of underdevelopment, such as, inter alia, malnutrition, illiteracy and poor sanitation.

14. The Conference expressed profound concern over the secular deterioration in the conditions of developing countries' foreign trade. The continued escalation in the prices of manufactures, capital goods, food products and services imported by the developing countries and the stagnation and fluctuations in the prices of primary products exported by them have continued to exacerbate the trade gap between the developed and developing countries and resulted in a sharp decline in the terms of trade of developing countries.

15. The Heads of State or Government expressed their determination to oppose attempts by many economic and financial institutions controlled by certain developed market economy countries to impose measures designed to limit national sovereignty and block the fundamental rights of peoples to develop along economic and political lines freely chosen by themselves.

16. The Heads of State or Government considered it important to find appropriate and effective measures to deal with the worsening problem of inflation generated in the economies of industrialized countries and exported at very high rates to developing countries, and the responsibility for which lay with the industrialized countries.

In this regard the Conference highly appreciated the initiative of the Government of Iraq in submitting the proposal to establish an international fund in order to help developing countries alleviate the adverse effects of imported inflation. After reviewing the report of the Intergovernmental Co-ordinating Group, which met in Baghdad from 11 to 13 August, 1979 to study the Iraqi proposal, the Conference decided that this pertinent proposal deserved further consultations and studies with a view to taking a final decision on it at the earliest possible date.

17. The Conference expressed its deep discontent with the protectionist measures introduced by certain developed countries in recent years especially in sectors where the comparative advantages have altered in favour of the developing countries, with possibilities for the growth of their industries, and it reiterated its conviction that an adequate solution would be a worldwide restructuring of industry, which should be linked inter alia with the target of a 25 per cent share in world production of manufactures for developing countries by the year 2000, avoiding the concentration in the developing countries of marginal, obsolete or polluting industries that serve the interests of transnational corporations, tying in, among other things, with the goal of participation by the developing countries in the world production of manufactured products, in accordance with the Lima Declaration and Plan of Action on Industrial Development and Co-operation established at the Second General Conference of UNIDO in 1975.

The Conference reiterated that the developed countries should eliminate existing protectionist and other barriers and refrain from creating new ones, formulate policies and introduce the readjustments and modifications necessary to achieve the goal proclaimed by the said Lima Conference. To this end, no sectoral agreements should be imposed on the developing countries in an attempt to restrict their trade. Existing agreements of this type should be dismantled in order to ensure free access of products from developing countries to the markets of the developed countries.

18. The Conference deplored the fact that the developed countries that belong to GATT did not take into account in the multilateral trade negotiations the interests and concerns of the developing countries, especially the least developed countries. Many topics of importance for developing countries were not raised in the negotiations, and items of great interest for their exports were included in the lists of proposed exceptions.

Contrary to the commitments made by the developed countries in the Tokyo Declaration, no real attempt to extend special and differential treatment to the developing countries was made in the negotiations. Therefore the Conference reiterated the need for the negotiations to be continued with a view to realizing the commitments undertaken by the developed countries in the

Tokyo Declaration including inter alia the need for preferential and special treatment in favour of the developing countries and explicit recognition of the principle of non-reciprocity. Agreements, arrangements or rules multilaterally negotiated in the MTNS could be considered final only when such essential concerns of developing countries had been fully incorporated in the final outcome of the negotiations.

19. The Conference expressed its concern over the constant deterioration of the international monetary situation. It noted that the high instability of the exchange rates of the main reserve currencies together with inflation in the developed countries had been among the main causes of the growing imbalance in the world economic situation and of the economic difficulties of the developing countries inter alia through their negative impact on the real value of the export earnings and foreign currency reserves of these countries. The Conference stressed the urgent need for the creation of a new international monetary system which should take into account fully the interests of the developing countries.

20. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their concern over the tremendous increase in the foreign debt accumulated by the developing countries, which was estimated at close to \$300 billion at the end of 1977, with over a third of that amount in high-interest private loans or loans with less than a year's maturity.

21. On the other hand, there has also been a tendency toward higher interest rates and shorter terms of loan amortization, with the unfavourable result of limiting the developing countries' import capacity. In 1977, the United Nations estimated that a total of some \$25 billion was due for debt servicing in these countries, which represented more than 21 per cent of their total exports for that year. This situation, which is a clear expression of financial deterioration, as another of the characteristics of the present international economic situation, is an important element of coercion aimed at the developing countries in any negotiation, calling for immediate and effective actions to relieve the debt burden of developing countries, particularly the least developed and most seriously affected developing countries.

The continued deterioration of the balance of trade and the terms of exchange has led to an increased deficit in current accounts in the face of the decreasing trend in the flow of official aid for development, the insufficient increase in loans by multilateral agencies, and the fact that the net use of International Monetary Fund credits by the developing countries has been negative due to this institution's loan policy.

22. The Conference reaffirmed the inalienable right of the developing countries producers of raw materials to exercise their full permanent and effective sovereignty over these natural resources, particularly on matters such as their mode of exploitation, production, pricing and marketing.

23. In this regard, the Conference supported the efforts of raw materials producing non-aligned and other developing countries in seeking just and remunerative prices for their exports and to improve in real terms their export earnings. The Conference condemned the attempts of certain developed countries to use the issue of energy to divide the developing countries. The wasteful consumption patterns of some of the developed countries and the role played by transnational oil corporations had led to the squandering of hydro-carbon and depletable sources of energy. These developed countries and their transnational corporations have so far benefited from cheap energy supplies which they had used irresponsibly. The developing countries exporters of oil had thus been always subsidizing the economic growth of the oil importing developed countries.

24. The Conference noted that persistent inflation exported by some developed countries and other international factors have resulted in a substantial reduction in the purchasing power of the developing countries exporters of oil which prompted these countries to adjust oil prices in an effort to correct this situation. In this connexion, the Conference further noted that the transnational oil companies of major developed countries had been exploiting both the producers and consumers and reaping unjustified windfall profits, while at the same time falsifying facts by shifting the blame for the present situation onto the developing countries exporters of oil.

25. The developing countries, especially the least developed and most seriously affected developing countries particularly vulnerable to sharp rises in the prices of their imports, for their part, found themselves in an extremely unfavourable position to cope with the problems arising out of the present world economic situation primarily due to world inflation and its adverse consequences on their economies, taking, inter alia, the form of grave and disruptive deficits in their balance of payment positions and sharp increases in their external debt.

26. The Conference noted with appreciation the efforts which non-aligned and other developing countries were making to deal with these problems, both at the national level and within the framework of their mutual co-operation and solidarity, and emphasized the need to further pursue and intensify these efforts.

27. The Heads of State or Government emphasized that the international energy issue should be discussed in the context of global negotiations within the United Nations with the participation of all countries and in relation with such other issues as the problems of development of developing countries, financial and monetary reforms, world trade and raw materials, all of which have an important bearing on the establishment of the New International Economic Order.

28. The Conference welcomed the decision of the United Nations General Assembly to convene an International Conference on New and Renewable Resources of Energy in 1981. It recommended that, in view of the urgency of this matter, pending the convening of this Conference, immediate steps be taken in the United Nations system to accelerate and increase assistance to the developing countries for undertaking research in the development of new and renewable sources of energy, for ensuring access of the developing countries to latest technologies and developments in this area which are suited to their needs and for mobilizing resources for these purposes.

29. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the positive step taken by the new Government of Iran to cut the oil supplies to the racist and aggressive regimes of Pretoria and Tel Aviv.

In this connexion, the Heads of State or Government strongly condemned the decisions of some governments to supply oil to South Africa and Israel. These decisions, which are in overt opposition to several appeals made by the non-aligned countries in order to implement an oil embargo against the aggressors, increase the capacity of South Africa and Israel to repress the African, Palestinian and other Arab peoples and enable them to intensify their aggression against neighbour States Members of the Non-Aligned Movement.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NEW INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER

30. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their deep conviction that a lasting solution to the problems of the developing countries can only be achieved by a consistent and fundamental restructuring of international economic relations through the establishment of the New International Economic Order. However, five years after the adoption of resolution 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of the United Nations General Assembly, and of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, the economic situation faced by the developing countries continues its pervasive deterioration, **aggravated** and accelerated by the effects of the world economic crisis.

The Heads of State or Government deeply deplore the intransigency of most of the developed countries and their refusal to engage in serious negotiation to implement the above-mentioned resolutions which have prevented the fundamental restructuring of international economic relations included in the basic objectives of the New International Economic Order.

The Heads of State or Government stressed the necessity for taking urgent measures for achieving progress towards establishing the New International Economic Order. They considered that, in order to achieve these measures, the developed countries should demonstrate a real commitment to the achievement of accepted international goals and that the developing countries should demonstrate their capacity to reinforce the collective bargaining power.

31. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their firm resolve to resist most resolutely all attempts to divide and break the unity of the non-aligned and other developing countries, all endeavours to seek solutions to world economic problems outside United Nations framework. They denounced all attempts to oppose the just demands of non-aligned and other developing countries for restructuring the existing international economic system. All these attempts are geared to postponing equitable solutions by granting marginal concessions while essentially preserving their privileges.

32. The Conference strongly reiterated that non-aligned countries were historically committed to the need for intensive co-operation at an international level in the search for collective and mutual benefits, but it flatly rejected any interpretation that would lead them to absorb the consequences of a crisis that the developing countries did not cause. It also emphasized the need to ensure that the expansion of international economic relations, to which increased international trade and the technical-scientific revolution inevitably lead, does not result in an ever greater dependency of the developing countries.

33. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the point of view expressed by the Conference of Labour Ministers of the Non-Aligned Countries and other Developing Countries (Tunis, April 1978) that the objective of satisfying basic human needs and eradicating mass poverty could only be durably achieved through a fundamental change in the world economic system, in accordance with the decisions of the sixth and seventh special sessions of the United Nations General Assembly. They also rejected attempts to introduce concepts, norms and principles such as access to supplies, graduation, selectivity, the utilization of the so-called "strategy of basic needs" and the concept of differentiation in order to shift the focus of the international community away from the negotiations on the New International Economic Order, to distort national development priorities or to attempt to breach the unity of the developing countries.

34. The Heads of State or Government expressed their serious concern at the lack of results of the negotiations aimed at the establishment of equitable relations between developed and developing countries, despite the numerous international conferences which have taken place since the adoption of the

Declaration and Programme of Action on the Establishment of the New International Economic Order. Thus the aspirations of the developing countries have been frustrated by the intransigent attitudes of the majority of developed countries. Recent examples of this include the insignificant results of the General Assembly Committee and those derived by the developing countries from the multilateral trade negotiations within GATT.

35. Within this context, the Heads of State or Government strongly condemned the inflexible positions of most of the developed countries at the Fifth UNCTAD and noted that this situation contributed to a further aggravation of the already deteriorated situation of international economic relations, thus hindering the implementation of the aims of the New International Economic Order. They urged the developed countries to demonstrate their political will to resume negotiations on subjects of importance to international trade and development, which have been remitted to the Trade and Development Board with a view to speedily arriving at satisfactory solutions.

The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that action for the establishment of the New International Economic Order is included in the framework of the general struggle of the peoples for their political, economic, cultural and social liberation against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism including apartheid and Zionism and all forms of foreign domination and oppression.

The Conference recognized therefore that it is urgent for the non-aligned countries to unite more closely and to fight with determination to establish the New International Economic Order based on equity, sovereignty, equality, interdependence, common interest and co-operation among all States.

36. The Heads of State or Government emphatically stated that the time had come for the non-aligned and other developing countries to learn from the multiple and repeated failures of the negotiations and to act accordingly. The Conference considered it is imperative that these countries counter this strategy with increased cohesion and their willingness to struggle to obtain a real and basic restructuring of international economic relations. It is essential for them to adopt new, more efficient measures and strong responses to the dilatory tactics and manoeuvres used to divide them and to support those countries in their struggle to obtain their legitimate rights to economic development.

37. The Heads of State or Government emphasized the need to preserve and promote the integrity of the concept, objectives and priorities of the New International Economic Order. They stressed that the exercise of full and effective permanent sovereignty and control over natural and all other resources and economic activities, remunerative prices for commodities and raw materials as a way to eliminate unequal exchange, the exercise of control over foreign capital and over the actions of the transnational corporations and the right to be considered equal parties to any international economic process are all essential principles which should be accepted by the developed countries, and whose attainment is decisive to the developing world.

38. In order for the developing countries to exercise these inalienable rights and to attain the potential that will permit them to successfully confront their difficulties, the Heads of State or Government agreed that necessary economic and social structural changes were required. They considered that this was the only way to transform the present vulnerability of the developing countries' economies into creative forces, and for statistical growth to turn into true development, for which the peoples will be willing to pay the price required for them to be the main protagonists in the process.

39. The Conference examined the difficult situation facing the least developed countries and reaffirmed the need to give special attention to the pressing problems of these countries and to take special additional measures to eliminate the fundamental obstacles which these countries have to face.

The Conference also stressed the need to take specific measures and initiatives aimed at solving the special problems facing the land-locked and island developing countries and the most seriously affected developing countries.

It recognized in both cases the need to support vigorously the legitimate demands of those countries in the organs, organizations and programmes of the United Nations system.

40. Recognizing the evolving role of UNCTAD, the non-aligned countries reaffirmed their clear recognition of UNCTAD as the principal instrument of the General Assembly for international economic negotiations on international trade and related problems of economic development, particularly in the context of negotiations on the establishment of the New International Economic Order and its role as one of the major instruments for review and follow-up of international economic developments, with due regard to the relevant provisions of General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX) and Conference resolution 90 (IV). They also reiterated that the strengthening of UNCTAD should be seen as one of the key elements in the ongoing process of the restructuring of the social and economic sectors of the United Nations. In this connexion, they urged all countries to provide full support to the implementation of the resolution adopted at the Fifth UNCTAD on institutional issues with respect to the work of UNCTAD.

41. The Conference once again emphasized that the prices of commodities exported by the developing countries to developed countries had continued to drop or to remain at unsatisfactory levels and that prices of the manufactured goods, capital goods, food-stuffs and services which these countries import from developed countries had risen, which had an increasingly negative effect on their deteriorated terms of trade, seriously affecting their foreign exchange earnings and, therefore, their efforts to attain economic development.

The Conference finds it necessary that effective measures be devised to endeavour to protect the purchasing power of the export earnings of the developing countries through regulating trade relations between them and the developed countries and improving their terms of trade vis-à-vis the developed States through the establishment of a link between the prices of goods exported to developed countries and the prices of goods imported therefrom, having due regard for the need to increase solidarity among the non-aligned countries and other developing countries and to strengthen their position vis-à-vis the developed countries by lowering or removing the barriers which the latter have persistently imposed on their imports from developing countries.

42. The I.P.C. and the Common Fund as set forth in resolution 93(IV) of the Fourth UNCTAD constitute mechanisms that would facilitate the regulation and restructuring of the international market for commodities and raw materials; however, to guarantee their effectiveness, the Heads of State or Government agreed that it would be necessary to implement effectively appropriate measures that would permit dynamic stabilization in real terms of the prices of these products, taking account of world inflation, changes in the world economic and monetary situation including exchange rates, terms of trade, production costs and other relevant factors.

43. The Heads of State or Government recognized the importance of the Integrated Programme for Commodities as a means to assist in the real increase of the developing countries' export income, but they expressed concern over the way in which the negotiations had developed and over the slow pace of their advance and condemned the inflexible positions of certain developed countries that have hindered the advance of the negotiations.

44. The Conference regretted the extremely slow pace of the negotiations on individual commodity agreements within the Integrated Programme for Commodities and urged the Governments concerned to move from the stage of statements of intent to that of action and implementation.

The Conference also asked the participating countries to conclude those negotiating conferences in which the technical stage of problem identification had progressed sufficiently, within the extended period of the Integrated Programme for Commodities and urged that the preparatory meetings on the remaining commodities be held as soon as possible.

45. The Heads of State or Government reiterated the importance of the establishment of the Common Fund and reaffirmed the paramount need for the finalization and adoption of the articles of agreement on the Common Fund before the end of 1979.

The progress achieved in the negotiations to create the Common Fund has fallen short of the original objectives.

The announcements of voluntary contributions to the Second Window of the Common Fund and the statements of intent to that end made during UNCTAD V constitutes a step towards the setting up of the Second Window.

The Conference urges those countries and organizations that made statements of intent at UNCTAD V, and those that have not yet done so, to indicate their voluntary contributions before the fourth session of the Negotiating Conference on the Common Fund.

The Heads of State or Government also called upon Governments to work effectively for the early conclusion of negotiations on ICA and commencing negotiations of ICAs on other commodities. They called upon States members of existing ICAs to initiate the process of re-negotiation of ICAs with a view to associating themselves with the Common Fund.

They also called upon the developed countries to establish a framework for international co-operation in the context of the Integrated Programme for Commodities, for expanding in developing countries the processing of primary commodities and the export of processed goods and for increasing the participation of developing countries in marketing and distribution of their commodity exports.

OTHER TRADE PROBLEMS

46. The Heads of State or Government condemned the intensification of traditional restrictive measures and the appearance of new forms of protectionism, imposed by some developed countries, that are detrimental to trade in primary products from the developing countries, which further aggravates their difficulties of access to markets.

47. The Heads of State or Government reiterated the importance of producers' associations as one of the means for the developing countries to exercise their legitimate and inalienable sovereign right to determine the prices of their raw materials and primary commodities in order to obtain just and remunerative prices and to protect and improve the real purchasing power of their exports. They stated that the adoption of firm and concerted measures by the developing countries' producers' associations, the strengthening of these associations and the creation of new

bodies of this type would be a decisive contribution to achieving these ends. They recognized the need for close co-operation among developing countries to facilitate the adoption and implementation of concerted commodity policies. They also urged governments, members of producers' associations, to initiate urgent action within the framework of these associations for them to accede to the Statute of the Council of Developing Countries Producers and Exporters of Raw Materials Associations in order to strengthen the co-ordinating role of the Council.

48. The Conference welcomed the Fifth UNCTAD's adoption of a resolution concerning the need for the Secretariat to make a study of complementary facilities for compensatory financing additional to those of the International Monetary Fund, and it condemned the inflexible positions taken in this respect by many market economy developed countries.

49. The Heads of State or Government condemned the increased use by certain developed countries of domestic production subsidies for products of interest to the developing countries, which has a considerable effect on these countries' access to markets. They also considered the urgent need to take individual and collective action to counteract the increase in the protectionist phenomenon, including measures to restrict imports from countries that use protectionist devices in dealing with the developing countries.

50. The Conference expressed deep concern in particular at the breakdown of negotiations of the evolution of a code on multilateral safeguards system on account of the intransigence of a few developed countries. It called upon the developed countries to resume the negotiations on a multilateral safeguards system which would be in the interest of the international community in general and the developing countries in particular.

51. The Conference condemns the escalating protectionist policies and measures of the developed countries directed at the manufactured and semi-manufactured exports of developing countries on a discriminatory basis. The Conference denounced and rejected the application of such concepts as graduation, organized free trade, selectivity and voluntary restraints.

52. The Heads of State or Government deplored the shortcomings in the scope and operation of GSP and expressed the need to give it a legal character and that its operation date be extended beyond 1981. It reiterated that the system should be generalized, non-reciprocal and non-discriminatory and should cease being used as an instrument for political and economic coercion or retaliation. They called upon the preference-giving countries to effect substantial improvements in the scheme by including, inter alia, greater coverage for products of export interest to developing countries; the amount of tariff reductions; and a radical elimination of such non-tariff measures as quotas, ceilings and exclusions because of competition requirements, which limit and adversely affect the scheme. In this context, they condemned the discriminatory restrictions contained in the United States Foreign Trade Act. They condemned the inflexible positions adopted by the developed countries with regard to the legal nature of the GSP, which prevented the adoption of agreements on this issue at the Fifth UNCTAD. The product coverage of GSP should be expanded so as to take care of the legitimate interest of those countries whose main exports are agricultural products.

53. The Heads of State or Government underlined the importance of the developed countries taking positive measures for improving the access of manufactured and semi-manufactured exports of developing countries. They urged the developed countries to establish a separate classification in their tariff regime for products of the developing countries with a view to granting them more favourable treatment vis-à-vis similar products from developed countries. They called upon the developed countries to accord special treatment inter alia to handicraft products of developing countries, including handloom products, through duty-free and quota-free entry.

54. The Conference also noted that the margins of preference that favoured the developing countries were narrowing; the codes drawn up to establish new rules for international trade responded basically to the interests of the developed participating countries, and tended to institutionalize their policies on tariff restrictions and to facilitate their application; measures had been introduced that injured the developing countries, such as provisions on graduation and selectivity, which would permit discrimination among developing countries, and the unilateral application of safeguards; and agricultural sectors and tropical products had been dealt with only marginally.

55. Likewise, the Heads of State or Government stressed that it was important for the forthcoming United Nations Conference on Restrictive Trade Practices, convened on the basis of General Assembly resolution 33/153, to arrive at satisfactory results in the negotiation of a number of principles and standards to control restrictive trade practices, particularly those of transnational corporations, which had a negative influence on the trade and development of the developing countries. In this regard, the Heads of State or Government emphasized the necessity to maintain a close link between the results to be obtained at this Conference and those of work being carried out within the United Nations framework on the policies and practices of transnational corporations, and they rejected all attempts to divorce the two questions.

56. The Conference noted that, in the sphere of maritime transportation, even though there were good possibilities that the Convention on a Code of Conduct for Maritime Conferences would come into force soon, the developed countries had maintained a negative position regarding such important aspects as the increased participation of developing countries in world maritime transportation and the development of their merchant fleets. The Conference also reiterated the developing countries' right to equal participation in the transportation of their cargoes, especially those in bulk.

INDUSTRIALIZATION

57. The Heads of State or Government noted once more that the developing countries accounted for a little over 8 per cent of the world's manufacturing output and that, if the present trend and pattern of growth were to continue, the Lima target of 25 per cent by the year 2000 would be far beyond reach.

In this context, the Heads of State or Government noted with concern the drawbacks of the present international economic relations in achieving this goal, including the difficulty being faced by developing countries in gaining access for their manufactured and semi-manufactured products, to the markets of the developed countries and to technologies of developed countries. This is also hampering the increased participation of developing countries in the international trade of manufactured goods.

58. The Heads of State or Government emphasized the role of redeployment of industries as a form of international industrial co-operation including resource transfers aimed at establishing productive capacities in developing countries with a view to increasing their share in the total world industrial production based on their natural resources, development objectives and other socio-economic considerations. They further stressed that redeployment should not be used solely as a pretext for either obtaining access to the abundant and cheap labour in developing countries, or for the transfer of obsolete and polluting industries. Redeployment should be carried out in accordance with over all national objectives, priorities and aspirations of developing countries and should not be associated with the expansion of transnational corporations in developing countries. It should be seen as part of a process designed to promote the transfer of technology to developing countries. The consultation mechanism at present underway in UNIDO should be strengthened and all countries must participate in order to achieve the redeployment of industrial capacities on a dynamic basis to developing countries and the creation of new industrial capacities in these countries.

59. The Heads of State or Government were of the view that the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade should contain concrete goals and policy measures aimed at achieving the Lima target.

60. The Heads of State or Government emphasized that the public sector and planning are important tools for the implementation of industrial policies within the national framework of industrialization programmes of developing countries. They stressed that the public sector should be looked upon not only as a producer of important and strategic basic goods but also as an effective and stabilizing force for maintaining essential supplies for consumers, for building up essential infrastructural facilities, and for facilitating capital formation having a potential growth of decentralized sectors by making available to it its expertise in technology and management.

61. The Heads of State or Government were strongly of the view that there was a close link between industrialization of developing countries and their access to technology under just and equitable conditions.

62. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the outcome of the negotiations on the transformation of UNIDO into a specialized agency and called upon all countries to take appropriate steps to ratify the agreement to convert UNIDO into a specialized agency with a view to the early start of its operations in that capacity.

They underlined the importance of strengthening the role of UNIDO within the United Nations as the central organ for negotiation, promotion and co-ordination in the area of industrialization, in particular as regards the implementation of the objectives and measures set out in the Lima Declaration and Programme of Action.

63. The Heads of State or Government noted in this connexion the importance of the Third General Conference of UNIDO to be held in New Delhi in January 1980 and the necessity for the non-aligned and other developing countries to formulate a common position for negotiations at the conference aimed at accelerating their industrialization. In this context, they also stressed the need for the conference to take special measures in favour of the least developed countries with a view to helping them overcome the obstacles preventing their rapid industrialization.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

64. The Heads of State or Government, after reviewing the results of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development and noting with regret that on some substantive issues no decisions were taken at the Conference, emphasized the need for expediting the negotiations on those issues with a view to reaching satisfactory conclusions in accordance with the recommendations of the Vienna Conference in this regard.

The Heads of State or Government welcomed the agreements reached at the Vienna Conference on a number of issues, in particular the institutional and financial issues.

They called on all countries, in particular the developed countries, to contribute effectively to the setting up of the financing system for science and technology for development as agreed by the Conference. They, in particular, call on the developed countries to take part in the pledging conference to be convened before the end of 1979 in order to reach the agreed target of not less than \$250 million for the Interim Fund.

65. The Conference emphasized the role of Governments as the main executors of the action programme and as promoters of the implementation of scientific and technological development programmes which should be closely linked to and dependent on the national development programmes; it also emphasized the pressing need to effect profound structural changes of an economic and social nature as one of the important means of guaranteeing the implementation of harmonious and balanced scientific-technical programmes whose results would benefit the whole population.

The Conference also emphasized that the developed countries have a vital role to play in this regard by implementing adequate and effective measures in favour of developing countries with a view to restructuring the existing pattern of international, scientific and technological relations as well as contributing to strengthening the role of the United Nations in the field of science and technology for development.

66. The Heads of State or Government denounced the dramatic effects produced by the brain drain on some non-aligned and other developing countries, mainly on their possibilities for scientific and technological development, and reiterated that this drain really constitutes a gratuitous and inverse transfer of technology. In the light of this, they considered that this question should be studied in all its aspects with a view to taking appropriate action. Thus, the Heads of State or Government consider that, bearing in mind the results of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development that took place in Vienna in 1979, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries should present a draft resolution to the thirty-fourth United Nations General Assembly proposing follow-up action on the lines of the decision or resolution of the Conference and taking into account the resolution adopted by the Fifth UNCTAD in this regard.

67. The Conference expressed its concern over the state of the negotiations for drawing up a Code of Conduct for the Transfer of Technology and condemned the inflexible positions systematically taken by the market economy developed countries during the UNCTAD Negotiating Conference - which have resulted in the stagnation of the negotiations now in progress. The results of the Fifth UNCTAD on this subject have shown that

the positions of those countries continue to be negative. In this context, it reaffirmed the necessity to adopt a universally applicable Code of Conduct in the form of a legally binding document. The Conference recommended that the non-aligned and other developing countries hold a meeting of experts before the Conference of Ministers Plenipotentiary, scheduled for the last quarter of 1979, is resumed in order to concert their positions.

LAW OF THE SEA

68. The Conference reviewed the outcome of the recently concluded 8th Session of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, and expressed its concern over the slow progress in the negotiations which effects the rights of all developing countries including the non-aligned countries and which was intended to redress the imbalance in the Law of the Sea which has favoured the developed countries particularly in the context of the establishment of the New International Economic Order. In this connexion the Conference also stressed the need to provide for the legitimate interests of landlocked and geographically disadvantaged States and others with special problems imposed by geographical and geological factors and to ensure that no developing country would be deprived of a greater proportion of their economic potential and entitlement under existing international law. The Conference deplored the threats by some countries to take unilateral action contrary to international law for undertaking deep-sea mining operations and expressed the view that a spirit of understanding and accommodation on the part of these countries would better serve to achieve a just and durable convention which will truly serve "The Common Heritage" principle according to Resolution 2749 of the United Nations General Assembly for the benefit of mankind as a whole. The Conference expressed the hope that the 9th Session of the Conference scheduled to be held in February 1980 would be able to resolve satisfactorily the outstanding issues coming in the way of the adoption of a comprehensive Convention on the Law of the Sea in 1980.

They therefore reaffirm their will to work together towards a successful outcome for this Conference. To that end the member countries of the Movement, members of the Group of 77, must seek to harmonize their viewpoints by taking into account the specific nature of the regional interests.

TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS AND SOVEREIGNTY OVER NATURAL
RESOURCES AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

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

70. The Heads of State or Government again reaffirmed the inalienable right of all countries to exercise full permanent sovereignty and control over their natural and other resources and their economic activities including possession, use and disposal of such resources and their right to nationalization. They also reaffirmed the inalienable right of developing countries to exercise supervision, authority, regulation and nationalization of transnational corporations within their national jurisdiction in conformity with their laws and regulations, and their development objectives and principles. They further reaffirmed their willingness to lend rapid, efficient and unreserved support to all other developing countries in their struggle for political and economic independence, exercising effective and concrete solidarity in the face of such economic aggression as blockades, discrimination, boycott, pressure and threats or any other form of aggression that may be adopted by imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism including apartheid and Zionism.

71. The Heads of State or Government examined the work carried out within the United Nations to draw up a Code of Conduct to regulate the activities of transnational corporations, and, in this context, they expressed their concern at the inadequate progress in formulating the Code, especially in areas of particular concern to the developing countries, on which developed countries were holding up progress. The Conference 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 the transnational

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corporations in accordance with the objectives and aspirations of the developing countries. At the same time, the Heads of State or Government considered it necessary for the non-aligned countries to co-ordinate their positions regarding the Code, particularly with a view to the negotiations on this matter in New York.

72. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their support for the countries whose territories are victims of aggression or still under colonial domination and are subjected to foreign domination, occupation, racism including Zionism and other forms of racial discrimination, apartheid and other exploitive practices; and reaffirmed their inalienable right to full sovereignty over their national resources and economic activities; they also reiterated the duty of all States and peoples to work individually and collectively to eliminate those practices and to extend effective support and assistance to the peoples, countries and territories subject to them, so as to put an immediate end to those major obstacles to their freedom and legitimate aspirations, and in order to promote development and international co-operation, peace and security. They also reaffirmed that no State may promote investments that obstruct or affect the right to political and economic sovereignty and independence of peoples, countries and territories subjected to colonialism, foreign occupation or domination. They also emphasized the right of the countries victims of aggression and the front-line countries in southern Africa and of the Arab peoples and countries subject to Zionist aggressions to be duly compensated for the losses sustained in their struggles.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL ISSUES:

73. The Heads of State or Government examined the international monetary situation and expressed with concern that the present international monetary system is not responsive to the development needs of the non-aligned and other developing countries and has resulted in many cases in the increase of their dependency, continuous deterioration and weakness of their economies. They also pointed out that, in the present monetary crisis, which is a part of the world economic crisis, the disorderly creation of international liquidity mainly through United States dollars and other reserve currencies was not supportive of orderly and rapid economic development of the world and did not meet the requirements of a stable international monetary system.

74. They strongly emphasized that the international financial situation was increasingly characterized by, inter alia, factors such as unstable exchange rates, generalized inflation, disorderly creation of liquidity in the international money markets and inadequate creation and inequitable distribution of liquidity by international multilateral agencies, the prevalence of the main developed countries which control the monetary system in the decision-making process and, in general, its lack of responsiveness to the needs of the developing countries.

75. The Conference noted that much of the disequilibrium in the developing countries' balance of payments was due to factors external to the developing countries arising from fundamental maladjustments and inequities prevailing in the present world economic structures. However, owing to the structure of the international monetary system, the burden of adjustment has fallen disproportionately on the developing countries with grave repercussions on their development programmes. These negative effects have been underscored and perpetuated by the strict conditionality and the rules as applied by the International Monetary Fund and other financial institutions which use these practices towards developing countries having a deficit in their balance of payments.

76. The Heads of State or Government also reiterated their concern over the failure in the attempts to reform the existing international monetary system controlled by a small group of developed countries that exert an unjustified influence at the decision-making level and use the existing mechanisms as a means of political and economic pressure to the detriment of the developing countries, which constitute the vast majority.

77. The Heads of State or Government reiterated the urgent need to create a new, rational, equitable and universal monetary system that would completely eradicate these phenomena and, in addition, would eliminate the predominant role of some reserve currencies, assure democratic participation of the developing countries in the decision-making process, insure monetary and financial discipline in developed countries and a preferential treatment of developing countries.

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78. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their concern that the existing financial mechanisms and institutions have not satisfactorily responded to the objectives and interests of the developing countries. They expressed their conviction that a new, rational, equitable and universal international monetary system would require, in its elaboration and in the negotiating stages, the full participation of all countries, on an equal footing. The new system should be consistent with the liquidity and development needs of developing countries, including the establishment of a link between the creation of SDRs and the provision of additional development finance.

The Conference agreed on the need for developing countries members of those financial mechanisms and institutions to act in a common and co-ordinated manner, so as to try to correct the policies and practices of these organizations that damage the interests of developing countries.

79. The Heads of State or Government emphasized that the external debt had become one of the most pressing problems facing the developing countries. In this regard, they recognized with appreciation the efforts of some developed countries in taking steps to alleviate the ODA debts of some developing countries and urged other developed countries, which had not done so, to take as early as possible the necessary steps to fully implement resolution 165 (S-OX) of the Trade and Development Board to benefit all the poorer developing countries covered by the resolution without discrimination and the completion of negotiations on detailed features of future debt operations in the light of the basic concepts contained in the Resolution.

80. The Conference expressed its concern over the conditions of external financing, strongly condemned the practice of using the debt problems and development assistance to exert pressures or coercion of any kind on the developing countries, including the act of unilaterally interrupting aid and bringing pressure to bear on other countries and international organizations to act in such manner. In this regard the Conference pledged the Movement's solidarity to all those non-aligned and other developing countries subjected to actions of this nature.

81. The Conference took note, with deep concern, of the drop to a mere 0.3 per cent in the net flow of real resources to the developing countries and of the conditions of the transfers of resources from the developed to the developing countries, and urged those developed countries that had not reached the goal of 0.7 per cent in the flow of official development assistance to do so within the stipulated time frame. The Conference emphasized the need for further improvement in the terms of aid with greater provision for programme aid and local cost financing and by fully untying it. The Conference also emphasized that the transfer of resources should be placed on an increasingly assured, continuous and automatic basis and achieve a rational and equitable distribution among developing countries.

82. The Heads of State or Government rejected the unacceptable tendencies of some developed countries and international institutions under their control to make the provision of development resources conditional on the imposition of externally fixed priorities in the national plans and programmes of the recipient countries.

83. The Heads of State or Government urged the Secretary-General of UNCTAD to establish, at an early date, a high level intergovernmental group of experts to examine fundamental issues in the area of international monetary reform, as required in implementation of resolution 128(V) of UNCTAD V held in Manila in May 1979.

AGRICULTURE AND FOOD

84. The Heads of State or Government noted with deep concern that in spite of recent improvements, the food and agricultural situation faced by the food-deficient developing countries continued to be critical. They regretted the almost total lack of implementation of the provisions in the Declaration and Programme of Action of the World Food Conference, particularly the target for food aid and its forward planning institutions of a system of international food security. They were particularly concerned at the inadequate response from the international community to the fulfillment of the achievement of the twin objectives of rapid agricultural development in developing countries and the progressive liberalization of

trade in agricultural products of interest to the developing countries. 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 minimum level of 4 per cent per annum. The achievement of this target requires large-scale mobilization of financial and technological resources, a substantial part of which ought to be made available by developed countries. They called upon these countries to take urgent steps to ensure that additional financial and technological resources are earmarked on a priority basis for agricultural development in the developing countries. They condemned the threat of some developed countries to use food as a weapon against developing countries as well as a measure by them to limit food production in order to utilize food as an instrument of pressure.

85. The Conference noted with serious concern that the dependence of non-aligned and other developing countries on imports of food is steadily growing. In this connexion, the Conference emphasized the need for co-operation among non-aligned and other developing countries in order to fully utilize their complementarities for food and agricultural production to reduce their dependence on developed countries.

86. The Heads of State or Government support the commitment entered into by the African Heads of State or Government at their Summit Conference held in Monrovia in July 1979 to achieve self-sufficiency in food production and supply, and in this respect, seek the support of the FAO to co-ordinate their efforts towards the achievement of immediate and concrete results in food sufficiency in the developing countries.

87. The per capita food production of the developing countries has been stagnant in the past four years while that in the least developed and most seriously affected countries had either stagnated or declined during the past two years. This situation was compounded by the fact that the per capita supplies of dietary energy in the developing countries had declined and the number of under-nourished people had risen substantially. In this context, they noted that increased food production would not by itself solve the problem of under-nourishment, since this problem was intimately tied to the question of poverty and

to situations of distributive inequalities and therefore to the over-all policies and priorities of economic and social development. The Conference urged all non-aligned countries and other developing countries to take urgent steps within their national economies to bring about a more rational and equitable distribution of essential food grains.

88. The Heads of State or Government expressed grave concern at the deadlock in negotiations on two issues of vital concern to the developing countries, i.e. the new International Wheat Agreement and the proposal for the establishment of a system of world food security. The Heads of State or Government strongly urged the developed countries to summon the necessary political will and display greater vision and adopt a time-bound programme for concluding the negotiations on the above issues, keeping in view the vital interest of the developing countries.

89. The Heads of State or Government stressed the need for urgent agreement on the new International Food Aid Convention and called for the delinking of this Convention from the new International Wheat Agreement with a view to bringing it into operation this year itself at increased levels of food aid. They recalled that the 10 million tons target envisaged for the existing Food Aid Convention was inadequate in comparison with the present and emerging needs of the developing countries and in the light of the estimates that food aid needs would be to the tune of 15 to 16 million tons by 1985.

90. Considering the urgency of instituting the system of world food security in view of the critical situation faced by a number of food deficit countries and any possible emergency that may arise, and in the absence of agreement at the international level, the Heads of State or Government decided to explore the possibilities of establishing a system of food security of the non-aligned and other developing countries.

91. The Heads of State or Government took note of the Declaration of Principles and the Action Programme adopted by the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development, held in Rome in June 1979. They underlined the importance of the non-aligned countries taking concerted action in the vital area of agrarian reforms and integrated rural development as an essential means for eliminating poverty, ensuring participation by the masses in the process of development and as a basis for rapid economic development.

THE NEW INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

92. The Heads of State or Government assessed the progress made in the fulfilment of the goals and objectives and the implementation of the policy measures of the Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade. They were of the view that in spite of the likely fulfilment at the global level of some of the quantitative targets of goals made possible mainly due to the domestic and collective self-reliance efforts of the developing countries, most of the objectives of the Strategy had remained unfulfilled and policy measures addressed to the developed and the developing countries had widened instead of being reduced and the position of the developing countries in the world economy had become precarious and their prospects of development uncertain. The grave situation facing the least developed countries had become all the more precarious and progress in combatting poverty, disease, malnutrition and illiteracy remained inadequate. This was due to the nature of the present world economic crisis, the persistent refusal of most of the developed countries to accept the imperative of restructuring the present world economic order and their inflexible policies concerning the legitimate demands of the non-aligned and other developing countries and persistent efforts of imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, racism, including apartheid and Zionism, exploit and dominate developing countries.

93. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the validity of the guidelines for the formulation of the International Development Strategy for the 1980s given at the Ministerial Meeting at Havana and endorsed by the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries in Belgrade and noted that they had been broadly reflected in the resolution adopted by the General Assembly at its thirty-third session on the preparation for a New International Development Strategy. They called upon the non-aligned and other developing countries represented in the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy to make every effort to see that these guidelines were fully reflected during the process of the detailed formulation of the Strategy.

94. The Heads of State or Government expressed their grave concern at the total lack of progress so far in the formulation of the Strategy and the inability of the Preparatory Committee to submit a preliminary draft of the New International Development Strategy to the General Assembly at its forthcoming session, as envisaged in General Assembly resolution 33/193. They noted that the stalemate reached in the formulation of the Strategy was primarily due to the attempt of the developed countries to go back on the agreement reached on the principles and objectives of the Strategy, their reluctance to accept quantitative targets of goals and means and to negotiate commitments on adoption of policy measures, and their attempt to impose upon developing countries patterns of development and concepts of interdependence which are designed to perpetuate dependence and domination.

95. The Heads of State or Government warned that there was a real danger of the international community giving up a planned and strategic approach to organizing international development co-operation and reverting to the ad hoc basis of such co-operation which prevailed during the decades of the 1950s and 1960s and placing it on the basis of an ad hoc approach where the developed countries will always have the upper hand.

96. They, therefore, called upon the non-aligned and other developing countries to devote the time available between now and the forthcoming special session of the General Assembly to complete the formulation of the Strategy in time for its adoption by the special session and take into account in the formulation of this Strategy ongoing and future negotiations.

97. The Heads of State or Government considered that, as a vast undertaking involving the entire international community and as a tool for achieving the objectives of the New International Economic Order, the new Strategy inter alia should:

- within the framework of viable, consistent, specific and both qualitative and quantitative goals and objectives, define the role and agreed commitment of all countries expressed in quantified terms and in an agreed time-frame for the adoption and implementation of policy measures to achieve the goals and objectives of the Strategy;

- establish an average rate of growth for developing countries as a group during the Decade at a level commensurate with the need to reduce substantially the present income gap between developed and developing countries by the end of the century, which will warrant the establishment of a target for over-all growth of developing countries at a level higher than that for the Second United Nations Development Decade;
- seek to achieve a breakthrough in the resolution of major issues which are subjects of negotiation in the context of the efforts for the establishment of the New International Economic Order;
- incorporate the comprehensive new programme for the least developed among developing countries adopted at UNCTAD V and as improved upon in the light of experience.

98. The Heads of State or Government considered it basic that the New International Development Strategy should contribute to the developing countries' exercise of sovereignty and control over their natural resources and economic activities, as well as to creating conditions for efficient national exploitation of their resources, with a view to accelerating their development efforts.

99. The Conference stressed that the New International Development Strategy should fully take into account the fact that imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, apartheid, racism, including Zionism, foreign aggression and domination, the occupation of territories by force, and all other manifestations of exploitation constitute basic obstacles to the emancipation and development of the developing countries and peoples and should therefore be eliminated without delay.

1980 SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

100. The Heads of State or Government considered that the special session of the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1980 should review the implementation of the New International Economic Order and take effective measures to promote its establishment. It should in particular conclude the negotiations, resolve the outstanding issues relating to the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, so as it could be adopted at the session.

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101. The Heads of State or Government considered it necessary for the special session to produce results commensurate to both the graveness of the moment and the significance of the problems.

102. The Heads of State or Government called on the Governments of the developed countries to re-examine, bearing in mind the need to establish the New International Economic Order, their political positions on most important international economic problems, so as to enable the special session of the General Assembly to adopt effective guidelines.

103. The Heads of State or Government considered that the world economic crisis and the difficult economic situation faced by the developing countries, the limited advances in the negotiations for the establishment of the New International Economic Order, fully justify that the special session should be held at a political level appropriate to the gravity of these problems.

104. The Conference also endorsed the recommendation of the Belgrade Ministerial Conference of Non-Aligned Countries and the Colombo Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau that a ministerial meeting of the Group of 77 should be held prior to the special session of the General Assembly with a view to preparing common positions and platforms of the non-aligned and other developing countries.

LEAST DEVELOPED, LAND-LOCKED AND ISLAND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

105. The Conference

(a) Noted with appreciation the decision taken at UNCTAD V to launch a comprehensive and substantially expanded programme in the form of an immediate action programme (1979-1981) and a substantial new programme of action for the 1980s in favour of the least developed countries including the convening of a United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, urged the immediate implementation of these programmes and called upon all developed countries who entered reservations thereon to withdraw them;

(b) Urged the immediate and effective implementation of the measures already adopted by Non-Aligned Conferences, the United Nations and other international fora in favour of the least developed countries;

(c) Called upon the non-aligned and other developing countries, in elaborating their programme for greater collective self-reliance and economic and technical co-operation among themselves, to pay particular attention to the special difficulties of the least developed countries.

106. The Conference

(a) Stressed the need for the developed countries, international organizations and financial institutions as well as non-aligned and other developing countries in a position to do so to provide financial and technical assistance including generous contributions to the United Nations Special Fund for Land-Locked Developing Countries so as to enable them to overcome their transit and transportation problems;

(b) Calls for urgent implementation of special measures adopted in favour of land-locked developing countries by the United Nations and other international fora. Where any programme or action is to be undertaken in or in relation to any transit country, such programme or action will be undertaken with the approval and consent of that transit country;

(c) Recalled subparagraph (g) of paragraph 33 of the Economic Declaration of the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government relating to the right of land-locked developing countries to free access to and from the sea.

107. The Conference

(a) Recognized the enduring structural constraints faced by island developing countries in their development process, in particular those constraints arising from smallness, remoteness, great distances from market centres, highly limited internal markets, lack of natural resources, shortage of administrative personnel and heavy financial burdens;

(b) Urged that the specific measures of assistance in favour of island developing countries agreed upon in various General Assembly and UNCTAD resolutions, particularly UNCTAD resolution III (V) on Special Action Related to the Particular Needs and Problems of Island Developing Countries, be implemented by the international community as a matter of urgency. It stressed the need for the competent organs of the United Nations system, in particular, UNCTAD, UNIDO, and UNDP, to enhance their capacity to respond positively to the specific needs of island developing countries at the national, regional and interregional levels, and called on the international community to review the criteria for granting economic and technical assistance with a view to ensuring that the particular circumstances of island developing countries are taken into account;

(c) Also agreed that, in the context of ECDC, the special needs and problems of island developing countries be fully taken into account in the elaboration of specific programmes for collective self-reliance. It urged those developing countries which are elaborating programmes of assistance in favour of other developing countries to give particular attention to requests for assistance from island developing countries.

MOST SERIOUSLY AFFECTED COUNTRIES

108. The Heads of State or Government expressed their serious concern at the mounting economic difficulties of the countries of the Non-Aligned Movement falling in the category of the Most Seriously Affected Countries. Their difficult economic conditions have been compounded by the disorderly international economic situation over which they have had no control. Their economic progress has been slowed down by the intolerable burden cast on them by a disorderly international economic situation. The Conference therefore urges the international community to assist these countries in every possible way, particularly through urgent concrete measures to help them withstand the adverse effects of world economic crisis and enable them to sustain their development programmes. Such measures should include, inter alia, additional development assistance on grant or grant-like terms, suited to their socio-economic conditions and priorities and thus alleviate their suffering as well as provide adequate debt relief measures and accelerate the implementation of assistance projects in these countries.

COUNTRIES SUFFERING FROM DROUGHT AND OTHER DISASTERS

109. The Conference, deeply concerned by the persistence and harmful impact of national disasters on the fragile economies of certain member countries of the Movement, and especially of African countries, requests the specialized financial and economic institutions of the non-aligned countries, the developed countries, the competent United Nations institutions, and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to intensify their technical and financial aid to these countries, for example by:

- increasing the real volume of such aid;
- improving the methods and procedures used up to the present time;
- the progressive replacement of foreign experts by nationals of the countries concerned so as to reduce to a minimum the over-all costs of such aid.

Such measures are calculated to assist these countries to implement national and subregional plans for combating natural disaster and, in particular, drought, desertification, hurricanes, excess of water and all types of pests.

ASSISTANCE TO NEWLY INDEPENDENT COUNTRIES

110. The Heads of State or Government recognized and took into account the special difficulties facing the newly independent countries, especially the acute lack of infrastructure necessary for their economic development. The Heads of State or Government noted that many of these countries have attained their independence after a long liberation struggle. In that context they expressed the necessity for the members of the international community to implement the relevant resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council and to provide every possible assistance to the newly independent countries to enable them to implement their programmes of economic development.

ASSISTANCE TO THE FRONT-LINE STATES

111. The Conference expressed its concern with regard to the situation prevailing in the Front-Line States, constantly subject to attacks emanating from the minority racist régimes of southern Africa and Israel. It appealed to all States to strengthen, both nationally and internationally, all forms of assistance to the Front-Line States, particularly in the economic, financial, material and humanitarian fields, taking into account the ever-increasing influx of hundreds of thousands of refugees driven from their homes by the oppressive racist régimes.

THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

112. The Conference stressed that full participation by women in social, political, economic and cultural life was an important index of progress and development and pointed out that the goals that have been fixed, the strategies that have been outlined and the measures that have been drawn up to promote the social status of women and their role in development should be an integral part of the national development plans in each of the member and other developing countries and of the measures for the establishment of the New International Economic Order.

In this respect the recommendations of the Conference of non-aligned and other developing countries on the Role of Women in Development which was held in Baghdad in May 1979 serves as a useful tool for achieving these goals.

113. The Heads of State or Government call upon the non-aligned and other developing countries to participate effectively in the United Nations Conference on the Women's Decade and to adequately contribute to its preparations at the national, regional and interregional levels, bearing in mind the interrelationship between enhancing the role of women in social and economic development and progress in the areas of health, education and employment in the non-aligned and other developing countries.

PROMOTION OF CULTURE AND CULTURAL CO-OPERATION AMONG NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES

114. The Heads of State or Government consider development as a process which integrates indivisibly all manifestations of social creativity and implies the active participation of all sections of the population, and therefore reaffirm that man, with all his material, intellectual, spiritual, aesthetic and other aspirations, is the goal of development.

They therefore consider development to be closely linked to the simultaneous promotion, not only of the economy, education, science and technology, but also of culture. The affirmation of cultural identity, in fact, underlies the will to establish a new international economic order in which the appreciation of the values of different civilizations could contribute towards defining original models of endogenous development.

The Heads of State or Government request UNESCO to pursue its consideration of this field so as to ensure that the cultural dimension of development is duly taken into account in the work of the Preparatory Committee for the New International Development Strategy.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS DECADE

115. The Heads of State or Government, taking into consideration the difficulties and backwardness experienced in Africa in the field of transport and communications, stressed the urgent need to improve substantially the transport and communications infrastructures on the continent. They took note of the efforts made by the OAU and ECA Secretariats in the preparation of the Pledging Conference on the Transport and Communications Decade (1978-1988) scheduled for 19 November 1979 in New York for the implementation of the Decade Programme and urged the United Nations Secretary-General to take necessary measures to ensure the success of the Pledging Conference.

In this connexion, they appealed to the international community and financial institutions to take into consideration the serious problems that the continent of Africa is facing in improving its transport and communications system.

ECONOMIC AND TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION AMONG THE NON-ALIGNED AND OTHER DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

116. In view of the limited results of negotiations between developed and developing countries since the Sixth Special Session of the General Assembly, the Heads of State or Government stressed the need for the non-aligned countries to continue to take the initiatives in international economic co-operation for development; and in this regard reaffirmed that the non-aligned countries continue to play the central and catalytic role within the Group of 77 in elaborating, adopting and implementing policy decisions concerning international co-operation for development.

The Heads of State or Government stressed the need for due co-ordination in implementing the measures to be adopted under the Action Programme of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and those projected by the Group of 77 in the programme adopted in Arusha in February this year.

117. The Heads of State or Government considered it opportune for the Group of 77 at its coming meeting at the level of Ministers for Foreign Affairs to take a decision on the necessity or otherwise of setting up a technical support unit for the Group, taking into account, inter alia, the report of the Group of 21, the requirements of ongoing and coming negotiations on the establishment of the New International Economic Order and the need to strengthen the co-ordination among developing countries for this purpose.

V. ACTION PROGRAMME FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

I. INTRODUCTION

The Heads of State or Government recalled that the Action Programme for Economic Co-operation adopted at Colombo was the first effective and comprehensive programme for co-operation and exchanges among the non-aligned countries. They reviewed the implementation of the Programme during the last three years and expressed concern at the insufficient progress made in implementation, which was not commensurate either with the political will or with the potentials of their countries for mutual co-operation. They were convinced that it was essential to strengthen the Action Programme, as it represented a necessary step in the process of achieving collective self-reliance, development of the economies of non-aligned and other developing countries and an important element in the struggle to establish the New International Economic Order.

The Conference emphasized that the Programme for Mutual Economic Co-operation should be further strengthened and its implementation accelerated by adopting more dynamic measures, especially realistic and feasible schemes and proposals of vital concern to developing countries, and undertaking at the national level, as well as through joint efforts, such policy measures as would improve the quality and effectiveness of this Programme.

The Heads of State or Government were convinced of the need for finding effective means to ensure that the human, financial, organizational, technological and natural resources of all non-aligned and other developing countries were mobilized for effective mutual co-operation. In this context, they decided that some of the major projects on which negotiations had already been going on for a considerably long period of time should be rapidly brought to fruition not later than the end of 1980. These should include the Non-Aligned Solidarity Fund for Economic Development, the Project Development Facility, the Council of Developing Countries Producers and Exporters of Raw Materials Associations, the Non-Aligned Information Centre on Transnational Corporations, and short-term measures aimed at finding speedy solutions to some of the immediate problems faced by some non-aligned countries.

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The Heads of State or Government agreed that, where possible, priorities and target dates for the various proposals contained in the Action Programme should be established.

The Heads of State or Government considered that the hiatus prevailing between the Programme for Economic and Technical Co-operation and its actual implementation was in large part due to inadequate or ineffective enforcement. They, therefore, felt that it was important for the implementation of the Programme to be monitored at a high political level and in this connexion felt that the Co-ordinating Bureau at ministerial level should review the implementation of this Programme at regular intervals.

They noted with satisfaction the adoption of the Arusha Programme for Collective Self-reliance and Framework for Negotiations by the Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77, held in February 1979, as a valuable contribution to the promotion of economic co-operation among developing countries.

In this connexion, they took note of the initiative of the Group of 77 during the fifth session of UNCTAD in Manila and of its recommendation to the Meeting of Foreign Ministers of the Group of 77 to be held at the beginning of the thirty-fourth session of the United Nations General Assembly to consider the possibility of establishing an ad hoc committee on multilateral economic co-operation among developing countries within the Group of 77.

The Heads of State or Government reiterated that, in the framework for economic co-operation embodied in the Action Programme of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, other developing countries that so desired might participate and contribute to its effective implementation. In this regard, the Heads of State or Government reiterated the invitation to non-aligned and other developing countries to co-operate with the co-ordinating countries and, through consultations with them, to take measures for implementing the decisions that have been adopted.

The Conference expressed its appreciation for the initiative of the delegation of Iraq in submitting a number of proposals

on how to improve the implementation of the Action Programme and decided that the Co-ordinating Bureau should meet at expert level with the experts of the co-ordinating countries in various fields of economic and technical co-operation among the non-aligned countries of the Movement to conduct a study in depth on the reasons for not achieving sufficient progress in the implementation of previous decisions and to submit a report to the forthcoming Ministerial Conference of Non-Aligned Countries. This report should provide specific recommendations on how to tackle effectively the situation.

II. AREAS OF ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

A. RAW MATERIALS

The Conference

Recommended to the co-ordinating countries in this area that they should meet as soon as possible in order to study, analyse and plan action that will make it possible:

(a) To promote the establishment of new associations of producers-exporters of raw materials of export interest to developing countries;

(b) To strengthen support to existing associations by, inter alia, the membership in these associations of non-aligned and other developing producer-exporter countries which have not yet joined them;

(c) To underscore the need for close co-operation among producers' associations and, in this connexion, to urge governments members of such associations to initiate within them urgent measures to ensure that they adhere to the statutes of the Council of Producers' Associations approved by the plenipotentiaries of the non-aligned countries and other developing countries;

(d) To ratify their support for the Integrated Programme for Commodities and, accordingly, to invite the countries and international organizations that have not yet done so to make

voluntary contributions to the Second Window of the Common Fund;
and

(e) To give firm support to the Secretariat of UNCTAD in carrying out the study assigned to it by the Fifth Session of UNCTAD on complementary facilities for compensatory financing and, once this has been done, to hold a meeting of co-ordinating countries in order to consider the implementation of its recommendations.

B. TRADE

The Conference decided

(a) To support and strengthen the work of the trade information nucleus within the APEC/TTI Project in Georgetown and to request the national, subregional and regional organizations to co-operate with APEC/TTI by providing relevant trade-related information to enable it to provide a constant exchange of information among developing countries in order to facilitate increased trade among them;

(b) To recommend that the non-aligned and other developing countries should study, within the time-limits decided at the Arusha Conference, the document prepared by UNCTAD. It also urged that negotiations be initiated to establish a global system of trade preferences among the developing countries with the utmost urgency;

(c) To reiterate the desirability of studying the establishment among non-aligned and other developing countries of multinational marketing enterprises in the public sector;

(d) To take note of the report on the work being undertaken by APEC/TTI on trade flows among developing countries with a view to identifying the possibilities for increased trade among developing countries both in traditional and new products, as well as on patterns of trade; and

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(e) To reiterate the need for the convening of a meeting of representatives of State trading organizations and ministries 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. In this connexion the Conference recognized that the Centre on Public Enterprises in Ljubljana (Yugoslavia) could make an important contribution in this field and therefore decided that APEC/TTI should establish a close liaison with the Centre in seeking to promote co-operation in this area.

C. TRANSPORT

The Conference

Emphasized the need to adopt concrete measures to facilitate the co-ordination of agreements for improving and extending maritime, air, road and railroad transport among the non-aligned and other developing countries.

Decided also to:

(a) Urge the Member Governments of the Convention on a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences to adopt all the measures required for its early implementation and invite those Governments that have not already done so to accede to it;

(b) Reiterate the importance of establishing joint liner conferences and maritime services among the non-aligned and other developing countries;

(c) Confirm the need to create joint enterprises and other national, regional and subregional maritime, air and land transport facilities;

(d) Promote joint action aimed at achieving an increasing and fair share for the developing countries in tonnage and in world maritime trade;

(e) Urge that fair and reasonable freight rates be established so as to promote expansion of trade among the non-aligned and other developing countries;

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(f) Promote concerted action within UNCTAD, IMCO and other competent international agencies to induce them to establish and extend their advisory services to the developing countries on all aspects of transport; and

(g) Support this inclusion in the Georgetown APEC/TTI Project of the following studies, provided that it has the necessary means:

- research on transport problems and means of improving the present situation as regards the transport of products of existing producers' associations and of commodities to be produced by new producers' associations;
- a study on trade tariffs, costs and forms of transport on the products identified in the study of trade plans among developing countries; and
- a study on the aspects of transport problems relating to the industrial sectors included in the APEC/TTI Project.

D. INDUSTRIALIZATION

The Conference

Decided to urge that co-operation in this area be supported, especially in the following areas:

(a) By stepping up activities in other industrial branches such as fertilizers and sugar derivatives;

(b) By encouraging the adoption of long-term agreements on product specialization through complementary industrial agreements;

(c) By promoting the harmonization of the economic policies of the transnational corporations and greater co-ordination of industrial complementarities, taking into account economies of scale and specialization;

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(d) By continuing to work in the field of pesticides and food processing with a view to the elaboration of a detailed action-oriented programme of co-operation among developing countries. In this connexion, the Conference urged the full co-operation of all developing countries and invited the technical and financial support of appropriate international organizations in promoting co-operation in these fields; and

(e) By promoting closer co-operation in the field of transfer of technology specifically relevant to the programme of industrial complementation.

Noted with appreciation that India, in keeping with the decision of the Colombo Summit Conference, had prepared and distributed a study on the fullest use of complementaries among non-aligned and other developing countries in terms of resources, endowments and industrial and technological capabilities; and

Decided that an expert group should be set up in order to:

(a) Analyse the report with a view to identifying concrete and specific areas of complementarities and disseminate the information derived from that analysis; and

(b) Formulate concrete projects to be presented to the Ministerial Conference in 1981 for adoption and implementation.

E. MONETARY-FINANCIAL CO-OPERATION

The Conference

(a) Took note of the delay in the preparation of studies by the co-ordinating countries in the field of monetary and financial co-operation and requested that they be finalized as soon as possible;

(b) Issued an appeal to the non-aligned countries to volunteer to act as hosts for the proposed meeting of representatives of central banks and finance ministers to

determine the reasons for the delay in applying the decisions made in this field and to define the measures that should be taken to implement them;

(c) Decided to urge the adoption of measures:

- To encourage the conclusion of reciprocal credit agreements among the non-aligned and other developing countries;
- To develop the training of personnel from the developing countries in this field;
- To develop the exchange of experience in monetary and financial activities, with special emphasis on the matters discussed at the meeting of the Group of Co-operation among central banks, held in January 1978; and
- To strengthen contacts between the ministers of finance and central banks of developing countries in order to make the necessary studies of the non-aligned countries' financial and trade expansion needs.

(d) Requested the co-ordinating countries to hold their annual meeting to evaluate the status of the work assigned to the working and research group and, among other matters, to define co-operation with respect to personnel training and the exchange of experience in this field; and

(e) Underlined the great importance of the meeting of the Group of 77 at the level of ministers of finance or economic affairs to be held in Belgrade on 29 September 1979, prior to the Annual Meeting of the IBRD and IMF. It invited all non-aligned and other developing countries to participate in the meeting, which should strengthen the role of non-aligned and other developing countries in the negotiations for the fundamental reform of the international monetary system and for the promotion of international financial-co-operation.

F. SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT

The Conference

(a) Expressed its satisfaction at the offer of the Government of India to be the headquarters country for the Non-Aligned Centre for Science and Technology and urged that a Plenipotentiary Conference be held to approve the Statutes of the Centre;

(b) Requested the Co-ordinating Bureau to evaluate the findings of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development and to take action on aspects which are of benefit to the non-aligned and other developing countries;

(c) Recommended that the non-aligned and other developing countries should hold a prior meeting in order to harmonize positions at the Plenipotentiary Conference for the establishment of the Code of Conduct for the Transfer of Technology; and

(d) Suggested that the links of co-operation and exchange among national and regional centres for the transfer of technology be strengthened.

G. TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION AND CONSULTANCY SERVICES

The Conference

(a) Supported the agreements adopted at the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among developing countries, which reflected the majority of the proposals in this area from the Colombo Summit Conference, and urged the non-aligned and other developing countries to take the necessary measures to implement the recommendations contained in the Plan of Action of the Conference;

(b) Requested the United Nations bodies, especially the United Nations Development Programme, to provide effective support for the implementation of the Plan of Action adopted at the Conference; and

(c) Noted that the Group of Experts from consultancy organizations of non-aligned countries and other developing countries which met in New Delhi in July 1979 had declared that

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the Project Development Facility was a feasible and viable proposition and had stressed the urgency of establishing the proposed facility at an early date. The Conference endorsed the recommendations of the meeting to establish the Project Development Facility of the non-aligned and other developing countries and approved the constitution of a similar group of experts to elaborate and finalize the Statutes for setting up the facility, including the elaboration of its organizational and financial aspects. The Group should complete its work by mid-1980.

H. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

The Conference

(a) Expressed its concern at the lack of results in this sector and urged the co-ordinating countries to take the necessary measures to implement those elements dealt with at the Colombo Summit Conference, especially the resolution on food and agricultural production approved at that Conference;

(b) Expressed its serious concern over the critical food situation in many non-aligned and other developing countries and the inability of the international community to speedily conclude the negotiations for setting up an effective system of world food security. In the light of this development and the importance and urgency for establishing an effective system of food security, the Conference decided that the non-aligned and developing countries should expeditiously set up a food security system of their own. For this purpose, the Conference decided that the experts of the co-ordinating countries should undertake a comprehensive study, including institutional arrangements, of the possibility of establishing such a food security system. The experts should submit their report to the next meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau at the ministerial level;

(c) Requested the co-ordinating countries to take into account the findings of the World Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development and the World Food Council to the effect that the necessary measures should be taken to promote the implementation of the relevant recommendations in this sector; and

(d) Underscored the importance of agricultural produce co-operatives, including food co-operatives and co-operatives for such related fields as processing, marketing and transportation, and called on the non-aligned countries and other developing countries to provide the assistance required to develop them.

I. FISHERIES

The Conference decided

(a) To promote the agreements and recommendations adopted at the meetings of experts and of co-ordinating countries, held in Havana and in Tripoli, which approved the following actions:

- To initiate forthwith feasibility studies on the establishment of multinational fishery enterprises among non-aligned and other interested developing countries;
- To press for the continuation and strengthening of support from international organizations, especially FAO and UNDP, in the work related to this sector of co-operation and in drawing up regional, interregional or global projects that technically and economically assist the attainment of the goals set in this field;
- To urge non-aligned and other interested developing countries to communicate as soon as possible to the relevant co-ordinating country their interest in fisheries co-operation and their potential for providing assistance in this sector of co-operation, in accordance with the questionnaire approved for this purpose;
- To develop ideas for economic and scientific and technical co-operation projects in deep-sea fishing, aquaculture and the fishing industry;
- To hold annual meetings of governmental experts in one or another of the co-ordinating countries, or at FAO headquarters in Rome, in order to evaluate and adjust the strategy approved for this sector; and

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- To hold the Third Fisheries Co-operation Meeting of non-aligned and other developing countries in one of the co-ordinating countries in November 1980. The delegations attending this Meeting should be headed by representatives of the highest fisheries authority of their respective countries; and

(b) To take note of the offer of some non-aligned countries, Yugoslavia and Cuba in particular, to make available their fishery training schools to provide courses and train technicians at the primary, middle and higher levels.

J. INSURANCE

The Conference

(a) Reaffirmed that in this sector the following elements should be developed:

Training of experts;

Exchange and dissemination of information;

Feasibility of reciprocal exchange of insurance and reinsurance;

Formulation of a stronger bargaining base with reinsurance markets in developed countries;

Strengthening of regional reinsurance organizations; and

Examination of the possibility of establishing joint insurance and reinsurance arrangements among developing countries; and

(b) Reaffirmed the need for the establishment of insurance and reinsurance arrangements among non-aligned and other developing countries for the purpose of preserving foreign exchange, risk-sharing, reducing dependency on transnational corporations and strengthening bargaining capacity vis-à-vis the insurance markets of developed countries.

K. HEALTH

The Conference

(a) Taking into account the deliberations of the three meetings of the Health Ministers of non-aligned and other developing countries during the World Health Assembly, and considering the satisfactory outcome of the discussions to develop international health policies and practices, aimed at decisively tackling those countries' health problems, agreed that unified action within the framework of WHO should be continued and that ministerial meetings of this nature should be held annually. These meetings, which should be held during the annual session of the World Health Assembly, would examine the implementation of the Action Programme in the field of health and be responsible, together with the co-ordinating countries, for the preparation of the report on the implementation of this Action Programme to the next Summit Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries;

(b) Decided to apply the following priorities approved by the Third Meeting of Health Ministers, held in May 1979 in Geneva:

- To adopt as the main criterion in assigning priorities that of guaranteeing the population of our countries primary health care, in accordance with the guidelines approved at the Alma Ata Conference;
- To establish adequate organization and monitoring for providing people with comprehensive health care, in accordance with available human and material resources;
- To encourage community participation in health programmes, particularly in activities aimed at disease prevention;
- To promote the exchange of experience and advice in maternal and child health programmes;

- To promote the exchange of experience and advisory services in communicable disease control programmes;
To define the need for professionals, technicians and skilled workers in the field of health;
to promote their training and advancement by establishing multilateral co-operation programmes;
- Gradually to subordinate the production, marketing and distribution of medicines to the needs of each country's health system;
- To establish and incorporate nutrition programmes in the health plans of the countries, promoting the exchange of experiences among them;
- To organize and improve statistical information in the health services, on the basis of existing sources, so that it provides the data required for planning, monitoring and evaluating activities; and
- To draw up the appropriate strategies for preservation of the environment;

(c) Decided that, with the aim of contributing to the prompt and efficient implementation of priority aspects in this area of the Action Programme, it is necessary:

- To promote co-operation projects among the developing countries, encouraging programmes of co-operation with respect to priority aspects, and to give them preference in the assignment of the available human, material and financial resources; and
- To promote projects of regional, interregional and global co-operation with international organizations, through the international agencies of the United Nations system and other organizations concerned with health;

(d) Requested the international organizations of the United Nations system and other international organizations concerned with health:

- To pay special attention to co-operation projects submitted by developing countries, whether national, inter-country, regional, interregional or global; and
- To make the existing machinery for facilitating co-operation by the World Health Organization and its regions with the developing countries more widely known. The World Health Organization should co-ordinate through its information system material relating to the possibilities of co-operation of certain developing countries and the needs of others, so as to facilitate co-operation among them; and

(e). Invited the non-aligned and other developing countries to promote practical global and bilateral co-operation activities in the field of health, in close collaboration with the national liberation movements, in those countries that are struggling against oppressive racist regimes and against the last remaining hotbeds of colonialism. Invited also those countries to promote such activities within international agencies concerned with health.

L. EMPLOYMENT AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

The Conference

(a) Approved and decided to give impetus to the Action Plan adopted by the Ministers of Labour of the non-aligned countries and other developing countries who met at Tunis in April 1978. The Conference stressed in particular the need:

- To undertake specific activities with a view to supporting the implementation, at the national and international levels, of the Declaration of Principles and the Action Programme adopted for the World Tripartite Conference on Employment, Income Distribution, Social Progress and the International Division of Labour, of the resolution adopted at the Sixty-fifth International Labour Conference relating to the form to be taken by the World Employment Conference, and of the relevant decisions of the Fifth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Colombo;

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- To develop co-operation between the non-aligned countries and other developing countries in vocational training and improvement of workers' qualifications through research, seminars and other forms of exchange;
- To develop vocational guidance services so as to harmonize the interests of job seekers with the needs of the national economies of our countries;
- To promote within the framework of the International Labour Organization the requisite co-ordination between the non-aligned and other developing countries in order to harmonize positions on the various problems taken up in the ILO and secure greater and more effective support by that United Nations agency for the Movement's Action Plan in the area of employment and human resources development; and
- To maintain periodic exchanges between the non-aligned and other developing countries in this area at the level of Ministers of Labour and experts, in order to achieve the objectives set forth in the Action Plan adopted for this area;

(b) Took note of the resolutions and recommendations adopted in this area by the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation Among Developing Countries (held in Buenos Aires in 1978);

(c) Supported and decided to give impetus to the recommendations of the Foreign Ministers, adopted at the Ministerial Conference held at Belgrade in July 1978, on the drafting of a plan for co-operation in education and culture that will take into account the serious problems that most of the non-aligned and other developing countries face in terms of general education and the need to disseminate information about our cultures and make them better known; and

(d) Ratified the recommendation of the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Belgrade in July 1978, that conferences of Ministers of Labour should be held periodically with a view to expanding and constantly controlling co-operation in the field of human resources and employment.

M. TOURISM

The Conference

(a) Urged the co-ordinating and other non-aligned countries to take concrete measures to achieve the following objectives:

- Promote the exchange of information, experience, experts and other services to help develop the potentialities of the non-aligned and other developing countries in this area;
- Foster exchanges in technical and professional training and assistance that will help improve the capacity for tourism and tourist services in the non-aligned and other developing countries;
- Organize activities that will lead to greater awareness of the natural resources, culture, arts, crafts and history of the non-aligned countries;
- Foster the development of machinery for the promotion and exchange of tourist, sports and recreation, arts and crafts groups among the non-aligned and other developing countries; and
- Stimulate co-ordination among the non-aligned and other developing countries in international meetings, especially within the framework of the World Tourism Organization;

(b) Convened a meeting of experts to study the plan of action for this area and begin its work; and

(c) Reaffirmed the importance of this sector as an instrument of understanding among peoples and as one more factor that contributes to the economic and social development of the non-aligned and other developing countries.

N. TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS AND FOREIGN PRIVATE INVESTMENT

The Conference

(a) Reiterated the importance of establishing the Non-Aligned Countries' Information Centre on Transnational Corporations and welcomed the agreement reached by the non-aligned countries in May of this year, in New York, to authorize the Government of Cuba to begin the preliminary work of the Information Centre on Transnational Corporations;

(b) Urged all interested non-aligned countries to ratify or sign the Statutes, which have already been accepted by the required number of countries; and

(c) Requested the Republic of Cuba, as headquarters for the Information Centre, to convene a conference to constitute the organs of the Centre as soon as the necessary requirements are met.

O. SPORTS

The Conference

Supported and decided to encourage implementation of the objectives of the Manifesto and Plan of Action for co-operation in and development of physical education and sports among the non-aligned countries signed in Algiers in 1978, which are as follows:

- To encourage countries to give priority, within their respective means, to the development of national physical education and sports plans that are closely related to existing education, health and recreation plans;
- To stimulate exchanges and various forms of bilateral and multilateral co-operation and assistance among the non-aligned countries in the field of sports;

- To participate actively in the events of the international sports calendar and the activities of specialized governmental and nongovernmental organizations, intensifying the struggle to democratize the decision-making structure and eliminate all forms of racial, political and religious discrimination, especially apartheid and Zionism;
- To give priority, in training, to advanced training and retraining of cadres through seminars, courses and short- long-term scholarships;
- To organize the exchange of experts and forms of co-operation among countries of different geographical areas by taking advantage of the resources of those areas and the opportunities offered by international organizations;
- To hold international meetings for the purpose of evaluating, on a yearly basis, the degree of implementation of the Plan of Action in this field and the status of the ongoing struggle for democratization and against apartheid;
- To promote the broadest possible sports exchange among the non-aligned countries by organizing special competitions and/or extending invitations to national and international events sponsored by members of the Movement; and
- To continue to strengthen the work of the non-aligned countries in the UNESCO Intergovernmental Committee for Physical Education and Sports by ensuring that they are adequately represented and positions are co-ordinated in that forum, as reaffirmed at the Ministerial Meeting of the Bureau held in Colombo in June 1979.

P. RESEARCH AND INFORMATION SYSTEM

The Conference

(a) Reaffirmed the agreements reached at the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau held in New Delhi in April 1977, under which the Co-ordinating Bureau, at its Ministerial Meetings, will select the matters of special interest on which the institutions designated to participate in the System will conduct studies, and the Bureau will then evaluate the results of those studies;

(b) Reaffirmed the agreements adopted at the First Meeting of the Research and Information System held in Belgrade in January 1979, in particular the preparation of analysis and information documents on the following subjects:

- The International Development Strategy for the Third Development Decade and an evaluation of the Second Development Decade; and
- Important aspects of the New International Economic Order that might help the developing countries in their preparation for the 1980 Special Session of the General Assembly on this topic; and

(c) Accepted India's offer to explore the possibility of hosting the next meeting of the System early in 1980.

Q. THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

The Conference

(a) Expressed its deep appreciation to the Government of Iraq for hosting the conference of non-aligned and other developing countries on the Role of Women in Development which was held in Baghdad on 6-13 May 1979 and, after reviewing the report of the Conference, approved the concrete proposals and decisions made by the Conference;

(b) Endorsed the report as a sound basis for future co-operation among non-aligned and other developing countries to further the role of women in development, and decided that the concrete proposals made by the Conference should serve as an essential input for the forthcoming United Nations Conference on Women to be held in Copenhagen in 1980; and

(c) Decided to promote the plan of action in this area approved at the Conference on the Role of Women in Development held in Baghdad in May 1979, in particular the following:

- To foster implementation of the provisions adopted by the United Nations on discrimination against women, especially the decisions of the United Nations Conference held in Mexico in 1975;
- To encourage States to stipulate full equality between men and women, in terms of rights and duties, in their fundamental laws and constitutions;
- To hold seminars to discuss problems that affect the limited participation of women in the development processes of their respective countries; and
- To promote the exchange of experience among the non-aligned countries and other developing countries concerning the main problems that affect women with a view to resolving those problems.

R. PEACEFUL USE OF NUCLEAR ENERGY

The Conference

Noted with satisfaction the work done by the Group of Non-Aligned Co-ordinating Countries on peaceful uses of nuclear energy at their First Preparatory Meeting held in Belgrade in December 1978, and stressed the importance of implementing the decisions taken at that Meeting. The main decisions were as follows:

(a) The non-aligned countries should have a co-ordinated approach in the IAEA which will strengthen the role of the Group of 77 in the Association; and

(b) The necessity to convene an international conference on the use of nuclear energy for economic and social development;

Recommended that all non-aligned countries support the holding of an international conference on peaceful uses of nuclear energy for economic and social development in accordance with General Assembly resolution 32/50, adopted by consensus, and inform the Secretary-General of the United Nations of their support;

Expressed concern at the obstacles imposed by the developed countries on the transfer of technology relating to the peaceful uses of atomic energy by setting terms and conditions incompatible with the national sovereignty of recipient countries and with the criteria of sound financial administration; and

Emphasized the necessity, taking into account all these circumstances, for developing countries to strengthen their co-operation in this field, and decided that the group of co-ordinators on nuclear energy should make concrete proposals on the framework and content of such co-operation.

S. TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The Conference

(a) Took note of the recommendations of the meeting of Telecommunications Administrators of non-aligned countries held in Yaoundé from 7 to 10 May 1979 and endorsed them and

(b) Welcomed in particular the constitution of an ad hoc group of experts to examine in full all the documents in order to evolve a joint stand to be taken by the non-aligned countries at the World Administrative Radio Conference to be held in Geneva in October 1979.

The Conference,

Taking note with satisfaction of the reports on measures to be taken to promote co-operation among non-aligned and other developing countries in the field of telecommunications submitted by the co-ordinators to the meetings of the Co-ordinating Bureau at New Delhi (1976), Havana (1978) and Colombo (1979), and

Taking into account the discussions of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau at Colombo,

1. Adopted the programme of action for co-operation among non-aligned countries in postal services and telecommunications submitted to the Co-ordinating Bureau at Colombo;
2. Decided to create a centre for the implementation of this programme; and
3. Requested Cameroon, in conjunction with Burundi and the Central African Empire, to convene a meeting of plenipotentiaries to consider and adopt the draft statutes to be submitted to it.

T. PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

The Conference

(a) Noted with satisfaction the successful activities of the International Centre for Public Enterprises in Ljubljana, Yugoslavia. Assessing its work as a concrete and significant contribution to the promotion of co-operation among non-aligned and other developing countries in the implementation of the principle of collective self-reliance, the Conference expressed the hope that, with the active support and participation of non-aligned and other developing countries, the Centre would continue to pursue its very useful activities and

(b) Called upon all non-aligned and other developing countries which have not yet done so to accede to the Centre and, by their active contribution, to make possible its even more successful functioning.

U. SOLIDARITY FUND FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Conference

(a) Reiterated its appeal to those non-aligned countries that had not already done so to ratify or accede to the statute of the Solidarity Fund for Economic and Social Development of Non-Aligned Countries as soon as possible, because of its great economic and political importance for the better functioning and execution of the programme of economic co-operation of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries; and

(b) Requested the Government of Kuwait, as the depositary country of the Agreement, to convene a meeting of plenipotentiaries before December 1979 to review and modify the present Statute, so that the Fund may become operational as soon as possible.

V. REPORT OF THE CONSULTATIVE GROUP, GEORGETOWN

The Heads of State or Government took note of the report of the Meeting of the Consultative Group on Mutual Assistance and Solidarity among non-aligned and other developing countries in the Context of the Principle of Collective Self-Reliance held in Georgetown on 21-23 August 1979.

III. CO-ORDINATION OF THE ACTION PROGRAMME

The Heads of State or Government confirmed that the co-ordinating countries should inform the Co-ordinating Bureau and all the other non-aligned countries of the progress made in their respective areas of co-operation. The implementation of the Action Programme for Economic Co-operation will be considered annually in a meeting of the co-ordinating countries. The report of this meeting will be examined by the Foreign Ministers' Conference, which will indicate such guidelines as may be appropriate, bearing in mind the recommendations that the Co-ordinating Bureau makes in this regard.

The Heads of State or Government, bearing in mind the need to avoid duplication and to carry forward positive initiatives for the promotion of economic co-operation among the developing countries, emphasized that the implementation of the measures

that are adopted in virtue of the Action Programme of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and those of other developing countries should be duly co-ordinated.

The Conference took note of the reports presented by the co-ordinating countries of the Action Programme on International Co-operation for Development; Health; Research and Information System; Public Enterprises; Solidarity Fund for Economic and Social Development of Non-Aligned Countries; Peaceful Use of Nuclear Energy; Financial and Monetary Co-operation; Transnational Corporations; Fisheries; Employment and Human Resources Development; and Trade, Transport and Industry.

After considering the work done by the co-ordinating countries of the Action Programme, the Heads of State or Government of the non-aligned countries decided to extend the mandate of the Co-ordinators who were confirmed at the Fifth Summit Conference and to confirm the membership of those countries that requested it between the Fifth and Sixth Summit Conferences, in accordance with what was agreed to at the Colombo Summit Conference.

The list of co-ordinators in the various areas is as follows:

AREAS OF CO-OPERATION	CO-ORDINATING COUNTRIES
Raw materials	Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Cuba, Guinea, Indonesia, Iraq, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Peru and Senegal.
Trade, transport and industry	Afghanistan, Cuba, Guyana, Iraq, Mozambique and Pakistan.
Financial and monetary co-operation	Cuba, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Peru, Sri Lanka and Yugoslavia.
Scientific and technological development	Algeria, India, Pakistan, Peru, Somalia and Yugoslavia.

Technical co-operation and consultancy services	India, Iraq, Nigeria, Pakistan and Panama.
Food and agriculture	Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Guinea, India, Iraq, Korea, Morocco, Mozambique, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tanzania and Yugoslavia.
Fisheries	Angola, Cuba, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malta, Morocco, Mozambique, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia.
Insurance	
Health	Afghanistan, Central African Empire, Cuba, Mozambique and Yugoslavia.
Employment and human resources development	Bangladesh, Cuba, Panama, Sri Lanka and Tunisia.
Tourism	Cameroon, Cuba, Cyprus, Jamaica, Morocco, Tunisia and the Yemen Arab Republic.
Transnational corporations and foreign private investment	Algeria, Cuba, Nicaragua and Nigeria.
Sports	Algeria and Cuba.
Research and information system	India, Mozambique, Peru, Sri Lanka, Tunisia and Yugoslavia.
Women's role in development	Angola, Cameroon, Central African Empire, Cuba, Guinea, India, Iraq, Jamaica, Korea, Liberia, Mozambique, Nicaragua and Yugoslavia.

Nuclear energy for peaceful
purposes

Algeria, Argentina, Central
African Empire, Cuba, Egypt,
Ethiopia, Gabon, Indonesia,
Iraq, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya,
Morocco, Niger, Nigeria,
Pakistan, Tunisia and
Yugoslavia.

Telecommunications

Burundi, Cameroon, Central
African Empire and Mozambique.

International cooperation
for development

Egypt, Nigeria and Panama.

VI. POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC RESOLUTIONS

A. Political Resolutions

RESOLUTION NO. 1 ON THE AGGRESSION AGAINST MOZAMBIQUE

The Sixth Conference of Heads of States or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in Havana, Cuba, from 3 to 9 September 1979,

Seriously concerned by the attacks made by the Smith-Muzorewa regime against the People's Republic of Mozambique on 5, 6 and 7 September 1979 in the region of the valley of the Limpopo River with the participation of Mirage fighter bomber planes and troops brought in by helicopter,

Deeply angered by the killings of Mozambican men, women and children and Zimbabwean refugees in Mozambican territory,

Convinced that these actions constitute open defiance of this Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries,

Awared that these attacks occur at a time when the OAU and the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries are reaffirming their unconditional support for the Patriotic Front as the sole legitimate representative of the people of Zimbabwe, and

Convinced that these attacks are a direct consequence of the internationalist positions of the People's Republic of Mozambique and of its firm support for the patriots of Zimbabwe, in accordance with the principles of this Movement of Non-Aligned Countries,

1. Declares that solidary support for the People's Republic of Mozambique and the people of Zimbabwe for their freedom and independence will continue to be a priority matter for the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries;

2. Reaffirms that any attack by the illegal regime of Rhodesia on the independent African States constitutes an act of aggression against all the non-aligned countries and against the international community as a whole;

3. Denounces the aggressive policy of the Smith-Muzorewa regime and calls on all the States and organizations to intensify their rejection of the Rhodesian regime and of the countries that support, arm or recognize it;

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4. Condemns the regime of Rhodesia for its criminal attacks on the People's Republics of Mozambique and the Zimbabwean refugee camps established in its territory and on other front-line States; and

5. Energetically condemns the constant political, economic, military and other collaboration given the Rhodesian racist regime by several Western Powers and by other countries, especially South Africa and Israel.

RESOLUTION NO. 2 ON THE QUESTION OF PALESTINE

The Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in Havana, Cuba, from 3 to 9 September 1979,

Recalling the relevant decisions and resolutions of the non-aligned conferences on the question of Palestine,

Reaffirming its recognition of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including:

(a) The right of Palestinians to return to their homes and property from which they were expelled,

(b) The right of self-determination without external interference and

(c) The right to establish an independent sovereign State in Palestine.

Affirming that the Palestinian people, represented by the Palestine Liberation Organization, has the final right and say regarding any solution of the Palestinian problem,

Reaffirming also that the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, should be invited, on an equal footing with other parties, to participate in all efforts, deliberations and conferences on the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East,

Recognizing that the question of Palestine is the core of the Arab-Zionist conflict in the Middle East,

Recognizing also the necessity to achieve a just peace in the Middle East through a comprehensive settlement,

Reaffirming that a just peace in the Middle East cannot be established without the achievement, inter alia, of a just solution of the problem of Palestine on the basis of the attainment of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and with the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people,

Taking full cognizance of the fact that the Palestinian people in its entirety, under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, has rejected the Agreements and the Treaty and has announced its determination to oppose and foil them by all possible means,

Expressing deep concern that Israel has intensified and escalated its persistent policy of aggression, expansion, annexation and establishment of settlements thereon and repression and oppression against the Palestinian people and territory,

Noting with grave concern that the Security Council has so far failed to consider and take action on the recommendations of the General Assembly to enable the Palestinian people to exercise its inalienable rights (33/28),

Recalling its reaffirmation of the United Nations General Assembly resolution 3379 (XXX), dated 10 November 1975, which determines that Zionism is a form of racism and racial discrimination,

Denouncing the decision of the Government of the United States of America to use the veto on any draft resolution relating to the rights of the Palestinian people to return, national independence, self-determination and statehood,

Noting that the racist regimes in South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and Israel have consolidated and intensified their relations in all fields, and

Noting also identity of cause and the struggle of the national liberation movements in southern Africa and Palestine,

Decides:

1. To reaffirm all the decisions and resolutions of the conferences of non-aligned countries on the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East;

2. To condemn Israel for its continuous and persistent policy of aggression, expansion, annexation and establishment of settlements, oppression and repression against the Palestinian people and land;

3. To condemn Zionism as an ideology and a practice and movement acting against national liberation movements and to request all members of the Non-Aligned Movement to endeavour to establish a permanent United Nations committee against Zionism as an organ of the United United Nations, with the task of uncovering the crimes and conspiracies of Zionism against humanity and national liberation movements;

4. To declare that all measures taken by Israel in the occupied Palestinian territory, including Jerusalem, are null and void;

5. To reaffirm its full support of the struggle of the Palestinian people, under the leadership of its sole legitimate representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization, to attain fully its inalienable national rights, by all means, including armed struggle;

6. To condemn energetically all the partial agreements and separate treaties which constitute a flagrant violation of the rights of the Arab nation and of the Palestinian people, the principles of the Charters of the OAU and the United Nations and the resolutions adopted in different international forums on the question of Palestine, which impede the aspirations of the Palestinian people to return to their homeland, to achieve self-determination and to exercise full sovereignty over their territories;

7. Bearing in mind that the Camp David Agreements and the Egypt-Israel Treaty of 26 March 1979 constitute a partial agreement and a separate treaty that mean total abandonment of the cause of the Arab countries and an act of complicity with the sustained occupation of the Arab territories and violate the inalienable rights of the people of Palestine, to condemn the Camp David Agreements and the Treaty between Egypt and Israel;

8. Within this context, the Heads of State or Government having considered the proposal that the Government of Egypt be suspended as a member of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries for having violated its principles and resolutions, to entrust the Co-ordinating Bureau, acting as an ad hoc committee, with the examination of the damage caused to the Arab countries, particularly the Palestinian Arab people, by the conduct of the Egyptian Government in signing the Camp David Agreements and the Egyptian-Israeli Separate Peace Treaty. The ad hoc committee will report on this matter to the Ministerial Conference to be held in New Delhi, which will take a decision regarding the status of Egypt in the Movement;

9. To call upon the Security Council to consider and take action on the recommendations of the General Assembly to enable the Palestinian people to exercise its inalienable rights;

10. To request members of the Non-Aligned Movement sitting in the Security Council to sponsor and support draft resolutions on the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people;

11. To call for the convening of an emergency special session on the basis of resolution 377 (V), in case the Security Council fails to exercise its primary responsibility as a result of lack of unanimity of the permanent members. The Conference authorizes the Co-ordinating Bureau sitting in New York, in consultation with the United Nations Special Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People to call for such an emergency special session at the appropriate time;

12. To condemn the racist regimes in southern Africa and Israel and their growing and intensified relations in all fields; and

13. To commend and fully support, by all available means, the co-operation and solidarity among the national liberation movements in Namibia, Palestine, South Africa and Zimbabwe.

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RESOLUTION NO. 3 ON THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

The Sixth Summit Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in Havana, Cuba, 3 to 9 September 1979,

Considering the principles and purposes of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, as well as the principles and purposes of the United Nations,

Bearing in mind the resolutions adopted by the summit conferences of heads of state or government of non-aligned countries with regard to the situation in the Middle East,

Emphasizing that the shared destiny which binds the non-aligned countries commits them to support the objectives of the common struggle for peace, justice and progress against colonialism, racial discrimination, foreign occupation, Zionism and racism,

Deeply disturbed by the growing deterioration in the situation in the Middle East, which constitutes a major threat that may lead to a new war as a result of Israel's pursuit of its aggressive policy and its refusal to implement the United Nations resolutions concerning withdrawal from the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and the recovery by the Palestinian people of their inalienable national rights,

Denouncing all attempts to impose accomplished facts, as well as the policy of expansion, establishment of settlements, occupation, domination, oppression and terror, on which the Zionist policy in Palestine and the Middle East is based,

Deeply disturbed by recent developments in the region with regard to the situation in the Middle East and the Palestinian problem,

Considering that the non-aligned countries' support for the efforts of the Arab countries to liberate their occupied territories and for the endeavours of the Palestinian people to recover their inalienable national rights constitutes a

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responsibility and duty inherent in the principles and purposes of non-alignment and that such support should be expressed in an active and effective manner,

Convinced that the time has come to take the coercive steps provided for in Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations and to apply them against Israel, which is persisting in its violation of the principles of the Charter, is refusing to implement the decisions adopted by the United Nations and is continuing its aggression against the Arab countries and the Palestinian people, and

Convinced of the need for the non-aligned countries to take practical and effective measures to deal with the Zionist enemy, which is stubbornly continuing its aggression and unlawful activity,

1. Reaffirms that there can be no solution to the Middle East and Palestinian problems without the integral and simultaneous application of the following basic principles, in consideration of the fact that:

(a) The Palestinian question is the crux of the Middle East problem and the essential cause of the Arab-Israeli conflict;

(b) The Palestinian problem and the Middle East question constitute an indivisible whole in the efforts to find a solution which could in no way be partial or concern only certain parties to the conflict to the exclusion of the others or be limited to certain aspects of the conflict. Similarly, no partial peace can be instituted, since peace has to be just and must embrace all the parties concerned and eliminate the causes of the conflict;

(c) The establishment of a just peace in the region can be achieved only on the basis of Israel's complete and unconditional withdrawal from all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and the recovery by the Palestinian people of all their inalienable national rights, including the right to return to their homeland, to self-determination and to the establishment of an independent State in Palestine;

(d) The Arab city of Jerusalem forms part of the occupied Palestinian territory. It must be fully and unconditionally evacuated by Israel and restored to Arab sovereignty;

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(e) The Palestine Liberation Organization is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. It alone has the right to represent that people and to participate as a full and sovereign member in all international conferences, activities and forums dealing with the Palestinian problem and the Arab-Zionist conflict with a view to the recovery by the Palestinian people of their inalienable national rights. There can be no general, just and acceptable solution to the problem unless the PLO participates as a sovereign party, on a footing of full equality with the other interested parties, in drawing it up;

(f) All measures and actions by Israel in the Palestinian and Arab territories since their occupation, such as construction work; modification; and changes designed to alter the political, cultural, religious, natural, geographical, social and demographic characteristics thereof, are illegal and invalid; and

(g) The establishment of all existing or future settlements in the Palestinian and Arab territories occupied by Israel is unlawful, null and void and constitutes an obstacle to peace. Accordingly, such settlements must be removed immediately, in conformity with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and in particular with Security Council resolution 452 (1979):

2. Affirms that no solution which is not based on these basic principles can lead to a just peace but will give added force to the explosive factors in the region, open the way for the United States policy of eliminating the Palestinian cause, assisting Israel to achieve its political, expansionist, colonialist and racist aims and encouraging bilateral and partial solutions, disregarding the crux of the problem;

3. Affirms that any violation of the resolutions of the conferences of the non-aligned countries concerning the Middle East problem and the Palestinian cause leads to a weakening of the struggle for the liberation of the occupied Arab territories and the realization of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people and jeopardizes the struggle of the Non-Aligned Movement against colonialism, occupation, racism and Zionism and considers that any such violations run counter to the non-aligned countries' determination to put an end to the Israeli occupation of Palestinian and Arab territories and assist the Palestinian people in realizing their inalienable national rights;

4. Condemns energetically all the partial agreements and separate treaties which constitute a flagrant violation of the rights of the Arab nation and of the Palestinian people, the principles of the Charters of the OAU and the United Nations and the resolutions adopted in different international forums on the question of Palestine and which impede the aspirations of the Palestinian people to return to their homeland, to self-determination and to exercise full sovereignty over their territories;

5. Bearing in mind that the Camp David Agreements and the Egypt-Israel Treaty of 26 March 1979 constitute a partial agreement and a separate treaty that mean total abandonment of the cause of the Arab countries and an act of complicity with the continued occupation of the Arab territories and violate the inalienable rights of the people of Palestine, condemns the Camp David Agreements and the Treaty between Egypt and Israel;

6. Within this context, considering the proposal that the Government of Egypt be suspended as a member of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries for having violated its principles and resolutions, decides to entrust the Co-ordinating Bureau, acting as an ad hoc committee, with the examination of the damage caused to the Arab countries, particularly the Palestinian Arab people, by the conduct of the Egyptian Government in signing the Camp David Agreements and the Egyptian-Israeli Separate Peace Treaty. The ad hoc committee will report on this matter to the Ministerial Conference to be held in New Delhi, which will take a decision regarding the status of Egypt in the Movement;

7. Invites the States and peoples of the world to take a firm stand in the face of Israel's intransigence, persistence in pursuing a policy of aggression and expansion and steady refusal to implement the United Nations resolutions concerning the Palestinian cause and the Middle East;

8. Stresses the fact that the persistently hostile attitude maintained by the United States of America as regards the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people and to the question of total withdrawal from all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories is inconsistent with the resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly concerning the Palestinian cause and is an obstacle to the establishment of a just peace in the region and condemns the policy which the United States is attempting to impose in the region to the detriment of the liberation of all the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and the realization of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people;

9. Invites all the States and peoples of the world to refrain from providing Israel with any military, human, material or moral support which would encourage it to continue its occupation of Palestinian and Arab territories and proclaims that if those States persist in supporting Israel, the non-aligned countries would be forced to take steps in this regard;

10. Denounces the attitude of the States which provide aid and arms to Israel, believing that the true purpose of supplying Israel with enormous quantities of arms which spread death and destruction is to strengthen Israel as a base for colonialism and racism in the Third World in general and in Africa and Asia in particular;

11. Condemns the collusion between Israel and South Africa and their identical aggressive and racist policy and also condemns their co-operation in all areas in view of the threat which it entails to the security and independence of the African and Arab countries;

12. Strongly condemns Israel for continuing to carry out its policy and practices in occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, particularly the annexation of certain parts of those territories such as Jerusalem and other areas, the establishment of Israeli settlements and the installation therein of foreigners, the destruction of homes, expropriation, expulsion, deportation, uprooting, forced exile, mass arrests and the torture of the Arab peoples, whose right of return is contested, and also strongly denounces the destruction of national monuments and cultural relics; the obstruction of freedoms, beliefs and the performance of religious rites; the denial of individual rights; and the illegal exploitation of the natural wealth and resources of the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and of their populations;

13. Condemns Israel for its rejection of Security Council resolution 446 (1979) concerning the establishment of settlements in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including the city of Jerusalem. Similarly, it condemns Israel's refusal to receive the commission consisting of three Security Council members to examine the situation relating to those settlements;

14. Declares that the Israeli policy and those Israeli practices are a serious violation of the Charter of the United Nations, and specifically of the principle of sovereignty and territorial integrity and the rules of international law, United Nations resolutions, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Fourth Geneva Convention relative to the protection of civilian persons in time of war. That policy and those practices are also a primary obstacle to bringing about a just peace in the Middle East;

15. Reaffirms that all the measures adopted by Israel to transform political, human, geographical, social, and cultural and religious characteristics in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories are invalid and illegal and demands that Israel annul them forthwith and cease to implement them. It invites the countries of the world to abstain from any act which Israel could exploit or use as a pretext in applying its policy;

16. Considers that Israel bears the responsibility for all the actions designed to transform, exploit, destroy or expropriate land in the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories;

17. Affirms the right of the Arab States and peoples whose territories are under Israeli occupation to exercise permanent, total and effective sovereignty over their natural and other resources and over the control of their economic assets and activities and likewise affirms their right to recover those resources and to obtain full indemnification for the exploitation and exhaustion of those resources and for the damage suffered;

18. Reaffirms the necessity of breaking off relations of all kinds with Israel - diplomatic, consular, cultural, sports, tourist, communications and the rest - and of doing so at all official and non-official levels and invites non-aligned countries which have not yet done so to take action accordingly;

19. Invites all the non-aligned countries to join in the Arab boycott against Israel and to co-ordinate their efforts in that direction with those of the rest of the Third World countries with a view to the application of that boycott against all racist regimes, and especially those in Palestine and South Africa;

20. Affirms the right of the Arab countries and the PLO to wage the struggle in all its forms, military and political, and to use all means at their disposal to achieve the liberation of their occupied territories and the realization of the Palestinian people's inalienable national rights and take all steps to oppose all compromise solutions which ignore those rights;

21. Affirms 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 recovery of their inalienable national rights is a responsibility and duty inherent in the principles of the Movement and in its objectives. It likewise affirms that that support should be expressed in an active and effective manner by the non-aligned countries in their entirety;

22. Proclaims its support for the territorial integrity of Lebanon, for the unity of its people and for its independence and sovereignty and vigorously condemns Israel for its continued aggression in Lebanon and its refusal to withdraw from certain positions which it continues to occupy. It also condemns its attempts to legitimize its occupation in southern Lebanon through the medium of its agents, with the aim of impairing the territorial integrity of Lebanon and the unity of its people, calls on all member States of the Non-Aligned Movement to support the Lebanese position in the United Nations and in all international organizations and invites the Security Council to carry into effect the resolutions it has adopted on the question of Lebanon, specifically resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978) and 450 (1979), and to apply against Israel the measures set forth in Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations in order to dissuade it from continuing its aggression against Lebanon and to halt the worsening of the situation in the region;

23. Expresses its deep concern at the statements made by certain imperialist and colonial circles which had threatened recourse to the use of force against the oil-producing countries, and especially the Arab countries. It condemns those statements, which it regards as a factor generating disquiet and disturbance in international relations;

24. Invites the non-aligned countries to act in a more effective manner in the broader international context at the United Nations and its agencies and at the various international organizations and international conferences, so as to intensify the pressure on Israel, threatening it if necessary with deprivation of its membership in those bodies;

25. Invites the non-aligned countries to take action, leading to the convening of an extraordinary or special session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to the study of the Palestinian problem, with a view to the adoption of measures guaranteeing the achievement of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people and the withdrawal of Israel from the occupied Palestinian and Arab territories;

26. Invites the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the non-aligned countries to express at the thirty-fourth session of the United Nations General Assembly, in line with the provisions of the present resolution, the Conference's standpoint on the Middle East problem and the Palestinian issue; and

27. Decides to include the item "Middle East Situation" in the agendas of the conferences of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the non-aligned countries and of the meetings of the Co-ordinating Bureau.

RESOLUTION NO. 4 ON JERUSALEM

The Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in Havana, Cuba, from 3 to 9 September 1979,

Recalling all the resolutions of the Security Council, the General Assembly, the OAU, the Organization of the Islamic Conference and the Conference of Non-Aligned Countries relating to Jerusalem;

Considering that international conferences are in principle opposed to the transfer of the capital of the Zionist entity to Jerusalem,

Considering that the Palestinian cause, including Jerusalem, is the crux of the Middle East problem,

Considering that Israel is persisting in its policy of aggression, expansionism, annexation, Zionist colonization and deformation of the cultural characteristics of Jerusalem; and

Considering that Israel has broadened and increased the measures taken to Judaize Jerusalem and to eliminate its Arab character,

1. Reaffirms the need to liberate Jerusalem and to preserve its historical character and appearance. It also reaffirms that the city of Jerusalem is an integral part of the occupied Arab territories;

2. Denounces the measures of annexation, continued Judaization and forceful spoliation of property in Jerusalem and insists on the need to liberate that city from Zionist colonialism and to restore it to Arab sovereignty;

3. Demands that Israel should be compelled to comply with the General Assembly and Security Council resolutions concerning Jerusalem and declares null and void all the illegal measures taken by Israel in that city and demands their abrogation; and

4. Rejects and denounces any attempt by any State to recognize Jerusalem as the capital of the racist entity of Israel and declares that no party has the right to adopt a unilateral position or measure with regard to that city.

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RESOLUTION NO. 5 ON THE COMORIAN ISLAND OF MAYOTTE

The Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in Havana, Cuba, from 3 to 9 September 1979,

Reaffirming that the island of Mayotte is an integral part of the Comoros,

Recalling the resolution adopted at the Fifth Summit Conference at Colombo (Sri Lanka) from 16 to 19 August 1976,

Having noted the steps taken by the Government of the Federal and Islamic Republic of the Comoros to create a favourable climate for dialogue and for opening negotiations between the parties concerned in this question,

1. Reaffirms its solidarity with the Comorian people in their determination to defend their political unity and their country's national sovereignty and territorial integrity;

2. Welcomes the decision taken by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its sixteenth regular session at Monrovia (Liberia) from 6 to 15 July 1979 to invite the Government of the Federal and Islamic Republic of the Comoros, in co-operation with the Organization of African Unity Committee of Seven, to speed up the negotiation process with a view to reaching a settlement of the problem of the Comorian island of Mayotte;

3. Calls upon the Government of France to comply with the resolutions of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity on the island of Mayotte.

RESOLUTION NO. 6 ON THE WORLD ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCE
ON RADIO COMMUNICATIONS

The Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in Havana, Cuba, from 3 to 9 September 1979,

Taking into account the recommendations of the Foreign Ministers Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries (Belgrade, July 1978), the resolutions of the Committee for Co-operation of the Non-Aligned Broadcasting Organizations (Algiers, June 1979), and the Non-Aligned Co-ordinating Meeting on Telecommunications (Yaoundé, May 1979),

Emphasizing the fact that the conferences on radio communications held so far were unable to settle the problems raised by the non-aligned and other developing countries concerning the use of the spectrum of radio electric frequencies and the geostationary satellite orbit, precious but limited resource of the whole of mankind,

Considering that the World Administrative Radio Conference to be held this year (Geneva, 1979), which will deal with all telecommunication services and bring decisions of paramount importance for the development of radio communications in the world, will provide an appropriate opportunity for the non-aligned and other developing countries to accomplish their claims to a more equitable and just use of the frequency spectrum and the geostationary satellite orbit, and

Underlining the importance attributed by the non-aligned and other developing countries to the sound and television broadcasting, the impact of which will be growing in the social, political, economic and cultural development of the non-aligned and other developing countries,

Recommends:

1. The adoption by the non-aligned and other developing countries of the common stands as they were defined at the various co-ordinating meetings on this issue and
2. That the Governments of these countries instruct their delegations representing them in Geneva to act jointly so as to ensure that the World Administrative Radio Conference produce results which would be in conformity with the interests of the Non-Aligned Movement, aspiring to establish the new international information order.

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RESOLUTION NO. 7 ON THE USE OF THE VETO

The Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in Havana, Cuba, from 3 to 9 September 1979,

Recalling the resolution on the use of the veto adopted by the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Colombo from 16 to 19 August 1976,

Bearing in mind the resolution adopted by the Summit Conference of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) held in Port-Louis, Mauritius, from 24 June to 3 July 1976,

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

Noting that some countries are still suffering under the yoke of colonialism, foreign domination and racism and that the use of the veto by some permanent members of the Security Council prevents and will continue to prevent those peoples from exercising their right to self-determination and independence,

Convinced that the safeguarding of international peace and security is the highly important collective international responsibility of all States Members of the United Nations, in accordance with the universality of the organization and in conformity with the principle of equality among States, and

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

1. Reaffirms that the safeguarding of international peace and security is a crucial international responsibility which requires the effective participation of all the countries and peoples of the world within the context of the United Nations resolutions on the strengthening of international peace and security; and

2. Decides that non-aligned countries should continue to participate actively in the efforts to amend the Charter of the United Nations, particularly its provisions relating to the right of veto exercised by the permanent members of the Security Council, so as to attain their aspirations and give effect to the principle of equality among States members of international organizations.

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RESOLUTION NO. 8 ON THE INTERNATIONAL YEAR FOR DISABLED PERSONS

The Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in Havana, Cuba, from 3 to 9 September 1979,

Noting United Nations General Assembly resolution 30/3447 of 9 December 1975 concerning the Declaration on the Rights of Disabled Persons,

Noting United Nations General Assembly resolution 31/123 of 16 December 1976 proclaiming 1981 as the International Year for Disabled Persons,

Recalling United Nations General Assembly resolutions Nos. 32/133 of 16 December 1977 and 33/170 of 20 December 1978 relating to the International Year for Disabled Persons,

Noting resolution 594 adopted by the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity at its thirtieth ordinary session held in Tripoli from 20 to 28 January 1978 and the resolution of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity meeting in Monrovia from 6 to 15 July 1979, and

Deeply convinced of the need for the non-aligned countries to make an effective contribution to the International Year for Disabled Persons,

Decides:

1. To give aid and support to the International Year for Disabled Persons and to work within the United Nations to ensure its success;
2. To urge Member States to concern themselves with the problem of disabled persons and to take the necessary measures to contribute effectively and appropriately to the International Year; and
3. To study the possibility of arranging meetings at the level of the non-aligned countries to discuss the best ways of attaining the objectives of the International Year for Disabled Persons and of giving effect to the principles contained in the declaration on their rights.

RESOLUTION NO. 9: TRIBUTE TO HIS EXCELLENCY
PRESIDENT JOSIP BROZ TITO

The Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Havana, Cuba, from 3 to 9 September 1979,

Warmly welcomes the presence of His Excellency Josip Broz Tito, President of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, one of the founding fathers of our movement and its first chairman,

Expresses its deep gratitude to President Tito for his contributions towards the formulation of the principles and objectives of non-alignment; for his unremitting efforts to preserve and enhance the unity and solidarity of the non-aligned countries, and for his personal contribution towards the establishment of a more equitable, just and peaceful world order.

In recognition of the above, the Conference pays special tribute to President Tito.

RESOLUTION NO. 10: EXPRESSION OF THANKS TO THE
GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE OF CUBA

The Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in Havana, Cuba, from 3 to 9 September 1979,

Expresses its sincere thanks and deep gratitude to the heroic people of Cuba and their Government, as well as to His Excellency Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, President of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, for their warm and friendly welcome, that contributed extensively to the great success of this Conference,

Wishes to express its total satisfaction with the atmosphere of militant fraternity that prevailed throughout the debates and with the democratic frankness and open-mindedness with which Chairman Fidel Castro guided the work of the Conference,

Is grateful, in particular, for all the facilities placed at the disposal of the participants in the Conference and the efficiency of the organization and quality of the services that the Secretariat, under the orientation of the Communist Party of Cuba, the Government of Cuba and the mass organizations, facilitated for the International Convention Center.

Expresses its thanks to the people and Government of the Republic of Cuba, that, under the excellent leadership of His Excellency President Fidel Castro, spared no efforts to welcome this important meeting with all the required dignity and to defeat the divisionist manoeuvres and attempts to discredit it fomented by the imperialist forces, enemies of the struggling peoples, and

Emphasizes, finally, its optimism and confidence in the new perspectives that were outlined throughout the Conference, tending to strengthen the unity of the Movement and the militant solidarity of the non-aligned countries, thus showing the ever more important role that the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries is destined to play in the solution of the main international problems.

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B. Economic Resolutions

RESOLUTION NO. 1 ON LAND-LOCKED DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in Havana, Cuba, from 3 to 8 September 1979,

Reiterating the special measures in favour of the land-locked developing countries adopted by the United Nations and other international fora, particularly resolutions 63 (III), 98 (IV), Part IV as agreed and 123 (V) of UNCTAD,

Recognizing that most of the land-locked developing countries are among the least developed among the developing countries; that their lack of territorial access to the sea, aggravated by great distances to seaports, by remoteness and isolation from world markets, and by the greater difficulties and costs of their international transport services, acts as a major impediment to their further economic and social development; that their difficulties often include inadequacy of physical facilities along the transit routes and in the seaports; delays and uncertainties in transit-transport operations, complications relating to the commercial aspects of transiting a foreign territory, as well as very high real costs of access to world markets,

Recognizing further the need to restructure the economies of the land-locked countries to overcome their geographical handicaps,

Reaffirming the right of free access of the land-locked countries to and from the sea,

Concerned at the meagre resources available to the United Nations Special Fund for Land-Locked Developing Countries,

Calls upon developed countries, international institutions, non-aligned and other developing countries in a position to do so, to take immediate steps for the full implementation of the special measures and specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of the land-locked developing countries,

Urges the international community and international financial institutions to continue to provide and increase their assistance to land-locked developing countries at concessional rates,

/...

Further urges developed countries, non-aligned and other developing countries in a position to do so, to contribute generously to the United Nations Special Fund for Land-Locked Developing Countries,

Recommends intensified activities relating to conducting necessary studies; implementation of the special measures and action programmes, including those under economic co-operation among developing countries, as well as those under UNCTAD, and at regional and subregional levels, in co-operation with regional commissions.

RESOLUTION NO. 2 ON SPECIAL MEASURES IN FAVOUR
OF THE LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

The Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in Havana, Cuba, from 3 to 8 September 1979,

Expressing deep concern at the gravity of the economic and social situation of the least developed countries,

Taking into account the need for greatly expanded assistance for the least developed countries, aimed at providing an immediate boost to their economies,

Emphasizing the need for a greatly expanded transfer of official development assistance to the least developed countries,

Emphasizing further the particular importance of the contribution that economic co-operation among developing countries can make to the development of the least developed among them,

Underlining that external support should be forthcoming from developed countries, non-aligned and other developing countries in a position to do so, multilateral development institutions and other sources,

Recalling various resolutions and decisions adopted by the United Nations and other international fora, particularly resolutions 63 (III), 98 (IV) and 122 (V) of UNCTAD, in favour of the least developed countries,

Calls upon developed countries, international institutions, non-aligned and other developing countries in a position to do so, to take urgent steps for the implementation of special measures in favour of the least developed countries,

Takes note with satisfaction of a comprehensive new programme of action for the least developed countries as contained in resolution 122 (V) of UNCTAD, and calls for its immediate implementation,

Urges developed countries, international institutions, non-aligned and other developing countries in a position to do so, to commit substantial additional resources to the least developed countries,

/...

Calls upon each developed country to at least double the quantum of its official development assistance in real terms currently being made available to the least developed countries in accordance with resolution 122 (V) of UNCTAD.

RESOLUTION NO. 3 (VENUE FOR UNCTAD VI)

The Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in Havana, Cuba, from 3 to 8 September 1979,

Recalling that the Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77, held at Arusha, United Republic of Tanzania from 6-16 February 1979, took note with satisfaction of the offer made by the Government of the Republic of Cuba to act as host to the sixth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in Havana,

Recalling likewise that the Trade and Development Board was informed at its tenth special session of this wish expressed by the Government of Cuba,

Recalling furthermore that the Fifth United Nations Conference of Trade and Development adopted by consensus Resolution 107 requesting the Trade and Development Board to recommend to the General Assembly that it should take a decision concerning the site for the Sixth Conference, bearing in mind the offer made by the Government of Cuba,

Aware that the resolution concerning the offer made by the Republic of Cuba came from the Latin American Group and was supported by the Group of 77,

1. Earnestly supports the offer made by Cuba to hold the sixth period of sessions of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development in Havana;

2. Recommends to the Trade and Development Board and the General Assembly that they should give favourable consideration to that offer.

RESOLUTION NO. 4 ON AID AND SOLIDARITY
FOR RECONSTRUCTING NICARAGUA

The Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in Havana, Cuba, from 3 to 8 September 1979,

Bearing in mind the heroic victory won by the Nicaraguan people under the leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) as representative and common force of the Nicaraguan people's exploit against the Somoza dictatorship and as heir of the 150-year struggle against colonial and imperialist domination,

Recognizing that a Government of National Reconstruction has been installed in the country and has adopted an independent, progressive and democratic policy destined to build up a new Nicaragua,

Profoundly concerned by the barbarous, savage and genocidal acts perpetrated by the Somoza regime in its vain attempt to crush the will of the people,

Noting in particular the disastrous economic situation in which the country has been left as a result of the indiscriminate destruction caused by the dictatorship and the plundering of the country's finances,

Convinced of the urgent need for a global programme of international measures for co-ordinating the efforts of governments and international organizations aimed at rescuing the country from its acute economic crisis,

Welcoming with satisfaction the decisions of the Fifth Council of the Latin American Economic System (SELA) held in Caracas from 30 July to 2 August 1979 to set up in Managua an Action Committee for the Reconstruction of Nicaragua, established by the Government of National Reconstruction,

Rejoicing at the non-aligned policy adopted by the new Nicaraguan Government and its admission to the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries,

1. Urges the international community to offer support to relieve the pressing needs of the Nicaraguan people;

/...

2. Calls on Governments and international organizations to consider the reconstruction and economic recuperation of the country;

3. Points out the urgent need for material help, and financial and technical co-operation for the revolutionary Government;

4. Points out that the aid so given should be offered with absolute respect for areas and priorities decided upon by the Government of National Reconstruction;

5. Calls on international financial organizations and the Governments involved therein to pay due attention to the unavoidable need of the country to restructure and renegotiate its important external debt;

6. Urges all member countries of the Movement to give their support to the International Solidarity Fund for the Reconstruction of Nicaragua, recently established by the Government of National Reconstruction, to collaborate with the Action Committee of SELA in the reconstruction of Nicaragua;

7. Warns against any attempt to tie foreign aid with political decisions which threaten national sovereignty and the right to self determination;

8. Denounces the international campaign carried out by reactionary elements to undermine the prestige of and international confidence in the new Nicaraguan Government and obstruct its efforts towards reconstruction and economic recuperation;

9. Condemns all attempts at foreign interference in the internal affairs of Nicaragua.

RESOLUTION NO. 5 ON ASSISTANCE TO THE REPUBLIC OF EQUATORIAL
GUINEA FOR RECONSTRUCTION OF THE COUNTRY

The Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of
Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in Havana, Cuba, from
3 to 8 September 1979,

Considering the changes that have taken place in the
Republic of Equatorial Guinea since the defeat of the bloody and
destructive regime which controlled that country,

Conscious of the state of devastation, misery, ruin and
economic chaos into which the Macias regime had plunged the
country during its 11 years in office, with the consequent
paralysis of all state and administrative activity,

Noting the declaration made at the Summit Conference by the
First Vice-President of the Supreme Military Council of
Equatorial Guinea,

Convinced of the urgent need to render economic, technical,
financial, humanitarian and other assistance to the Republic of
Equatorial Guinea with a view to restoring the normal functioning
of its institutions and ensuring the execution of its global plan
for economic and social development,

1. Welcomes the changes which have taken place in
Equatorial Guinea favouring a regime which ensures the liberty of
the people, the exercise of democracy and respect for the
individual, and guarantees the options for future socio-economic
and cultural development;

2. Urges all Governments and international organizations
to provide the Republic of Equatorial Guinea with the necessary
aid so as to relieve its most pressing needs and contribute to its
reconstruction and economic growth.

RESOLUTION NO. 6 ON PERMANENT SOVEREIGNTY OVER NATIONAL
RESOURCES IN THE OCCUPIED ARAB TERRITORIES

The Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in Havana, Cuba, from 3 to 8 September 1979

Recalling resolution 29 of the Fifth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries, Colombo, August 1976, entitled "Permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Arab territories",

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

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

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

8. Condemns also all countries or regimes which provide the Israeli occupation authorities with strategic materials, especially oil, thereby strengthening Israeli grip over Arab territories and assisting its persistent expansionist policy, in violation of the numerous resolutions of the Non-Aligned Movement and those of the United Nations;

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

RESOLUTION NO. 7 ON POLICY GUIDELINES ON THE REINFORCEMENT
OF COLLECTIVE SELF-RELIANCE BETWEEN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of
Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in Havana, Cuba, from
3 to 8 September 1979,

Having in view the present instability of the world economy characterized inter alia by generalized double-digit inflation, monetary disorder and the persistence of reverse transfers of resources specially through transnational corporations, which adversely affect the economies of the developing countries,

Decides to adopt the following policy guidelines addressed to the competent authorities in the countries members of the Non-Aligned Movement in the broader context of the reinforcement of their collective self-reliance;

a) Non-aligned countries should, without prejudice to their national interests or to their existing commitments, grant one another priority of supply for their exportable primary products and commodities on an annual or pluri-annual basis to meet their respective minimum needs on a planned and assured basis and, to the extent possible, their emergency needs in case of temporary dislocation of supplies;

b) Where priority of supply is given it should be effected through direct contract between the governments of the exporting and of the importing country;

c) Non-aligned countries should participate in joint projects relating to the creation of production and processing capacities drawing on inputs available in non-aligned countries in the field inter alia of petro-chemicals, fertilizers, agricultural production, pharmaceuticals, transport, communications, shipping and insurance within the framework of generally accepted statutory rules to be elaborated at an early date for such joint enterprises;

d) Organization of research and development of non-aligned countries on a collective basis with shared financing and participation in the results thereof and focusing on priority areas such as new and renewable sources of energy and food production;

/...

e) There should be, when appropriate, an improvement in efficiency and a fuller utilization of resources of intergovernmental development financing institutions of non-aligned and other developing countries, increasing concentration in areas of priority concern to recipients, with due regard to financing in areas not traditionally covered by existing international financial institutions controlled by developed countries, taking increasingly into account in the distribution of funds the urgent needs of the least developed countries in particular, as well as of the most seriously affected countries;

f) All non-aligned countries in a position to do so should take measures to increase their financial assistance to other non-aligned countries in need, giving particular attention to the special difficulties of the least developed countries and taking into account the special problems facing the most seriously affected countries;

g) All non-aligned countries investing funds abroad are urged to channel an increasing part of those funds to other non-aligned countries. Within the framework of their national policies the non-aligned recipient countries are urged to take steps in order to ensure the security of investments of other non-aligned countries and to grant specially favourable treatment to those investments.

Other developing countries not members of the Non-Aligned Movement are invited to adhere to these policy guidelines.

RESOLUTION NO. 8 ON ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING
COUNTRIES IN THE FIELD OF PHARMACEUTICALS

The Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in Havana, Cuba, from 3 to 8 September 1979,

Recalling the Non-Aligned Action Programme for Economic Co-operation adopted at the Fifth Summit held in Colombo in August 1976,

Recalling also resolution 25 on Co-operation Among Developing Countries in the Production, Procurement and Distribution of Pharmaceuticals adopted at the same Summit,

Recognizing the importance of pharmaceuticals in promoting the health and well-being of the people of the developing countries,

Bearing in mind the need for increased co-operation among developing countries in ensuring the rationalization of production and distribution of pharmaceuticals in the context of the identification of the essential drug requirements of those countries,

1. Endorses the recommendations contained in the report entitled "Pharmaceuticals in the Developing World - Policies on Drugs, Trade and Production" presented by the Government of Guyana in its capacity as Co-ordinator of the Trade, Transport and Industry sector of the Non-Aligned Action Programme for Economic Co-operation, which propose among other things:

(a) The establishment during the next two years of at least three - but probably as many as six - regional co-ordinating institutions (such as Regional Co-operative, Pharmaceutical Production and Technology Centres (COPPTECS) or Regional Pharmaceutical Centres), appropriately distributed in each developing region, to serve as the main links between national organizations in the region and to perform some of the following functions:

- (i) elaboration of drug lists and formulas;
- (ii) pooled procurement, inventory control and forecasting systems at the regional level;

/...

- (iii) elaboration of legal principles relating to industrial property;
 - (iv) elaboration of tenders and master contracts for drug imports;
 - (v) provision of information on sources of supply and technology;
 - (vi) assisting in the screening and evaluation of drug imports;
 - (vii) price monitoring, control of transfer pricing and technology import mechanisms;
 - (viii) promoting industrial co-operation among member countries;
 - (ix) assisting in securing equipment imports on the most economic terms;
 - (x) organizing training of government officials in health policy, procurement, production, etc.;
 - (xi) the production of pharmaceuticals and intermediates for several countries;
 - (xii) research in laboratory, pilot plant, semi-industrial and industrial processes for the introduction of new products and the adaptation of imported technologies;
 - (xiii) the preparation of feasibility reports on pharmaceutical development projects;
 - (xiv) ensuring quality control in respect of raw materials, intermediates and finished goods.
- (b) The deployment of efforts to secure the establishment or expansion during the next two years of at least three formulation plants, but probably as many as six, appropriately distributed in each developing region;

/...

(c) the production of medical plants for export or further processing and the establishment of national herbaria;

(d) production of apotherapeutics and active substances from gland and other abattoir by-products;

2. Expresses its appreciation to UNDP for financing the initial Project on Co-operation Among Developing Countries in the Field of Pharmaceuticals and also to UNCTAD, UNIDO, WHO and the United Nations Department of Technical Co-operation for Development (UNDTCD) for the effective support provided to the Government of Guyana, in its capacity as Executing Agency, in the implementation of the Project;

3. Invites the Governments of the developing countries and the relevant international organizations such as UNDP, UNCTAD, UNIDO and WHO to assist in the achievement of the objectives outlined in operative paragraph 1 above;

4. Decides that the Co-ordinator of the Trade, Transport and Industry sector of the Action Programme for Economic Co-operation should take the necessary action, in consultation with the Co-ordinator of the Health Sector of the Action Programme, to ensure the early implementation of the provisions of this resolution.

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RESOLUTION NO. 9 ON GLOBAL NEGOTIATIONS RELATING TO
INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

The Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in Havana, Cuba, from 3 to 8 September 1979,

Recalling the appeal launched at its Fourth Conference held in Algiers, to the international community to establish a new system of world economic relations based on equality and common interest of all countries and the ensuing Declaration and Programme of Action for the Establishment of the New International Economic Order adopted by the Sixth Special Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations,

Recalling also that at its Fifth Conference held in Colombo, the Heads of State or Government stressed that the establishment of the New International Economic Order calls for bold initiatives, demands new, concrete and global solutions and cannot be brought about by piecemeal reforms and improvisations intended to resolve the present economic difficulties,

Having examined the views and recommendations contained in the Declaration, in particular Paragraphs 29-32 thereof relating to global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development, adopted by the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries at Colombo from 4-9 June 1979,

Noting with deep concern that despite a large number of international conferences aimed at the establishment of the New International Economic Order, no real progress has been achieved because of the absence of genuine political will on the part of a large majority of developed countries to engage in meaningful negotiations,

Condemning in this context the resort by some developed countries to tactics intended to divide the developing countries and the resort to dilatory manoeuvres and to policies aimed at fragmenting global issues of international concern in order to relieve themselves from their obligations in the field of international economic co-operation for development,

Reaffirming their commitment to the solidarity of the developing countries which make it possible to harmonize diversity of interests, adopt unified positions and strengthen the collective bargaining power of developing countries,

Reaffirming also their constant commitment to seek to achieve through negotiations the restructuring of the world economy on the basis of the principles of justice and equality,

Emphasizing that negotiations for the establishment of the New International Economic Order must take place within the United Nations system,

Reaffirming in this context the central role of the General Assembly of the United Nations,

1. Endorses the proposal made at the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries held in Colombo on the launching of a round of global and sustained negotiations on international economic co-operation for development, such negotiations being action-oriented, allowing for an integrated approach to the main issues involved, proceeding simultaneously on different planes and being open to universal participation;

2. Considers that such negotiations should:

- take place within the United Nations system with the full participation of all States and within a specified timeframe;
- include major issues in the field of raw materials, energy, trade, development, money and finance;
- make a significant contribution to the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade.

3. Further considers that these negotiations should not involve any interruption of the negotiations in other United Nations fora but should reinforce and draw upon them;

4. Calls on the developed countries to respond positively to such a proposal, the prospects of which will be conditional upon a change in the attitude of these countries and on a clear commitment on their part to engage in good faith in genuine negotiations in the context of the establishment of the New International Economic Order;

5. Emphasizes that the Group of 77 should, after having adopted the proposal concerning the global negotiations on international economic co-operation for development, introduce it formally at the forthcoming session of the Committee of the Whole created under Resolution 32/174 of the General Assembly;

6. Considers that the Committee of the Whole should act as the preparatory committee for these negotiations and submit to the Special Session of the General Assembly in 1980 its final report containing its recommendations on the procedures, the timeframe and the detailed agenda for the global negotiations;

7. Emphasizes that these negotiations should be preceded by preparatory ministerial level meetings of the Group of 77 to examine the different components of the negotiations, define the strategy of the developing countries for these negotiations, and ensure that the implications of this strategy will be conducive to the strengthening of their bargaining power and collective self-reliance;

8. Recommends to the forthcoming meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Group of 77 to decide on the arrangements for the preparatory phase of the global negotiations at the level of the developing countries.

RESOLUTION NO. 10 ON ASSISTANCE FOR THE RELIEF AND
RECONSTRUCTION OF DOMINICA FOLLOWING THE DEVASTATION
OF THAT COUNTRY BY HURRICANE DAVID

The Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in Havana, Cuba, from 3 to 8 September 1979,

Expressing deep sympathy with the people of Dominica, on the devastation caused by Hurricane David on 29 August 1979,

Considering that practically the entire economy and infrastructure of the country was destroyed,

Considering that that small island had just attained political independence and was therefore just beginning its development efforts after the ravages of colonialism,

Welcoming the very generous responses of non-aligned and other countries to the appeal by the countries of the Commonwealth, Caribbean and Sri Lanka with the support of the President of the Conference for assistance to the people of Dominica,

Urging the international community to offer support to the people of Dominica in the effort to reconstruct the economy and society of Dominica,

Decides on the request of the Government of Dominica that the President of the Movement should establish an ad hoc group, among member countries, to administer the Fund.

/...

RESOLUTION NO. 11 ON MATERIAL ASSISTANCE
TO THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

The Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in Havana, Cuba, from 3 to 8 September 1979,

Bearing in mind that the Dominican Republic has suffered great losses owing to Hurricane "David",

Considering that thousands of persons have been left homeless,

Recognizing that the present situation in the Dominican Republic is a public calamity,

Considering that an attitude of solidarity with the Dominican people must be demonstrated,

1. Exhorts all the countries of the international community and especially the members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to offer effective aid to the Dominican Republic;

2. Notes that without the support and solidarity of the international community the Dominican Republic will not be able to overcome by its own efforts the public calamity which it is now experiencing;

3. Requests that the material aid in question should be made available immediately, in view of the emergency situation which the Dominican people are experiencing.

CORRIGENDUM

Political Declaration

- Paragraph 6, line 8: read "observers"
- Paragraph 27, line 8: read "linked to and allies of the imperialist Powers, or members of Great Power..."
- Paragraph 29, lines 6 & 7: read "it is increasingly necessary"
- Paragraph 30, last line: read "are ignoring"
- Paragraph 33, line 5: read "They stressed that the basic problem in Africa is the urgent need to eliminate"
- Paragraph 58(e), line 3: read "...subsidiaries - often with the participation of certain States"
- Paragraph 88(j): read "To exert maximum pressure"
- Paragraph 90, line 5: insert comma after "session" delete "of"
- Paragraph 91, line 4: read "the said people has"
- Paragraph 107, lines 5 and 6: read "and the resolutions adopted in different international fora on the question of Palestine, and which impede the realization of the aspirations..."
- Paragraph 137, line 2: read "recent Geneva meeting"
- Paragraph 162, line 1: delete "there"
- Paragraph 164, line 2: read "unconditional"
- Paragraph 182, line 9: read "of the Bolivian process"
- Paragraph 231, lines 3 and 4: read "...jeopardizing fuel cycle policies or international agreements..."

/...

- Paragraph 297, line 5: read "Southern Africa"
- Paragraph 301, line 2: read "in the addendum to the Report..."
- Paragraph 303, line 3: read "...in the list of recommendations contained in the aforementioned addendum"

Economic Declaration

- Paragraph 1: insert title "INTRODUCTION"
- Paragraph 24, line 9: after the word "time" insert "the imperialist forces were..."
- Paragraph 41: insert title "COMMODITIES"
- Paragraph 68, line 4: read "which affects..."
- Paragraph 79, line 8: read "resolution 165 (S-IX)"
- Paragraph 89, line 7: read "Food Aid Convention"
- Paragraph 107(b), line 3: read "Resolution III (V)"

Resolution No. 2

- Operative para. 8, line 4: after the word "resolutions" insert "Decide"

Resolution No. 3

- Operative paragraph 6: read "Within this context, the Heads of State or Government, having considered....resolutions, decide..."
- Operative para. 17, line 4: read "resources and control of their economic assets..."

ANNEX I

DECISION REGARDING METHODS OF STRENGTHENING UNITY, SOLIDARITY
AND CO-OPERATION AMONG NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES

The Heads of State or Government approved the following recommendations:

I. PREPARATION AND CONDUCT OF MEETINGS

(a) Participating countries at all meetings and conferences of Ministers of Foreign Affairs and of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries should circulate draft documents, resolutions and working papers for adequate joint preparatory considerations in the Bureau and the Group of Non-Aligned Countries. This does not preclude the possibility and does not infringe the right of any country to submit a resolution at the meeting itself if a special situation warrants it;

(b) As far as possible the practice of adopting separate resolutions on subjects which are dealt with in the Final Document should be avoided in the future;

(c) The practice of providing brief annotations, whenever feasible, referring to the positions adopted by previous meetings of Non-Aligned Countries, positions supported by the Non-Aligned Countries in the United Nations General Assembly and other international conferences on different topics under consideration should be adopted;

(d) The meetings of Foreign Ministers immediately preceding Conferences of Heads of State or Government should be authorized to set up Political and Economic Committees, so that they may begin consideration of the draft Final Documents. This would give the additional time needed for consideration of the drafts presented. The same practice should be applied in the preparation of all other meetings and conferences of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries;

(e) The present practice of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of all Non-Aligned Countries meeting approximately eighteen months after each Conference of Heads of State or Government should be continued;

(f) The existing practice of holding meetings of the Heads of delegations of the Group of Non-Aligned Countries as a whole at the beginning of the General Assembly of the United Nations should be continued. These meetings are held in order to determine priorities and set up working groups for action by non-aligned countries during the session of the General Assembly;

/...

(g) Plenary Meetings of the Group of Non-Aligned Countries as a whole should be held in New York at the level of Permanent Representatives to the United Nations at regular intervals, at least once in two months, or frequently whenever necessary;

(h) The Chairman of the Group of Non-Aligned Countries, the Chairman of the Bureau of Conferences of Heads of State or Government, Ministerial Conferences and Ministerial Meetings of the Co-ordinating Bureau should play an active role both in conducting the meetings and in initiating and assisting consultations on all the important issues under consideration, especially with regard to controversial issues, with the view to achieving consensus;

(i) At every meeting or conference of non-aligned countries, the Bureau should propose the organization of work and allocate items for consideration in accordance with a tentative timetable;

(j) No proposals for the establishment of new organs, mechanisms or programs should be considered by the Conference of Heads of State or Government unless their feasibility and productivity have been carefully studied at expert level and reviewed by the Co-ordinating Bureau, but enough room should be left for initiatives and actions provided they are within the framework of Summit and ministerial declarations and communiqués;

(k) Conferences convened on behalf or in the name of the Non-Aligned Movement should be firmly based on the framework of existing Non-Aligned Summit/Ministerial decisions/programs and should be agreed upon, following careful consideration, by the Co-ordinating Bureau and/or the Group of the Whole;

(l) The host country should continue to bear responsibility for the accuracy of adopted Final Documents of meetings and conferences of Non-Aligned Countries, but all countries should be invited to communicate at the earliest possible time their observations to the host country for correction of accidental omissions in printing and for the issue of the second corrected edition. In this connection, the proposed Documentation Center in Colombo, Sri Lanka, could fulfill a useful purpose in serving as a depository for such authenticated texts of Final Documents;

(m) Governments of participating non-aligned and developing countries should consider the feasibility of providing adequate technical and political representation at meetings of the Economic Co-ordinator Groups entrusted with the Implementation of the Action Program for Economic Co-operation;

(n) The host countries of Conferences of Heads of State or Government and of all future Meetings and Conferences of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries as well as Ministerial Meetings of the Co-ordinating Bureau should circulate, about two months in advance, draft declarations, resolutions and final documents for adequate preliminary consultations among the member States of the Bureau and of the Group of Non-Aligned Countries as a whole. Such preliminary consultations, including an exchange of views orally or in writing, could be useful in identifying and reducing possible areas of controversy or disagreement and in facilitating ultimate consensus and agreement at the Conferences and Meetings.

II. THE CO-ORDINATING BUREAU

1. Mandate

The Mandate of the Bureau shall continue to be as indicated in Section I (1) of the Colombo Decision on the Bureau. Additional functions proposed are indicated in I (4).

2. Composition and size of the Bureau

(a) The Bureau continue to be composed of representatives to be chosen by Conferences of Heads of State or Government, taking into consideration the principles of balanced geographical distribution, continuity and rotation;

(b) The size of the Bureau be increased to

3. Level and frequency of meetings

The Co-ordinating Bureau shall meet:

(a) At the level of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of special Government representatives in the year of and before a Conference of Heads of State or Government, Extraordinary Ministerial Meetings of the Bureau could also be held as necessary;

/...

(b) On a continuing basis, at the level of Permanent Representatives of Non-Aligned Countries at the United Nations Headquarters in New York, once a month as a rule.

4. Functions of the Co-ordinating Bureau

(a) The functions of the Bureau outlined under I (4) of the Colombo Decision, continue to be considered as valid;

(b) The Bureau should review and facilitate the harmonization of the work of the growing number of organs, Economic Co-ordinator Groups, Working Groups, etc.;

(c) The Bureau should consider concrete and practical measures to ensure steady and organized dissemination of information to the public and the media regarding the previously agreed principles, positions and activities of the Non-Aligned;

(d) While the Co-ordinating Bureau functions at the United Nations Headquarters in New York, consideration should be given to ensuing concerted Non-Aligned action in specialized fields by Economic Co-ordinators Groups at International Conferences;

(e) The Bureau should encourage Non-Aligned Countries to co-ordinate their activities and positions within the Group of 77 and UNCTAD, so as to ensure that the Movement exercise the catalytic role envisaged for it since the Algiers Conference of Heads of State or Government;

(f) While the Co-ordinating Bureau functions at the United Nations Headquarters in New York, as a general rule, communiqués should be issued at the level of Permanent Representatives at Plenary Meetings. However, Bureau meetings at the level of Permanent Representatives, may issue communiqués at open-ended meetings in exceptional circumstances where there are practical problems about the urgent issue of the communiqué by a Plenary Meeting. Provision should be made for reservations to communiqués issued by the Plenary or Bureau which could be circulated to all members by the Chairman, although this should not be incorporated in the text of the communiqué;

5. Chairman of the Co-ordinating Bureau

The traditional practice whereby the country that hosted the immediately preceding Summit serves as Chairman until the next Summit should be continued. The functions of the Chairman of the Co-ordinating Bureau shall continue to be as in Section I (5) of the Colombo decision on the Bureau.

6. Convening of meetings

(a) The present practice relating to the convening of meetings, as indicated in Section I (6) of the Colombo decision, should be continued;

(b) The present practice of notifying all members of the Movement individually about the convening of Bureau meetings and their agenda should be continued.

7. Participation and decision-making in meetings of the Bureau

(a) No distinction should be made between members of the Bureau and non-members on the following:

- Taking the floor at meetings;
- Fixing of dates and venues of meetings;
- Participation in Committees, open-ended Working Groups and Drafting Groups, it being understood that the process of drafting is not part of the decision-making process;
- Submission of proposals.

(b) All full members of the Movement could participate on an equal footing at Bureau meetings in the consideration and decision of questions in which, in the opinion of the Bureau, there is no doubt they are directly and specifically involved;

(c) Records should continue to be maintained of all formal meetings of the Co-ordinating Bureau as well as Plenary Meetings and these records should be duly approved at subsequent meetings to ensure a proper reflection of proceedings;

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(d) All decisions adopted by the Bureau at the level of Permanent Representatives in New York should be tabled at the request of any full member as soon as possible thereafter at a Plenary Meeting.

III. DECISION-MAKING BY CONSENSUS

The practice of adopting decisions of the Non-Aligned Countries by consensus be continued.

Consensus has a certain indefinable quality hard to express in words although we all know instinctively what it means. It presupposes understanding of and respect for different points of view including disagreement and implies mutual accommodation on the basis of which agreement can emerge by a sincere process of adjustment among member nations in the true spirit of Non-Alignment. Consensus is both a process and a final compromise formula, shaped by prior consultations, discussions, and negotiations into a generally agreed position. In other words, consensus is a general convergence and harmonization of views reflecting the broadest consent of the conference or meeting enhancing or at least preserving the unity and strength of the Movement.

1. Reservations

The practice of allowing reservations on decisions adopted at Meetings and Conferences of Non-Aligned Countries is continued. However, reservations should be avoided as far as possible because they tend to weaken the consensus.

The instrument of reservations enables the maintenance of the democratic character of the Movement and sovereignty of everyone of its members. It is also generally agreed that reservations cannot block or veto a consensus.

2. Methods of promoting consensus

The following guidelines will be applied when the extent of disagreement indicates the absence of consensus:

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(a) Open confrontations between opposing views threatening to disrupt the Movement should be avoided, but discussion of issues may be necessary in order to overcome differences;

(b) The Chairman and/or the Bureau of the Conference or Meeting concerned, and the Chairman of the Movement and/or other interested delegations should render assistance whenever such assistance would help resolve differences;

(c) Prior informal consultations and negotiations among members should be held on all issues;

(d) Ad hoc open-ended working groups could be set up to assist in the promotion of consensus;

(e) Where there are a number of members who by virtue of their geographical location have a special interest in a particular issue, consultations among these members, open to other delegations, could take place in the effort to find a consensus;

(f) The results of the consultations as indicated in (d) and (e) above, should be submitted together with any recommendations to the Plenary of the meeting or conference concerned for discussion and approval;

(g) The presence of strong opposing views is an indication that the matter under discussion is highly sensitive and hence a special effort should be made to try to accommodate all views to achieve the broadest consent of the Conference/Meeting.

(h) When all the above methods as well as any other efforts at promoting consensus have been exhausted without success, and any further deferment of the decision on a controversial issue is not possible due to the closing of the Conference and the delegation/group of delegations continues to express reservations on any decision, it is recommended that the following method be utilised to reflect the reservation: in the body of the text of the communiqué/declaration, an asterisk would be placed at the head of any paragraph/section on which reservations have been expressed, with the corresponding footnotes indicating the delegation expressing the reservation. The full text of the reservation will be reproduced in an annex. If the delegation

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should so desire it, a reservation may also be made without it being entered in the records.

IV. IMPLEMENTATION OF DECISIONS

(a) In view of the continuing grave situation prevailing in the Middle East and in Southern Africa and the continued denial of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, special efforts should be made to implement Non-Aligned decisions on these issues in solidarity with the Palestinian people and Arab States, and the peoples of Namibia, Zimbabwe and South Africa and the Frontline States;

(b) In the context of the struggle against colonialism, it is recommended that the Non-Aligned Countries should continue to support and increase practical assistance to national liberation movements;

(c) Non-Aligned Countries should consider the feasibility of convening Extraordinary Ministerial Meetings of the Bureau or the Plenary such as that held in Maputo, on issues that are of particular interest and concern to the Movement in order to promote Non-Aligned solidarity;

(d) Each Co-ordinator Group should organise meetings in respect of its particular field on a regular basis with appropriate expert and political representation;

(e) Ministerial Meetings of the Bureau and the Plenary should devote sufficient time and attention to the consideration of report of Economic Co-ordinator Groups in order, where necessary, to take effective steps to ensure practical follow-up action in the implementation of the Economic Action Program.

ANNEX II

AGENDA FOR THE SIXTH CONFERENCE OF HEADS OF STATE OR
GOVERNMENT OF NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES - HAVANA, CUBA

- I. Opening of the Conference.
- II. Election of the Officers of the Conference.
- III. Admission of new members and participation by observers and guests.
- IV. Report of the Chairman of the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries.
- V. Adoption of the Agenda.
- VI. Recommendations of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs held in Havana.
- VII. Organization of work.
- VIII. Strengthening of the role and policy of non-alignment as an independent, positive and equitable alternative to bloc policies and great Power rivalries in international relations.
- IX. General review and appraisal of the international political situation and of the measures of solidarity of the non-aligned countries in the implementation of their policy, and decisions with particular reference to:
 - (1) The situation in southern Africa - Namibia, Zimbabwe, South Africa; the system of apartheid; the aggression of the racist regimes of South Africa and Rhodesia against the Front-Line States and assessment and implementation of the decisions adopted at the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau in Maputo;
 - (2) The question of Western Sahara;
 - (3) Other colonial issues such as the Comorian Island of Mayotte, and intensification of the struggle against colonialism, racism and racial discrimination;
 - (4) The question of Palestine;

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- (5) The situation in the Middle East;
- (6) Latin American issues;
- (7) The question of Cyprus;
- (8) The Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace;
- (9) The Mediterranean as a Zone of Peace and Co-operation;
 - (1) Withdrawal of foreign military bases from Malta as of 31 March 1979.
 - (ii) New concerted efforts by the Mediterranean Non-Aligned Countries in matters of security and co-operation in accordance with paragraph 144 of the Belgrade Declaration.
- (10) Promotion of positive trends in international relations, efforts to bring about a relaxation of international tension, democratization of international relations and the universal application of the principles of peaceful co-existence;
- (11) Non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of States;
- (12) Peaceful settlement of disputes between non-aligned countries on the basis of the Charter of the United Nations and the principles and decisions of the Non-Aligned Movement, including the recommendations of the Ministerial Conference in Belgrade;
- (13) The question of Korea;
- (14) Situation of South-East Asia;
- (15) Disarmament and its implications for international security and economic and social development. Implementation of the decisions of the Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to Disarmament convened on the initiative of the non-aligned countries.

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- X. General review and appraisal of the world economic situation, international economic relations and the position of developing countries in the world economy, and intensification of efforts by non-aligned and other developing countries for the establishment of the New International Economic Order, with special reference to:
- (a) The negotiations in the United Nations system for the establishment of the New International Economic Order;
 - (b) Assessment of the fifth session of UNCTAD;
 - (c) The contribution of the Non-Aligned Movement to the formulation, in the context of the establishment of the New International Economic Order, of an International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade;
 - (d) Formulation of guidelines for the preparations for and the joint stand of non-aligned and other developing countries at the Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly in 1980;
 - (e) The United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea;
 - (f) The position of the least developed countries;
 - (g) The position of the land-locked, island and most seriously affected developing countries.
- XI. Analysis of the measures and further action, including programmes of mutual assistance, designed to strengthen the solidarity and social and economic co-operation among non-aligned and other developing countries, taking into consideration the reports of the co-ordinating countries on:
- Raw materials
 - Trade, Transport and Industry
 - Financial and Monetary Co-operation
 - Scientific and Technological Development

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Technical Co-operation and Consultancy Services

Food and Agriculture

Fisheries

Telecommunications

Insurance

Health

Employment and Development of Human Resources

Tourism

Transnational Corporations

Sports

International Co-operation for Economic Development

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

Research and Information System

Role of Women in Development

Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy

International Centre for Public Enterprises

XII. Strengthening of the efficacy of the United Nations in the promotion and preservation of international peace and security and in equitable international co-operation and the enhancement of the pivotal role of non-aligned countries in the United Nations system.

XIII. Ways and means of strengthening unity, solidarity and co-operation among non-aligned countries on the basis of the principles of non-alignment and improving the functioning of, and decision-making in, the Non-Aligned Movement with reference to the initiatives taken at the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs in Belgrade relating to agenda item XV.

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- XIV. Co-operation among non-aligned and other developing countries in the field of information and concerted action by them directed towards the establishment of a new, more just and effective world information and communication order.
- XV. Further gatherings of non-aligned countries, including the date and venue of the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries.
- XVI. Composition and mandate of the Co-ordinating Bureau.
- XVII. Other matters.

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Your Excellencies,

Guests,

Comrades:

I would like to ask that the first moments of this solemn event be dedicated to the memory of a beloved friend whom we all admired, a hero of his country's liberation and revolution, a man who guided the Algiers Summit Conference brilliantly in 1973 and who did much for the strength and prestige of the Non-Aligned Movement, the late President of Algeria, Houari Boumediene. How it grieves us that he cannot be with us in Cuba to share this occasion in our Movement's history. I ask this worthy Conference to observe a minute of silence in his memory.

Mr. Chairman, Junius Jayawardene, I would like to express my sincere recognition of your constant concern for the future of our Movement and democratic respect for the dissimilar components of this powerful association of countries and the wise prudence you have shown in every difficult situation our non-aligned countries have had to face in the past three years — which have not been easy. In spite of distance and economic problems, your small country has made a noble and worthy effort to live up to the honorable responsibilities entrusted to it in Colombo.

I thank all of you for the tremendous honor you do us with your presence here. I greet all of you warmly and welcome you on behalf of our people.

I would also like to fraternally greet the new countries that are joining our powerful Movement at this Conference: Iran and Pakistan, that became members following the toppling of the Shah's throne and the breaking up of the aggressive, reactionary CENTO military alliance; Surinam, Bolivia; tiny brave Grenada; and the indomitable people of Nicaragua, whose heroic, self-sacrificing fighters have left recent signs of their historic march that brought freedom to Sandino's homeland and dignity to our America.

Ethiopia and Afghanistan now accompany us with a new revolutionary character, and the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe has full member status.

Our family is growing and increasing in quality, which is the way it should be.

The Philippines, Saint Lucia, Dominica and Costa Rica are new observers and we have a number of guests, including Spain — whose gesture of sending a delegation to this Conference for the first time we view as a hope for friendly and useful relations with all the peoples of the world, without allowing itself to be drawn into the aggressive NATO military bloc, which would only serve to compromise and alienate the brilliant future of that self-sacrificing people whose historical, cultural and blood bonds with the

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nations of our America are so solid. We also need friends in industrialized Western Europe that are not tied to the imperialist wagon.

Ninety-four states and liberation movements are represented here as full members of this 6th Summit Conference. This Summit Conference is, therefore, the one with the largest attendance and with the greatest number of non-aligned and national liberation movement leaders ever held. This is not something for which our modest country should take credit; rather, it is an unmistakable sign of the vigor, strength and prestige of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.

All efforts to sabotage the Havana Summit Conference have proved futile. All pressures, hectic diplomatic efforts and intrigues to prevent this Conference from being held in our country were in vain.

The Yankee imperialists and their old and new allies — in this case I refer to the Chinese government — didn't want this Conference to be held in Cuba.

They also engaged in dirty scheming, saying that Cuba would turn the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries into a tool of Soviet policy. We know only too well that the US government even got hold of a copy of the draft final declaration, drawn up by Cuba, and made feverish diplomatic contacts in an effort to modify it. We have irrefutable proof of this.

We believe that the draft — which was submitted to all the member countries earlier than at any other conference and was then redrafted to include many of their suggestions — is a good one but subject to improvement. Improvement means strengthening, not weakening, it. In any case, since when does the United States have the right to involve itself in the Non-Aligned Movement and decide how our documents should be drawn up?

What is the reason for the reactionary opposition to Cuba?

Cuba isn't exactly a country that is inconsistent toward the imperialists; Cuba has never ceased to practice a policy of close solidarity with the national liberation movements and all other just causes of our times; Cuba has never hesitated to defend its political principles with determination, energy, dignity, honesty and courage, nor, in over 20 years, has it ever stopped fighting against the aggression and the blockade imposed by the most powerful imperialist country in the world simply because Cuba carried out a genuine political and social revolution just 90 miles from that country's coast.

It is all too well known — and has been admitted and officially published in the United States — that the authorities of that country spent years organizing and methodically plotting to assassinate the leaders of the Cuban Revolution, using the most sophisticated means of conspiracy and crime.

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Nevertheless, in spite of the fact that these deeds were investigated and publicized by the US Senate, the US government has not yet deigned to give any kind of an apology for those vituperative and uncivilized actions.

The true measure of a revolutionary people — the unblemished conduct of a country that cannot be bribed, bought or intimidated — is given by the imperialists' hatred.

In our international relations, we express solidarity with deeds, not fine words. Cuban technicians are now working in 28 countries that belong to our Movement. In the vast majority of those countries, because of their economic limitations, that cooperation is provided without charge, in spite of our own difficulties. Right now, Cuba has twice as many doctors serving abroad as does the UN World Health Organization.

Noble, self-sacrificing Cubans have died thousands of miles from home while supporting liberation movements, defending other peoples' just causes and fighting against the expansionism of the South African racists and other forms of imperialist attacks on human dignity and the integrity and independence of sister nations. They express the purity, selflessness, solidarity and internationalist consciousness that the Revolution has forged among our people.

What charges can be brought against Cuba? That it is a socialist country? Yes, it is a socialist country, but we don't impose our ideology or our system on anyone, either inside or outside the Movement, and being socialist is nothing to be ashamed of. That we had a radical revolution in Cuba? Yes, we are radical revolutionaries, but we don't try to impose our radicalism on anyone, much less on the Non-Aligned Movement.

That we maintain fraternal relations with the Soviet Union and the rest of the socialist community? Yes, we are friends of the Soviet Union. We are very grateful to the Soviet people, because their generous cooperation helped us to survive and overcome some very difficult and decisive periods in our people's life, when we were even in danger of being wiped out. No people has the right to be ungrateful. We are grateful to the glorious October Revolution because it ushered in a new era in human history, made it possible to defeat fascism and created a world situation in which the peoples' self-sacrificing struggle led to the downfall of the hateful colonial system. To ignore that is to ignore history itself.

Not only Cuba but also Vietnam; the Arab countries under attack; the peoples in the former Portuguese colonies; the revolutionary processes in many other countries throughout the world; and the liberation movement that fights against oppression, racism, Zionism and fascism in South Africa, Namibia, Zimbabwe, Palestine and elsewhere owe a debt of gratitude to socialist solidarity. I wonder whether the United States or any other NATO country has ever helped a single liberation movement anywhere in the world.

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In fact, I am convinced — and I have said so on other occasions — that, without the power and influence which the socialist community exerts today, imperialism, harassed by the economic crisis and by the shortage of basic raw materials, would not hesitate to divide the world up again. It has already done so more than once. It is even threatening to do so again and, in point of fact, is creating special intervention forces aimed menacingly at the oil-exporting countries. To cite just one example of this, the United States has unilaterally decided to respect no more than a three-mile limit of maritime sovereignty.

If membership in the Non-Aligned Movement depended on betraying our deepest ideas and convictions, it would not be honorable for me or for any of you to belong to it. No revolutionary has the right to be a coward.

There are some who have made an art of opportunism. We Cuban revolutionaries are not and never will be opportunists. We know how to sacrifice our own national economic interests whenever necessary to defend a just principle or an honorable political position. We Cubans will never renege on what we said yesterday, nor will we say one thing today and do something else tomorrow.

We are firmly anti-imperialist, anticolonial, antineocolonial, antiracist, anti-Zionist and antifascist, because these principles are a part of our thinking; they constitute the essence and origin of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and have formed its life and history ever since its founding. These principles are also very fresh in the life and history of the peoples we represent here.

Was any country that now belongs to our Movement really independent more than 35 years ago? Is there any member that hasn't known colonialism, neocolonialism, fascism, racial discrimination or imperialist aggression; economic dependency; poverty; squalor; illiteracy; and the most brutal exploitation of its natural and human resources? What country doesn't bear the burden of the technological gap, a lower standard of living than the former metropolises, unequal terms of trade, the economic crisis, inflation and underdevelopment imposed on our peoples by centuries of colonial exploitation and imperialist domination?

Cuba will be in the front line defending these principles; independence; and the unique, prestigious, fraternal and ever more constructive and influential role of the Non-Aligned Movement in international life, so the energetic and rightful voice of our peoples may be heard.

Moreover, I believe that, if you thought Cuba had no position of its own, was not completely independent or lacked the loyalty and honesty it owes the Movement in line with its concepts and goals, you would not have given your generous cooperation, confidence, interest and enthusiasm to this 5th Summit Conference.

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Throughout our revolutionary life, no one has ever tried to tell us what to do. No one has ever tried to tell us what role we should play in the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. No one told us when or how to make the revolution in our country, nor could anyone have done so. By the same token, no one except the Movement itself can determine what it should do and when and how to do it.

We have worked tirelessly to create the material and political conditions to make this event a success. We have respected and we will continue to totally respect the rights of all members of the Movement. We have fully and scrupulously fulfilled our duties as host country and will continue to do so. Our views will not always coincide with those of each and every one of you. We have many close friends at this Conference, but we don't always agree with the best of them. We hope that everyone will speak out with the greatest freedom and honesty and feel that he is being heard with interest, respect and consideration. The combined experiences of all of us gathered here can produce tremendous results. Certain topics are controversial, and certain words may seem strong. If anything we say displeases anyone, please understand that we do not mean to hurt or wound. We will work with all member countries — without exception — to achieve our aims and to implement the agreements that are adopted. We will be patient, prudent, flexible, calm. Cuba will observe these norms throughout the years in which it presides over the Movement. I declare this categorically.

We have grown and advanced. Fortunately, Mozambique, Angola, São Tomé and Príncipe, Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands are now fully independent countries, after a heroic and unequal struggle. Today, as sovereign states, they are prestigious and influential members of our Movement. Just six years ago, at the Algiers Summit Conference, they were only liberation movements.

Vietnam is united and free after 30 years of extraordinary and admirable struggle.

The Shah is no longer the Shah. CENTO no longer exists; Somoza is no longer in power; and the fascist Gairy no longer rules tiny, heroic Grenada. These are unquestionable victories for independence, progress and freedom. Our causes triumph because they are just!

Growing numbers of peoples are joining our ranks as they break the bonds of colonialism, neocolonialism, fascism and other forms of oppression and dependency. In one way or another, all these struggles have been supported by the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, and these are victories for us, as well.

Nevertheless, imperialism has not ceased its tenacious efforts to maintain its subjection, oppression and occupation of other peoples and countries, whose causes demand our resolute support.

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First of all, I refer to the long-suffering, courageous Palestinian people. No more brutal pillage of a people's rights to peace and existence has occurred in this century. Please understand that we are not fanatics. The revolutionary movement has always learned to hate racial discrimination and pogroms of any kind. From the bottom of our heart, we repudiated the merciless persecution and genocide that the Nazis once visited on the Jews, but there's nothing in recent history that parallels it more than the dispossession, persecution and genocide that imperialism and Zionism are currently practicing against the Palestinian people. Pushed off their land, expelled from their country, scattered throughout the world, persecuted and murdered, the heroic Palestinians are a vivid example of sacrifice and patriotism, living symbols of the most terrible crime of our era.

Piece by piece, Palestinian lands and the territories of neighboring Arab countries — Syria, Jordan and Egypt — have been seized by the aggressors, armed to the teeth with the most sophisticated weapons from the US arsenal.

The just Palestinian and Arab cause has been supported by world progressive opinion and our Movement for nearly 20 years. Nasser was one of the prestigious founders of this Movement. Nevertheless, all UN resolutions have been scornfully ignored and rejected by the aggressors and their imperialist allies.

Imperialism has sought to impose its own peace, using betrayal and division. An armed, dirty, unjust, bloody peace will never be a true peace.

The Camp David agreement is a flagrant betrayal of the Arab cause and of the Palestinian, Lebanese, Syrian, Jordanian — all the Arab peoples, including the Egyptians. It is a betrayal of all the progressive peoples of the world who, at the United Nations and all other international forums, have always supported a just solution to the problem of the Middle East, one that would be acceptable and honorable for all and guaranteed by all.

True peace in the Middle East can never be built on such injustice, such a Machiavellian policy, such betrayal and such flimsy bases.

Instead of one gendarme for the Middle East, the Arab world and Africa, imperialism now wants two: Israel and Egypt. If peace really exists between Egypt and Israel, why does Egypt need all the weapons it is getting — even though they aren't as sophisticated and modern as the ones that are going to the Israelis? How will these arms be used, except against the peoples in the area, including the Egyptians themselves?

International policy should be ethical. The Movement of Non-Aligned Countries should roundly denounce the Camp David agreement. Moral censure, at least, is essential.

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We have witnessed ten years of imperialist maneuvers, deceit and crimes in Zimbabwe. Six million Africans there are oppressed by a tiny arrogant and genocidal racist, fascist minority. We should firmly denounce and reject the so-called internal settlement and Muzorewa's puppet regime, which is a mockery of Africa's conscience, and give the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe — sole legitimate representative of its people — the Non-Aligned Movement's all-out support and solidarity.

The people of Namibia are also suffering from South Africa's scorn, mockery and disrespect for United Nations' orders and resolutions — and South Africa is fully supported by the NATO powers, including the United States. Racist South African troops that have no right to be there are depriving the Namibian people of their independence and imposing a bantustan system on that long-suffering country, in defiance of the international community and world public opinion.

South Africa itself constitutes the most shameful blot for the peoples of Africa and the world. Human dignity cannot help but be offended by that repulsive stronghold of the Nazi-fascist spirit that remains in the Southern Cone of Africa, where 20 million Africans are oppressed, exploited, discriminated against and repressed by a handful of racists. Who spawned that system? Who supports it? They say the South African racists even know how to make atom bombs. I ask: Against whom are they likely to be used? Against the black ghettos of Pretoria? Will they, perchance, be used to block the just and inevitable liberation of the people?

Why are the Rhodesian and South African racists allowed to bomb Mozambique, Zambia, Angola and Botswana almost daily, murdering with impunity thousands upon thousands of refugees and citizens of those countries, as well? Why are the Zionist aggressors permitted to bomb the Palestinian refugee camps and Lebanese towns daily? Who has given them that right? Who has given them that power? Why are they allowed to use the most sophisticated weapons of destruction and death? Who supplies them? Isn't this undeniable proof of imperialism's aggressive role and the type of peace and order it wants for our peoples? Or isn't it a crime to kill a child, an old man, a woman, a black adult, a Palestinian, a Lebanese? Can these methods and these concepts be differentiated from the methods and concepts that fascist Germany once used? Reports of genocidal acts of this nature are broadcast daily, even by the imperialist press agencies, as if to accustom us to accepting such deeds with resignation and meekness.

Another problem that concerns African and world opinion is that of Western Sahara. Cuba has no particular dispute with Morocco, whose government maintained diplomatic and trade relations with us even in the most critical period of the US blockade of our country; but, looking at the matter from a principled point of view, Cuba expresses its total support for the independence of the Saharan people, considering the occupation of their territory to be utterly unfounded and their desire for free self-determination to be unquestionably just. Cuba was a member of the

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UN commission that investigated the desires of the Saharan people prior to the conflict and can attest to the fact that 99 percent of the inhabitants want independence. We congratulate Mauritania on its courageous decision to renounce all territorial claims and hope that Morocco will reconsider its policy on Western Sahara, a policy that not only isolates and weakens its international position but also exhausts and impoverishes it economically. The right to independence of the valiant Saharan people and the POLISARIO Front, their legitimate representative, should be recognized by all.

We support the people of Cyprus in their struggle against the foreign occupation of a part of their territory and for the development of peace and fraternal coexistence by all components of that sister country's population.

Cuba's position on the problems in Southeast Asia is crystal clear. For our people, Vietnam is sacred. We once swore that we were willing to die for Vietnam.

No other people of recent times has paid such a high price in sacrifice, suffering and death in order to be free; no people has made a greater contribution to the national liberation struggle; no other people has done so much in this period to create a universal anti-imperialist consciousness. Four times as many bombs were dropped on Vietnam as were used in World War II; the most powerful imperialist country had its claws cut off in Vietnam; Vietnam taught all oppressed nations that no force can defeat a people that is determined to fight for its freedom. The struggle in Vietnam reinforced the respect and dignity of all our peoples.

Now, when Vietnam has been made the victim of intrigue, slander and encirclement by the Yankee imperialists and of betrayal, conspiracy and aggression by the government of China, Cuba offers it its firmest support.

With all their talk about the problem of the Vietnamese refugees — who are the direct result of colonialism, underdevelopment and the 30-year war of aggression — why don't the US government and its allies even mention the millions of Palestinians scattered all over the world and the hundreds of thousands of Zimbabwean, Namibian and South African refugees who are dispersed, persecuted and murdered in Africa?

What right does China have to teach Vietnam a lesson, invade its territory, destroy its modest wealth and murder thousands of its people? The Chinese ruling clique, that supported Pinochet against Allende, that supported South Africa's aggression against Angola, that supported the Shah, that supported Somoza, that supports and supplies weapons to Sadat, that justifies the Yankee blockade against Cuba and the continued existence of the naval base at Guantanamo, that defends NATO and sides with the United States and the most reactionary forces of Europe and the rest of the world has neither the prestige nor the moral standing to teach anybody a lesson.

We also support the Lao People's Republic against the Chinese government's threats of aggression and expansionism.

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Cuba's position on the problem of Kampuchea is known. We recognize the only real, legitimate government of Kampuchea, which is the People's Revolutionary Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, and we endorse Vietnam's solidarity with that fraternal country. People keep saying that Vietnam sent fighters to support the Kampuchean revolutionaries. Why don't they say that the bloody clique that had seized control of the country, in complicity with China and imperialism, provoked and attacked Vietnam first and that there is indisputable documentary proof of mass murders perpetrated against Vietnamese men, women, old people and children?

With all our energy, we condemn the genocidal government of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary. Three million dead accuse them. Even Sihanouk has admitted that some of his relatives were murdered. It is a shameful thing for the progressive forces of the world that such crimes could ever have been committed in the name of the revolution and socialism.

Nevertheless Cuba, mindful of its obligations as host country, offered the facilities for both parties to be present in Havana until the Movement comes to a decision in this regard. It is inexplicable that, while some oppose the expulsion of Egypt, that allied itself with the United States and Israel, openly betraying the noble Arab cause and the Palestinian people, efforts are being made to condemn Vietnam for its acts of legitimate defense against aggression and the fiction is maintained that Pol Pot's bloody government, an affront to all mankind, still exists.

The Movement should preserve its unity and always seek a peaceful solution to any difference that may arise among its members, but it is equally bound to maintain impartiality, realism and political logic in its decisions. Tanzania was also obliged to defend itself against Uganda's aggression and to support the patriots of that country against the repressive regime. Now, the legitimate, revolutionary government of Uganda is represented in this conference. Why should we deny this right to People's Kampuchea?

We firmly support the Korean people's struggle for the reunification of their country. We denounce the unjust division and virtual occupation of a part of their territory by US troops. We denounce the inconsistency and hollowness of the US government's promises, for, far from reducing those troops, it is reinforcing them and increasing their aggressive potential.

In our America, we reiterate our firm and staunch solidarity with the fraternal people of Puerto Rico, whose right to self-determination and independence is stubbornly denied by the colonizing power. Puerto Rico — just like Zimbabwe, Namibia, South Africa, Palestine and other countries — needs our help, and we must give it unhesitatingly and unswervingly, in spite of the strong pressures that the United States constantly brings to bear on all countries in this regard.

We support Panama's right to full sovereignty over the Canal and condemn the reactionary maneuvers aimed at hindering implementation of the new treaty.

We support Belize's right to independence, which is being held back mainly by the opposition and threats of the bloody, pro-Yankee satrap who oppresses Guatemala. The people of Belize are completely different from the people of Guatemala — ethnically, culturally and historically — and both of them need freedom equally.

The new Nicaragua requires maximum cooperation from the international community for the reconstruction of the country, which was destroyed by nearly half a century of the Somoza dynasty, spawned by the Yankee Marines. It is only right that we give it our solidarity.

Bolivia, whose territories were cut up a century ago in a war promoted by imperialist interests, aspires to have an outlet to the sea, and this is absolutely justified and vital. We therefore consider it our duty to support it.

We are opposed to the continued existence of any kind of colonial enclave in this hemisphere.

Cuba needs solidarity, too. Our country is suffering from a criminal, savage economic blockade imposed by the United States — a blockade which is even applied against medicines — and a part of our national territory is still occupied by force.

Does the United States have the right to try to prevent our development at all costs? Does it have the right to own military bases in another country against the will of its people?

All these topics and struggles about which we are concerned and that require our solidarity contain a constant, invariable element: the action of imperialism. Can our Movement ignore it? Is it, perhaps, extremism on our part to set forth the facts clearly?

Even though the underdeveloped countries, which suffer from poverty and very low living standards and life expectancies, have the least to lose in a war, we cannot be insensible to the need for world peace. If we were, it would mean giving up hopes of a better future for the peoples. We do not support the thesis that a world nuclear war is inevitable. That fatalistic, irresponsible attitude is the surest path to the annihilation of mankind in a universal holocaust. Never before has mankind had that technological possibility. We cannot be so stupid as to ignore it. For the first time in history our generation has had to confront these risks.

In our world today, mountains of ever more deadly weapons are piling up, along with mountains of problems of underdevelopment, poverty,

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food shortages, squalor, environmental pollution, school and housing shortages, unemployment and an explosive population growth. Such natural resources as land, water, energy and raw materials are beginning to be in short supply in various parts of the world.

The developed capitalist societies not only created wasteful and untenable models for standards of living and consumption but also, unfortunately, propagated them throughout a large part of the world. Many countries in our area conceive of development only as the aspiration to get to be and live like New York, London or Paris.

One way or another, the world economic crisis, the energy crisis, inflation, the depression and unemployment oppress the peoples and governments of a large part of the earth. Very few, if any, of the members of our Movement are free of these difficulties, because we bear the brunt of these calamities.

The struggle for peace and for a just economic order and a workable solution to the pressing problems that weigh on our peoples is, in our opinion, increasingly becoming the main question posed to the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.

Peace, with the immense risks that threaten it, is not something that should be left exclusively in the hands of the big military powers. Peace is possible, but world peace can only be assured to the extent that all countries are consciously determined to fight for it — peace not just for a part of the world, but for all peoples. Peace, also, for Vietnam; the Palestinians; the patriots of Zimbabwe and Namibia; the oppressed majorities in South Africa; Angola; Zambia; Mozambique; Botswana; Ethiopia; Syria; Lebanon; and the Saharan people. Peace with justice, peace with independence, peace with freedom. Peace for the powerful countries and the small countries. Peace for all continents and all peoples. We understand perfectly well that we will not achieve it without a tenacious, resolute struggle, but we should believe in the possibility of achieving it in spite of imperialism, neocolonialism, racism, Zionism, expansionism and the other regressive elements that still exist in the world. The strength of our united countries is very great. Never before have the forces of progress and the advanced political awareness of the peoples attained such high levels. Even within the imperialist, reactionary countries themselves, important progressive sectors are determined to struggle for the same ends. The important role that the people of the United States and world opinion played in ending the criminal imperialist war against Vietnam should never be forgotten.

We must demand peace, détente, peaceful coexistence and disarmament. We must demand and win them, because they will not come about by spontaneous generation, and there is no alternative in today's world, if we are to preserve the very existence of mankind.

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We must encourage every step that leads along this path. Therefore, we should welcome the SALT II agreements between the Soviet Union and the United States and the future steps that are promised in this field. At the same time, we should denounce the reactionary forces that support the cold war and that, mixed up in the dirty business of arms sales, destruction and death, oppose the ratification of these agreements in the US Senate.

We realize, however, that, though these steps are positive and important, they are still far from the ideal of denuclearization that continues until all nuclear weapons have disappeared — which, in the end, would be the only fair and equal state of affairs for all nations and would mean the end of the arms race. The day should come when mankind resolutely condemns arms production and trade.

More than \$300 billion a year is spent on arms and other military expenditures throughout the world, according to statistical publications, and this figure may be a conservative one. The US military forces alone, for example, use 30 million tons of oil for these purposes — more than all the energy used by all the countries in Central America and the Caribbean put together.

\$300 billion could build 600 000 schools, with a capacity for 400 million children; or 60 million comfortable homes, for 300 million people; or 30 000 hospitals, with 18 million beds; or 20 000 factories, with jobs for more than 20 million workers; or an irrigation system for 150 million hectares of land — that, with the application of technology, could feed a billion people. Mankind wastes this much every year on military spending. Moreover, consider the enormous quantities of young human resources, scientific resources, technicians, fuel, raw materials and other items. This is the fabulous price of preventing a true climate of confidence and peace from existing in the world.

We Marxists consider war and weapons to be historically and inevitably tied to the system of man's exploitation of man and to that system's insatiable greed in seizing the natural resources of other peoples. Once, in the United Nations, I said, "Put an end to the philosophy of plunder, and the philosophy of war will be ended."

Socialism does not need arms production to keep its economy going; it doesn't need armies whose purpose is to seize the resources of other peoples. If the slogan of unity and fraternity among all peoples and men reflected today's reality, there would be no need for arms either to attack and oppress people or to win freedom and defend it.

No matter how long or utopian the path may seem and no matter how harsh the setbacks and even betrayals within the progressive movement, we should never become discouraged or stop persevering in our struggle to attain these objectives. It is absolutely necessary to demand in all international forums and organizations that we move from rhetoric to deeds.

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These questions lead us directly to the topic of economics. More and more statesmen and leaders in our Movement are stating the need to place this matter at the center of our concerns. You are statesmen who wrestle every day with the knotty economic questions of your countries. You know full well what the great difficulties are: the constantly rising foreign debt, a shortage of foreign currency, the soaring prices of fuel and other import products, unequal terms of trade, low prices on the foreign market that constantly and increasingly rob us of the products that are the fruit of our peoples' labor, inflation, the rise of domestic prices and all the social conflicts that arise from this state of affairs.

Progressive governments that are making a noble effort to develop and increase the well-being of their countries are overwhelmed and may even be wiped out by economic difficulties and unfair, unpopular conditions imposed by the international credit agencies. What political price haven't many of you had to pay because of the rules laid down by the International Monetary Fund? We Cubans, who were excluded from that institution because of an imperialist dictate, aren't quite sure whether that exclusion was a punishment or a privilege.

Some governments placed in power by the people's revolutionary struggle suddenly find themselves faced with horrifying conditions of poverty, indebtedness and underdevelopment that prevent them from responding to even the most modest hopes of their peoples.

I'm not going to tell you half-truths, nor am I going to hide the fact that social difficulties are much greater when, in any of our countries, a small minority controls the basic wealth and the majority of the people are completely dispossessed. In short, if the system is socially just, the possibilities of survival and economic and social development are incomparably greater. Some countries present the phenomenon of growing economies with equally growing poverty, illiteracy, the number of children who have no schools to go to, malnutrition, disease, begging and unemployment — all of which show in no uncertain terms that something is wrong.

The underdeveloped countries — some optimistically prefer to call them developing countries, when, in fact, the gap separating their per capita incomes and standards of living from those of the developed countries is constantly widening — contain 65 percent of the world population but account for only 15 percent of total world production and only 8 percent of industrial production. The conglomerate of countries in this category, which have no natural energy sources, now have a foreign debt of over \$300 billion. It is estimated that around \$40 billion a year goes to servicing this foreign debt — more than 20 percent of their exports. Average per capita income in the developed countries is now 14 times greater than in the underdeveloped countries. In addition, the underdeveloped countries contain more than 900 million illiterate adults. This situation is untenable.

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One of the most acute problems facing the non-oil-producing underdeveloped countries — the vast majority of the members of our Movement — is the energy crisis. The oil-exporting countries — all of which are in the underdeveloped world and almost all of which belong to the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries — have always been supported by the rest of our countries in their just demands for the revaluation of their product and an end to unequal terms of trade and the wasting of energy. These countries now have a much greater economic potential and negotiating capacity with the developed capitalist world. This is not the case of the non-oil-producing underdeveloped countries. Sugar, bauxite, copper and other solid minerals, peanuts, copra, sisal, tea, cashews and agricultural products in general are terribly underpriced on the world market. The developed capitalist countries selfishly raise their tariffs against those few products that our countries manufacture and even subsidize goods that compete with ours, whenever possible. The European Economic Community and the United States do this, for example, with sugar. The prices of the equipment, machinery, industrial articles and semifinished products that we import are raised constantly; the privileged exporters of these goods charge ever higher prices for them. It is easier for them than for the underdeveloped countries to pay for fuel. They even export tens of billions of dollars' worth of arms annually and often buy oil with this money. The Shah of Iran was one of their favorite multimillionaire clients, until he was rightly overthrown not long ago. Most of the surplus money from oil sales is deposited and invested in the richest, most developed capitalist countries. These funds are also used to supply them with fuel. But what recourse do the non-oil-producing underdeveloped countries have?

It is absolutely necessary to be aware of this reality, because the situation of many countries, a large number of which are members of this Movement, is truly desperate. We should consider and discuss this matter. A solution must be found. Imperialism is already maneuvering to divide us; it is trying to isolate the oil-producing countries from the rest of the underdeveloped world, blaming them for the economic crisis — whose cause really lies in the unjust order established in the world by the imperialist system. And, what is even more dangerous, it is looking for pretexts and covering up its aggressive plans against the oil-exporting countries.

Cuba isn't bringing this topic up in order to defend interests that affect it directly. Of course, we suffer from the indirect effects of the international economic crisis and the low prices established for our products in western markets, but we have an assured supply of oil which we purchase with sugar, whose price is directly proportional to the price of oil and other articles which we import from the socialist area.

Nevertheless, we should point out that, if all the sugar produced in Cuba — nearly 8 million tons in the 1979 harvest, the largest production of cane sugar in the world — had been sold to the western world at the price now being paid on the so-called world market — around 8 cents a pound — it wouldn't have paid for the fuel that Cuba uses, at its present price.

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We must look for solutions to the energy crisis, but not only for the developed countries, that already use most of the energy produced in the world; basically, we must also find solutions for the underdeveloped countries.

We appeal to the sense of responsibility of the large oil-exporting countries in our Movement, asking them to strike out courageously, firmly and boldly in implementing a wise and farsighted policy of economic cooperation, supplies and investments in our underdeveloped world, because their future depends on ours.

I am not asking you to sacrifice your legitimate interests; I am not asking you to stop all-out efforts to develop and raise the well-being of your own peoples; I am not asking you to stop trying to safeguard your future. I am inviting you to join us and to close ranks with us and struggle together for a real new international economic order whose benefits will extend to all.

No money can purchase the future, because the future lies in justice, in our consciences and in the honest and fraternal solidarity of our peoples.

The solution to the economic problems faced by our countries requires a tremendous, responsible, conscious and serious effort of a world nature.

Those of us meeting here represent the vast majority of the peoples of the world. Let us close ranks and unite the growing forces of our vigorous Movement in the United Nations and in all other international forums to demand economic justice for our peoples and an end to foreign control over our resources and the theft of our labor. Let us close ranks in demanding respect for our right to development, to life and to the future. Enough of building a world economy based on the opulence of those who exploited and impoverished us in the past and who exploit and impoverish us today and on the poverty, the economic and social underdevelopment, of the vast majority of mankind. May a firm determination to struggle and concrete plans of action come out of this 6th Summit Conference: deeds, not just words.

Perhaps this speech inaugurating this conference has been somewhat undiplomatic, not quite in line with protocol, but no one should doubt the complete loyalty with which I have spoken.

Thank you.
