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REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE WORK OF  
THE ORGANIZATION

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

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

QUESTION OF THE FALKLAND ISLANDS (MALVINAS)

ARMED ISRAELI AGGRESSION AGAINST THE IRAQI NUCLEAR  
INSTALLATIONS AND ITS GRAVE CONSEQUENCES FOR THE  
ESTABLISHED INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM CONCERNING THE  
PEACEFUL USES OF NUCLEAR ENERGY, THE  
NON-PROLIFERATION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS AND  
INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND SECURITY

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

QUESTION OF THE COMORIAN ISLAND OF MAYOTTE

THIRD UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON THE LAW OF THE SEA  
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QUESTION OF PALESTINE

THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE FOR THE PROMOTION OF  
INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN THE PEACEFUL USES OF  
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QUESTION OF NAMIBIA

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

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

QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL

Thirty-eighth year

\* A/38/50.

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URGENT NEED FOR A COMPREHENSIVE NUCLEAR-TEST-BAN TREATY  
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS AND  
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RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DISARMAMENT AND DEVELOPMENT  
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PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES BETWEEN STATES  
REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE CHARTER OF THE  
UNITED NATIONS AND ON THE STRENGTHENING OF THE ROLE  
OF THE ORGANIZATION

Letter dated 30 March 1983 from the Permanent Representative of  
India to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to request you to have circulated among Member States the final documents of the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi, India, from 7 to 12 March 1983, as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 10, 12, 14, 18, 23, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 41, 44, 45, 50, 56, 59, 62, 63, 65, 72, 76, 78, 125 and 135 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) N. KRISHNAN  
Ambassador  
Permanent Representative  
of India to the United Nations

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Final documents of the Seventh Conference of Heads of State  
or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi  
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\* The full List of Participants has been distributed separately  
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**I. POLITICAL DECLARATION**

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries was held in New Delhi, India, from 7 to 12 March 1983.

2. The Conference was preceded by a Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries from 3 to 5 March 1983.

3. The representatives of the following countries and organizations which are members of the Movement participated in the Seventh Conference:

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

4. The representatives of the following countries and organizations as well as national liberation movements attended the Conference as observers:

Brazil, El Salvador, Mexico, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Uruguay, Venezuela, African National Congress, Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, League of Arab States, Organization of African Unity, Organization of the Islamic Conference, Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania, Socialist Party of Puerto Rico, United Nations.

5. Guest delegations were present at the Conference from the following countries and organizations:

Austria, Dominican Republic, Finland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the Holy See, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, Food and Agriculture Organization, International Committee of the Red Cross, International Conference on the Question of Palestine, United Nations Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean, United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, United Nations Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, United Nations Council for Namibia, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization, United Nations Industrial Development Organization, United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid, United Nations Special Committee on Decolonization, World Food Council, World Health Organization.

6. At its inaugural session, the Conference was privileged to hear an inspiring keynote address delivered by Shrimati Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India. Her thoughtful and perceptive address was widely acclaimed as a significant contribution to the deliberations and the successful outcome of the Conference. The Prime Minister stressed the continuing relevance of the principles and objectives of the Non-Aligned Movement in the contemporary international situation, and emphasized the interrelationship between peace, independence, disarmament and development. The Prime Minister of India also made a strong plea for unity, harmony and collective self-reliance amongst non-aligned countries. The text of the address was included by acclamation as a document of the Conference. President Fidel Castro Ruz of the Republic of Cuba, in his capacity as the Chairman of the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned countries, delivered a lucid and comprehensive report on the activities of the Non-Aligned Movement since the Havana Summit of 1979.

7. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the admission of Bahamas, Barbados, Colombia and Vanuatu to membership of the Movement, the participation of Antigua and Barbuda as observer and the attendance of the Dominican Republic as a guest.

## II. ROLE OF NON-ALIGNMENT

8. Conceived in the context of the struggle against colonialism and the growing polarization of international relations resulting from military blocs, military alliances and the cold war, the Movement has consistently struggled for the all-round emancipation of the peoples of Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Caribbean and other parts of the world. Through the years, despite many obstacles, the Movement and the policy of non-alignment have achieved significant successes and have continued to play a decisive role in efforts to promote a new world order based on equality, justice and peace. The recent evolution of the international situation fully justifies the policy of non-alignment, its principles and objectives, as a positive, non-bloc independent, global factor in international relations. This policy continues to contribute to efforts to promote peace, disarmament, the relaxation of international tensions, the just and peaceful solution of international problems and economic development. The Non-Aligned Movement was the inevitable result of the felt need of newly independent countries in all parts of the world to protect and strengthen their national independence. These countries saw in non-alignment a decisive instrument for exercising their full sovereignty in political and economic matters.

9. The strengthening of non-alignment as a broad international movement constitutes an integral part of the profound changes in the structure of contemporary international relations. The non-aligned countries today represent an overwhelming majority of mankind, linked together by a shared world vision and perspective that transcend the differences in their social and economic systems. Their common commitment to world peace, justice and co-operation, to the elimination of imperialism,

colonialism and neo-colonialism, to the eradication of apartheid, racism, including zionism, and all forms of foreign domination, aggression, intervention, occupation and pressures, to the acceleration of the process of self-determination of peoples under colonial and alien domination and the consolidation of the national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of States and to the social and economic development of their peoples, constitutes an irreversible factor in world history.

10. Non-aligned countries over the years have given expression to the legitimate rights and aspirations of their peoples to be free from relations of subordination and dependence and to shape their own destinies in accordance with their national aims and objectives. In expressing their international concerns they have also striven for the elimination of all forms of domination, discrimination, exploitation and inequality and for the establishment of a new world order based on respect for independence, equality and co-operation and the fulfilment of the aspirations of all peoples for justice, security, development and prosperity in place of the present order, in which wealth continues to be concentrated in the hands of a few powers to the detriment of the peoples of Africa, Asia, Latin America and other regions of the world. They have launched many positive initiatives such as the establishment of the New International Economic Order and the promotion of universal adherence to the policy of active and peaceful co-existence.

11. The quintessence of the policy of non-alignment has always consisted of the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, apartheid, racism, including zionism and against all forms of foreign aggression, occupation, domination, interference or hegemony as well as against great power and bloc policies tending to perpetuate the division of the world into blocs. It rejects all forms of subjugation, dependence, interference or intervention, direct or indirect, overt or covert and all pressures - political, diplomatic, economic, military and cultural - in international relations. The Heads of State or Government once again reaffirmed the need for strict adherence to the principles of non-intervention and non-interference in the internal and external affairs of States. They likewise reaffirmed the right of all States to pursue their own economic development without intimidation, hindrance or pressure. The Heads of State or Government reiterated the principled commitment of non-aligned countries not to be parties to, or to take any action which would facilitate, great power confrontation and rivalry or strengthen existing military alliances and interlocking arrangements arising therefrom, particularly through participation in military arrangements or through the provision of military bases and facilities for great power military presence conceived in the context of great power conflicts. Reaffirming the criteria for participation in the Movement, as formulated in Cairo and adopted in Belgrade, in 1961, they called for their strict observance. The Heads of State or Government reaffirm their lasting commitment to and strict observance of the principles and objectives of the policy of non-alignment and of the Movement as defined at their Summit Conferences in Belgrade, Cairo, Lusaka, Algiers, Colombo and Havana. The violation of these principles by any country is unjustifiable under any circumstances and is totally unacceptable.

12. Non-aligned countries have consistently and continuously exerted every effort to bring about a lessening of tensions and to strengthen international understanding. In this context, they have expressed their determination to keep away from power blocs and groupings aligned against one another, the existence of which threaten the world with a major catastrophe. However, current trends in the international situation give cause for grave concern. There is increasing recourse to the use or threat of force, military intervention and interference in violation of the principles and purposes of the United Nations Charter. Forces hostile to the emancipation of peoples continue to infringe the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of countries and to impede the rights of peoples under colonial and alien domination to self-determination and independence. The attempt to erroneously characterize the struggles of peoples for independence and human dignity as falling within the context of East-West confrontation denies them the right to determine their own destiny and realize their legitimate aspirations. The recrudescence of great power confrontations and the revival of the cold war have been accompanied by competition for spheres of influence, domination and exploitation in more and more parts of the world, all of which pose a grave threat to global peace and security. The arms race, particularly in nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction has escalated to new levels of irrationality and in some cases a policy to negotiate from a position of strength is predominant. New doctrines are being advanced to justify the accretion and deployment of armaments, especially nuclear armaments, in various parts of the world. The vast technological resources and research capabilities of certain developed countries are being diverted to increasing the already awesome destructiveness of existing weapons system and to devising new ones.

13. The unwillingness of certain important developed countries to engage in serious and meaningful negotiations with a view to bringing about adequate solutions to world economic crises has further aggravated the inequalities and injustices in international economic relations. The Heads of State or Government stressed that it is time for those developed countries to demonstrate their political will by looking at the world's economic ills in their totality. Powerful lobbies and vested interests of the arms industry have generated an armaments culture, especially in its nuclear manifestation. The pervasive influence of this culture perpetuates old conflicts and gives rise to new ones, preventing the evolution of healthy national societies in a peaceful international environment. In a world of finite resources, the vast expenditures on the development and manufacture of weapons stand in stark contrast to the poverty, deprivation and squalor in which two-thirds of the world's population live. The economic and social consequences of the arms race militate against the bringing about of the New International Economic Order. Durable peace can only be assured through a restructuring of the world economy with a view to establishing the New International Economic Order and bridging the economic gap between developing and developed countries.

14. Reviewing these disturbing trends, the Heads of State or Government reiterated their conviction that only a thorough reshaping of the international order would ensure the realization of lasting peace, security and prosperity for all peoples of the world. Doctrines of strategic balance and deterrence, the concept of limited nuclear war, the accumulation of nuclear arms and the policies of interference, intervention, pressures, destabilization and occupation directed primarily against non-aligned countries must be abandoned in favour of policies of peaceful co-existence and co-operation on the basis of equality.

15. The Heads of State or Government believed that international relations have entered a phase where decision-making on issues of vital concern to all countries of the world can no longer be the prerogative of a small group of countries, howsoever powerful they may be. The democratization of international relations is an imperative necessity of our times which will lead to the realization of the unfettered development and genuine independence of all States. The peoples of the world increasingly recognize the futility of basing national security on theories and doctrines which, if implemented, would result in the annihilation of humankind. It is this anxiety that has prompted people of different persuasions from all sections of society to come forward in ever-larger numbers to advocate alternative strategies for achieving peace as well as economic and political objectives, rejecting the present policies of the great powers based on the pursuit of military power, which encourage the intensification of the arms race. People all over the world, in both the developed and the developing world, who are concerned with questions like employment, economic planning, environment, public health, etc., are mobilizing public opinion on armament-related issues. Peace movements around the world are increasingly challenging the cogency of decisions to intensify the arms race, particularly in the nuclear field. World solidarity on the vital questions of human survival is today not merely a lofty ideal, it is an overriding necessity.

16. The developed countries of the industrialized world, which are responsible for over three-quarters of global expenditure on armaments, are engaged in an arms race which continues to absorb colossal human, material and technological resources. The phenomenal rise in such expenditures in recent years has accelerated inflation, produced high budgetary deficits and a further cutback in the already dwindling scale of economic aid to developing countries. Recessionary conditions in the developed countries have led to increasing protectionism, thus reducing their trade with developing countries and aggravating the latter's debt burden, balance-of-payments and other economic problems. The economic and social consequences of the arms race have reinforced these negative trends and militate against bringing about the New International Economic Order. Instability resulting from these conditions constitutes a threat to the security of developing countries by rendering them more vulnerable to intervention and interference.

17. It is increasingly clear that in the present-day world there is no alternative to a policy of peaceful co-existence, détente and co-operation among States, irrespective of their economic and social systems, size and geographical location. The desire of all States to pursue independent policies is matched today by an awareness of the increased interdependence between nations. As in the political, so also in the economic field the

revitalization of the world economy cannot be realized on the basis of autarky at the expense of the developing countries or on the basis of a perpetuation of the present unequal relationships between the North and the South, but rather by recognition of the fact of interdependence, by a sober analysis of complementarities and by negotiations undertaken on the principles of equality, mutual benefit and justice for all. Consequently, the present world economic crisis can be resolved only through measures aimed at achieving the New International Economic Order.

18. The great advances in scientific and technological research and development have opened up virtually unlimited vistas of progress. Yet the fruits of these developments continue to be denied to a large proportion of the world's population, who live in conditions of utter deprivation and backwardness. While the revolution in communications has compressed physical distances around the world, political, economic and racial barriers continue to widen the gulf between the developed and the developing and between the affluent and the poor. The economic gap between the developed and the developing countries is widening and the latter are being denied effective and equitable participation in the benefits of international development.

19. Unity and solidarity among the non-aligned countries are all the more necessary in the present crisis in international relations. They are indispensable to the independence and strength of the Movement and the realization of its objectives. For over two decades now the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries has brought together a growing number of States and national liberation movements bound by certain fundamental principles. These nations have demonstrated their ability to overcome their differences through democratic discussion and to find a common platform for action. At the same time, they have rejected any attempt and all kinds of pressures by outside forces to weaken the unity of the Movement and divert it from its original principles and objectives.

20. The aspirations of peoples and countries to achieve full political, social and economic independence and true equality in international relations are opposed by forces which are seeking to perpetuate unequal relations and privileges. The efforts of the non-aligned countries to promote international peace and security for all, based on justice, disarmament, the universal application of the principles of peaceful co-existence, the completion of the process of decolonization and the democratization of international relations and co-operation on an equal footing are being intensified. The Heads of State or Government consider that problems affecting peace, security, development, freedom and independence require solutions through endeavours on the part of the entire international community. The policy of non-alignment and the efforts of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to find just solutions to these problems are acquiring ever greater importance. The non-aligned and other developing countries, national liberation movements and democratic and peace-and freedom-loving forces throughout the world are playing an active role in the struggle for peace, universal détente and the general progress of the world.

21. The Heads of State or Government emphasized the importance of devoting special attention to, and persevering in, efforts aimed at finding peaceful solutions to the differences and disputes arising among member States of the Movement. They were conscious that many of these differences and disputes were aggravated by former colonial powers or the outcome of conditions of disequilibrium imposed from outside rather than any deliberate intent on the part of fraternal States of the Movement to fuel animosities among themselves. The effort to eliminate such conditions and to establish equitable international relations between States has been one of the principal motivations for the establishment of the Non-Aligned Movement.

22. The Heads of State or Government noted with satisfaction that co-operation among non-aligned countries in information and mass communication is successfully contributing to reducing dependency on transnational information agencies, despite obstacles and opposition to the establishment of a new international information and communication order. They also noted with particular satisfaction that an international consensus is emerging on the concept, which had its genesis in the Non-Aligned Movement, of a new, more just and more effective international information and communication order, aimed at correcting inequalities in the flow of information by ensuring, with due respect for constitutional provisions and applicable international instruments and agreements, a free, wider and better balanced dissemination of information. The quest for a new international information and communication order is integral to the struggle for the New International Economic Order.

23. The Heads of State or Government grant especial importance to co-operation among non-aligned and other developing countries in the fields of education and culture and consider that it contributes in a decisive way to development and social progress as a whole and to the consolidation of independence and political equality as well as to the strengthening of world peace and international understanding among nations. They underlined the need for bilateral, international and multilateral co-operation among non-aligned countries in the fields of education and culture.

24. The Heads of State or Government reiterate their commitment to ensure respect for and promotion of human rights of individuals and the rights of peoples in accordance with the United Nations Charter and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which is essential to assure peace and security in the world.

25. The Conference affirmed that achievement of fundamental freedoms and basic human rights are integral to the struggle for the transformation and democratization of international relations and therefore are also linked with the need for change in present international economic relations. Civil and political rights and economic, social and cultural rights are inseparable.

26. The Heads of State or Government confirmed the importance of the right to development as a human right and the fact that equality of opportunity for development is as much a prerogative of nations as of individuals composing them. The right of people under colonial and foreign domination and occupation to self-determination and independence and the freedom of all peoples to choose their own political, economic and social systems as well as their right to permanent sovereignty over their natural resources must be scrupulously respected. The Conference urged the United Nations to continue working for the achievement of human rights of individuals and peoples in this comprehensive perspective. They also called for respect for rights of national, ethnic and religious minorities as well as of those who have emigrated in search of work.

27. The Conference stressed that since the Sixth Summit four extraordinary meetings of the Co-ordinating Bureau had been held - at Algiers in March 1981, in Kuwait in April 1982, in Cyprus in July 1982 and at Managua in January 1983 in order to deal specifically with the questions of Namibia, Palestine and Lebanon and the situation in Latin America and the Caribbean respectively, and that they had been of great importance. It emphasized that they had played an important role in the context of the Non-Aligned Movement's historical support for and solidarity with the just struggle of the people of Namibia, Palestine and Latin America and the Caribbean.

### III. DISARMAMENT, SURVIVAL AND CO-EXISTENCE IN THE AGE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

28. The Heads of State or Government consider that the greatest peril facing the world today is the threat to the survival of mankind from a nuclear war. Disarmament, in particular nuclear disarmament, is no longer a moral issue; it is an issue of human survival. Yet the renewed escalation in the nuclear arms race, both in its quantitative and qualitative dimensions, as well as reliance on doctrines of nuclear deterrence, has heightened the risk of the outbreak of nuclear war and led to greater insecurity and instability in international relations. Nuclear weapons are more than weapons of war. They are instruments of mass annihilation. The Heads of State or Government therefore find it unacceptable that the security of all States and the very survival of mankind should be held hostage to the security interests of a handful of nuclear-weapon States. Measures for the prevention of nuclear war and of nuclear disarmament must take into account the security interests of nuclear-weapon and non-nuclear-weapon States alike and ensure that the survival of mankind is not endangered. They rejected all theories and concepts pertaining to the possession of nuclear weapons and their use under any circumstances.

29. The qualitative development of conventional weapons adds a new dimension to the arms race, especially among States possessing the largest military arsenals. New generations of nuclear weapons and chemical weapons with increased lethality and greater accuracy are being deployed and there is increasing danger of the extension of the arms race into outer space. All these developments have greatly aggravated the dangers to the survival of human civilization.

30. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their conviction that international peace and security can only be ensured through general and complete disarmament, in particular nuclear disarmament, under effective international control. In order to prevent effectively the horizontal and vertical proliferation of nuclear weapons, nuclear-weapon States should adopt urgent measures for halting and reversing the nuclear arms race. Pending the achievement of nuclear disarmament, the Heads of State or Government, in the name of humanity, demanded an immediate prohibition of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons by all nuclear-weapon States. They further called for a freeze on the development, production, stockpiling and deployment of nuclear weapons and the speedy finalization of a comprehensive treaty banning the testing of nuclear weapons. They also reiterated that the nuclear-weapon States have an obligation to guarantee that non-nuclear-weapon States will not be threatened or attacked with nuclear weapons. The Heads of State or Government recommended that negotiations should proceed without delay for the conclusion of an agreed international instrument on effective international arrangements to insure all non-nuclear-weapon States, without any discrimination, against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.

31. The Heads of State or Government affirmed that the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among the States of the region concerned constituted an important disarmament measure. The establishment of such zones in different parts of the world should be encouraged with the ultimate objective of achieving a world entirely free of nuclear weapons.

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

33. The Conference emphasized that while nuclear disarmament has the highest priority, efforts should be made to conclude without further delay a treaty banning chemical weapons. Conventional disarmament must also be pursued within the context of progress towards general and complete disarmament. The Heads of State or Government declared once again that outer space should be used exclusively for peaceful purposes.

34. The Heads of State or Government expressed their deep disappointment at the failure of the second special session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to disarmament to achieve meaningful results. Efforts to adopt a comprehensive programme on disarmament and other measures for disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, failed due to the inflexible positions adopted by some of the major powers. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that the principles and priorities contained in the Final Document of the first special session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to disarmament retained all their validity and that the objectives and measures contained therein still represent a goal to be achieved, for which the non-aligned countries would continue to work untiringly. In this context, they welcomed

and fully supported the World Disarmament Campaign launched during the second special session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to disarmament. They also called for the early elaboration of the comprehensive programme of disarmament so as to ensure its adoption at the thirty-eighth session of the United Nations General Assembly.

35. In order to avoid a further deterioration of the situation, the Heads of State or Government called for urgent consideration by the world community of the proposals advanced by the non-aligned countries.

36. The Heads of State or Government underlined the central role and primary responsibility of the United Nations in the field of disarmament. They called upon the Committee on Disarmament, as the sole multilateral negotiating body in the field of disarmament, to fulfil its mandate and adopt concrete measures of disarmament, in particular nuclear disarmament.

37. The Heads of State or Government urged the major nuclear-weapon States to pursue their negotiations on arms limitation and disarmament with greater vigour. Bearing in mind the vital interest that all States have in disarmament, they urged these States to keep the United Nations informed of the progress achieved in the above-mentioned negotiations.

38. Reviewing the international situation, the Heads of State or Government expressed grave concern over the continuing existence and further aggravation of focal points of aggression and hotbeds of tension in different regions of the world.

#### IV. SITUATION IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

39. Developments in the southern part of Africa show that apartheid, racial discrimination and colonial tyranny continue to resist the forces of change. The struggle of the peoples of southern Africa for self-determination is an integral part of the wider struggle of the people of the world against all forms of oppression, exploitation, domination, inequality and discrimination. The Heads of State or Government stressed the determination of the non-aligned countries to intensify their joint efforts in support of this struggle.

##### Namibia

40. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the inalienable rights of the people of Namibia to self-determination and to the national independence of a united Namibia, including Walvis Bay, the Penguin Islands and other adjacent offshore islands in accordance with the resolutions of the United Nations, the non-aligned countries and the Organization of African Unity. They expressed deep concern over the continued illegal occupation of Namibia by the racist South African regime in flagrant violation of United Nations resolutions. The situation arising from the Pretoria regime's repressive policies against the Namibian people as well as its policy of intimidation and terrorism against the neighbouring countries constitutes a grave threat to international peace and security.

41. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their solidarity with the Namibian people and their support for the heroic struggle waged under the leadership of SWAPO, the sole, authentic and legitimate representative of the Namibian people, for the liberation of that Territory and for the establishment of an independent State of Namibia based on the principles of equality, freedom and justice. They commended the activities of SWAPO, in particular of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia, its military wing, in their struggle against the illegal administration in Namibia and the colonial occupation army as well as other paramilitary forces of racist South Africa.

42. The Conference strongly denounced the illegal exploitation of the natural resources of Namibia and stressed that the plundering of these resources by foreign interests under the protection of the occupying administration constitutes a serious violation of the United Nations Charter and an obstacle to the political independence of Namibia. It called on all countries, transnational corporations and other organizations exploring and exploiting these resources, including the marine resources in the territorial waters of Namibia under the Law of the Sea Convention, which has just been signed by the Council for Namibia, to comply with the relevant United Nations resolutions and the relevant paragraphs of the Algiers Declaration adopted in 1981 in consonance with Decree 1 of the United Nations Council for Namibia, and to terminate their activities in the Territory of Namibia, including Walvis Bay, Penguin and other adjacent offshore islands forthwith.

43. The Heads of State or Government renewed their pledge to render increased material, financial, military, political, humanitarian, diplomatic and moral assistance to SWAPO for the intensification of the struggle on all fronts, in particular the armed struggle to secure the total liberation of Namibia. In this connection, they expressed their appreciation for the contributions made to the Non-Aligned Solidarity Fund for Namibia and appealed for increased contributions by all the non-aligned countries.

44. The Conference denounced the detention of SWAPO freedom fighters under the so-called Terrorism Act and demanded the immediate and unconditional release of Toivo Herman Ya Toivo and all other Namibian political prisoners in various South African jails, detention centres and concentration camps.

45. The Conference reiterated the demand that all captured freedom fighters be accorded prisoner of war status under the Geneva Convention of 1949 and the Additional Protocol thereto.

46. The Heads of State or Government recalled that the year 1982 had been proclaimed by the United Nations as International Year of Mobilization for Sanctions against South Africa, which represented a firm commitment by the international community to the struggle against the racist regime. This commitment should be renewed and reinforced in the coming years, specifically in the context of the Namibian question. The Conference welcomed the decision

of the United Nations General Assembly to hold an international conference in support of the struggle of the Namibian people for independence in Paris in April 1983. It urged all States to participate in the conference in a constructive manner so as to achieve positive results and to examine practical ways and means of increasing support for the struggle of the Namibian people in order to accelerate the freedom and independence of their country.

47. The Conference expressed its deep concern that the Western Contact Group was unable to detach and disassociate itself from the extraneous issue of linkage between Namibia's independence and the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola insisted upon by one of its members. The Conference stressed that the linkage, which was totally incompatible with the letter and spirit of Security Council resolution 435 (1978), constituted an impediment to the implementation of the United Nations Plan for the independence of Namibia.

48. The Heads of State or Government expressed their deep concern that Namibia's independence continued to be obstructed by the intransigence and persistent refusal of the racist regime of South Africa to comply with the relevant United Nations resolutions and decisions on Namibia, in particular resolution 435 (1978). They reiterated the strong view of the non-aligned countries that the United Nations Security Council resolution 435 (1978) remained the only basis for the peaceful settlement of the Namibian question. In this connection, the Conference most categorically rejected the linkage or parallelism being drawn by the United States Administration between the independence of Namibia and the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola. This continued insistence constitutes an unwarranted interference in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Angola. The Conference strongly supported the position taken by the Front-Line States in this regard, as contained in the Lusaka Communique of 4 September 1982 and the Harare Communique of 20 February 1983.

49. The Heads of State or Government called upon the United Nations Security Council to meet, as soon as possible, in order to consider further action on the implementation of its Plan for Namibia's independence thereby assuming its primary responsibility for implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978). The Summit designated the Foreign Ministers of the following member States of the Movement to participate in the meeting of the Security Council in New York: Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Benin, Botswana, Cuba, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Kenya, Kuwait, Liberia, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sri Lanka, Tanzania, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

50. The Conference denounced all so-called constitutional and political schemes through which South Africa has fraudulently attempted to perpetuate its colonial domination in Namibia and urged all States not to recognise any entity installed in Namibia through an "internal" settlement or any other form of direct administration in contravention of United Nations resolutions, in particular Security Council resolutions 435 (1978) and 439 (1978).

51. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their full support for the United Nations Council for Namibia in its role as the sole legal administering authority of Namibia until independence. They called for the further enhancing of the effectiveness of the Council in discharging its mandate and in developing the basic infrastructure of Namibia's nationhood programme and other related activities.

#### South Africa

52. The Conference strongly condemned the racist regime of Pretoria for its systematic and barbarous acts of oppression and discrimination against the overwhelming majority of the population of South Africa. It drew attention to the sinister schemes aimed at the perpetuation of colonialism under the guise of bantustanization and thus depriving the people of South Africa of their political, economic and social rights and freedoms in order to keep them under the continued subjugation of the white minority.

53. The persistent efforts of the apartheid regime to acquire a nuclear weapons arsenal were yet another indication of its determination to maintain its dominance. The continued collaboration of certain Western countries and Israel with the South African regime in this field as well as the investments and economic assistance being given by them to South Africa have only encouraged that regime in its intransigence. The Conference expressed deep regret that the Security Council has time and again been prevented from imposing comprehensive and mandatory sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter. It urged all Governments and international organizations to sever contacts with the racist regime of South Africa. The Heads of State or Government called for a cessation of all assistance to South Africa by the International Monetary Fund and other United Nations specialized agencies, as the granting of such assistance and credits has been used by the Pretoria regime to meet its increasing expenditure for military and repressive purposes directed against the majority population.

54. The Heads of State or Government called for the unconditional release of Nelson Mandela and all other political prisoners, six of whom are in the twentieth year of their life imprisonment, as well as for the granting of prisoner of war status to all captured freedom fighters. They strongly condemned the recent confirmation of death sentences imposed by the apartheid regime on six freedom fighters and called for an intensified world campaign to save their lives.

55. The Conference noted with indignation the introduction by the South African regime of so-called constitutional reforms and unreservedly condemned that act as yet another device to divide the oppressed people of South Africa and consolidate and perpetuate apartheid and white minority rule. Whilst congratulating those of the so-called coloureds and peoples of Indian origin for categorically rejecting the so-called constitutional reforms, it warned the unrepresentative elements in the Labour Party and the South African Indian Council against being party to the bogus constitutional arrangements.

56. The Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Movement expressed their solidarity with and strong support for the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa led by their authentic representatives - the national liberation movements - using all means at their disposal. At the same time they condemned the brutal suppression and oppression of the African nationalists in South Africa by the racist Pretoria regime. They congratulated the heroic freedom fighters of the African National Congress on the spectacular victories scored and urged member States of the Non-Aligned Movement and the international community to increase their assistance to the liberation movements of South Africa recognized by the Organization of African Unity, to enable them to further intensify the struggle

57. The Conference condemned the United States policy of "constructive engagement" which is aimed at countering the international campaign for the total isolation of apartheid South Africa. The public proclamation of the racist Pretoria regime as friend and ally has encouraged it in its intensified repression of the South African people, its escalating aggression against its neighbours and its determined intransigence over Namibian independence.

58. The Heads of State or Government expressed deep concern about persistent reports of attempts by some Latin American countries to form a so-called South Atlantic Treaty Organization (SATO) in conjunction with the racist regime of South Africa. They warned that such a military alliance with South Africa would threaten the security of Africa and international peace and security and would undermine the efforts of the international community to secure the independence of Namibia and the liberation of South Africa. In this connection, they called on the Latin American countries concerned to renounce all attempts to form a so-called South Atlantic Treaty Organization with South Africa.

59. The Conference viewed with grave concern the growing number of sports persons and entertainers being lured to apartheid South Africa and hailed the principled position taken by some individual entertainers and sportsmen who have turned down lucrative offers by that regime. It also highly commended those Governments and national sports bodies which have taken punitive measures against cricketers and entertainers who have played or performed in South Africa and calls upon all other Governments and national sports bodies to take similar measures.

#### Destabilization

60. The Conference noted with great concern the increased acts of military, political and economic destabilization perpetrated by the South African racist regime against the independent neighbouring states of Angola, Mozambique, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland and Seychelles. It condemned the South African regime for creating, arming, financing and utilizing counter-revolutionary groups, bandits and mercenaries as an extension of the South African army to cause instability in the region. The Conference reiterated that the policies and practices of the South African regime constitute a serious threat not only to regional stability but also to international peace and security.

61. The Conference hailed the creation of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) designed to liberate the countries of southern African from South African economic hegemony and exploitation. It condemned South African activities aimed at frustrating these efforts.

62. The Conference strongly condemned the continued military occupation of part of Angolan territory by the South African racist troops in violation of the national sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola. The Conference considered the occupation of Angolan territory as an act of aggression against the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, demanded the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of South African troops from Angolan territory and decided to increase support for and solidarity with the people and Government of Angola in order to consolidate Angola's national independence, and safeguard its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

63. The Heads of State or Government expressed their deep concern over the concentration of South African troops along the Mozambican border with and aggression against the People's Republic of Mozambique. They strongly condemned the war of aggression against the People's Republic of Mozambique carried out by the South African racist regime through the use of armed bandits and mercenaries as an extension of the South African army. They reaffirmed that these constant acts of invasion and aggression and sabotage of the economic and social infrastructure of the People's Republic of Mozambique by the South African regime are aimed at undermining the efforts of the Mozambican people to achieve national reconstruction in conditions of peace and security. They therefore expressed their full support for the people and Government of Mozambique in their struggle for the preservation of their independence and sovereignty. They called upon all member States of the Movement as well as other peace-loving countries to render maximum diplomatic, political and material support to the People's Republic of Mozambique in order to enable it to strengthen its defence capability.

64. The Heads of State or Government took note of the continued acts of sabotage and destabilization committed by the racist minority regime of South Africa against the Kingdom of Lesotho and strongly condemned the invasion of Maseru by the racist regime. They expressed their deep sorrow at the loss of innocent lives and denounced the wanton destruction of property which resulted from that barbarous act of aggression. They expressed particular concern at the seriously deteriorating security situation around the borders of Lesotho, particularly the sabotage and destruction of the economic infrastructure, including water systems and fuel depots, as well as the dangerous military situation created by the Pretoria regime on the south-eastern sector of the Lesotho-South African border in the Matatiele area. The Conference held South Africa fully responsible for this situation, which poses a threat to the security, independence and territorial integrity of Lesotho.

65. The Conference commended the Government and people of Lesotho for their steadfast opposition to apartheid, including the Pretoria regime's policy of Bantustans. It also expressed its support for and solidarity with the Kingdom of Lesotho in the face of the premeditated acts of aggression, sabotage and destabilization committed by the racist minority regime of South Africa. It strongly warned the racist regime against any invasion of the Kingdom of Lesotho either directly or through its proxies. The Conference further recalled Security Council resolution 527(1982), took note with appreciation of the measures already taken by the United Nations Secretary-General to implement that resolution and appealed to the international community, particularly the members of the Non-Aligned Movement, to urgently extend to the Kingdom of Lesotho the necessary assistance in order to enhance its capacity to withstand the undue pressures and threats by the racist regime and to fulfil its international obligations towards the South African refugees.

66. The Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Movement expressed their horror over the unprovoked perpetration of acts of subversion, invasion and aggression by the South African racist regime against the Republic of Zimbabwe. They strongly condemned the South African-sponsored acts of sabotage against the social, economic and military infrastructure of Zimbabwe. They equally denounced the South African racist regime for preparing for war against Zimbabwe by training and financing subversive groups and infiltrating them into that country. The Heads of State or Government commended Zimbabwe for having effectively contained and foiled several attempts by South African agents and infiltrated armed bandits aimed at destabilizing its peace. They therefore called upon all member States of the Movement and other peace-loving countries to provide maximum diplomatic, political and material assistance to the Republic of Zimbabwe in order to enable it to defend its independence and sovereignty and to strengthen its defence capability.

67. The Conference condemned the mercenary attack aimed at the overthrow of the Government of Seychelles. It demanded that all countries take effective measures to prevent their nations from joining mercenary forces and not to allow them facilities for their nefarious activities.

68. The Heads of State or Government commended the Front-Line States and other neighbouring States for their courage and determination in the face of brazen intimidation by South Africa and called upon the world community to provide all possible assistance and support to these countries to strengthen their defences as well as to create conditions to avert bloodshed in the whole of southern Africa.

#### V. WESTERN SAHARA

69. Recalling earlier Declarations of the Movement on the problem of Western Sahara as well as United Nations General Assembly resolution 36/46 and decision 36/406 and resolution 37/28 and decision 37/411, the Conference reiterated support for the Implementation Committee's efforts to resolve the conflict in accordance with the decision of the Eighteenth Summit Meeting of the Organization of African Unity.

70. The Heads of State or Government felt concern over the risks to the peace and stability of the region in any foreign intervention and internationalization of the problem.

71. The Heads of State or Government appeal to the parties to the conflict to initiate immediate negotiations under the auspices of the Implementation Committee of the Organization of African Unity in order to obtain a fair and lasting solution to the conflict in Western Sahara in accordance with the United Nations Charter, United Nations General Assembly resolution 1514(XV), the principles of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the decisions of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity.

#### VI. MAYOTTE

72. With regard to the Comorian island of Mayotte, which is still under French occupation, the Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that it is an integral part of the sovereign territory of the Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoros. They also expressed their active solidarity with the people of Comoros in their legitimate efforts to recover that island and preserve the independence, unity and territorial integrity of Comoros. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their support for the overall results of the referendum carried out on 22 December 1974 in the entire territory of Comoros and rejected all proposals for a new referendum in Mayotte.

#### VII. MALAGASY ISLANDS

73. In relation to the Malagasy Islands - Glorieuses, Juan De Nova, Europa and Bassas De India - in the Indian Ocean, bearing in mind the various decisions taken by the Organization of African Unity and the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on this question, the Heads of State or Government urged the French Government to initiate negotiations with the Malagasy Government with a view to settling the question in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter.

#### VIII. THE INDIAN OCEAN AS A ZONE OF PEACE

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

75. The Conference reaffirmed the determination of the non-aligned States to continue their endeavour towards the attainment of the objectives embodied in the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace and as considered at the Meeting of Littoral and Hinterland States of July 1979 as well as at the subsequent meetings of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean. It reiterated its conviction that the presence in the Indian Ocean area of any manifestation of great power military presence, foreign bases, military installations and logistical supply facilities, nuclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction conceived in the context of great power rivalries, constitute a flagrant violation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of peace.

76. It viewed with disquiet and concern the continuous escalation of great power military presence in the Indian Ocean area, including the expansion of the existing bases, the search for new base facilities and the establishment of the new military command structures of the great powers against the express wishes of the littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean and other non-aligned countries. These activities endangered the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and peaceful development of the States in the area.

77. It noted with concern that the quest for spheres of influence undermined the objective of establishing universal collective security without military alliances and the security interests of the non-aligned countries. It also noted and condemned the development of strategic concepts conceding to the South African racist regime a regional role which it was using as a pretext to maintain the apartheid system by force, to occupy the international territory of Namibia illegally and to destabilize neighbouring independent States.

78. The non-aligned countries are determined to work for the success of the Conference on the Indian Ocean to be held in Sri Lanka in 1984. They urged the United Nations Ad Hoc Committee to complete its preparations for the Conference strictly in accordance with its mandate. They welcome and support the efforts of the non-aligned members of the Ad Hoc Committee to finalize preparations for the said Conference despite unwarranted delays resulting from the attitude of some great powers, which has thus far prevented the completion of the preparations for holding the Conference. They also urged all great powers and other major maritime users to participate in the Conference in a constructive spirit and in the meanwhile to start a process of reducing their military presence in the Indian Ocean area.

79. The Conference called for the resumption of bilateral negotiations between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics which should result in the reduction and the eventual elimination of the military presence of the powers concerned and thereby contribute to the implementation of resolution 2832 (XXVI) on the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace.

80. The Conference reiterated its satisfaction over the initiative taken by the President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar in suggesting the convening of a summit conference on the Indian Ocean to be held at Tananarive. The Conference requested the non-aligned countries of the region to hold consultations on the elaboration of an international convention on the Indian Ocean as proposed by Madagascar.

IX. MAURITIAN SOVEREIGNTY OVER THE CHAGOS ARCHIPELAGO, INCLUDING DIEGO GARCIA

81. The Heads of State or Government expressed, in particular, their full support for Mauritian sovereignty over the Chagos archipelago, including Diego Garcia, which was detached from the territory of Mauritius by the former colonial power in 1965 in contravention of United Nations General Assembly resolutions 1514(XV) and 2066(XX). The establishment and strengthening of the military base at Diego Garcia has endangered the sovereignty, territorial integrity and peaceful development of Mauritius and other States. They called for the early return of Diego Garcia to Mauritius.

X. QUESTION OF PALESTINE

82. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries as a whole has undertaken to give its support to the Palestinian people for the liberation of their homeland and the recovery of their inalienable national rights.

83. The Conference reaffirmed that the Zionist occupation of Palestine and the usurpation and denial of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people are the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict. The Conference affirmed that a just and durable peace in the Middle East cannot be established without the total and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from all Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied by it since 1967, including Jerusalem, and without the achievement of a just solution of the problem of Palestine on the basis of the attainment and exercise in Palestine of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including the right of return, self-determination without external interference and the right to national independence and sovereignty, including the right to establish the Palestinian Independent State in its homeland, Palestine.

84. The Conference reaffirmed that the Palestine Liberation Organization is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and that it has the right to participate on an independent and equal footing in all endeavours, international conferences, activities and international bodies, organs and agencies on the basis of resolutions of the United Nations relevant to the question of Palestine with a view to ensuring the attainment and exercise in Palestine of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people. Consequently the Conference rejects all plans, arrangements and agreements which are not in conformity with the provisions referred to above.

85. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the resolutions of the sixteenth session of the Palestinian National Council, held in Algeria from 12 to 22 February 1983, which reaffirmed the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and the unity of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, its sole and legitimate representative. The Conference also affirmed its full solidarity with the Palestine Liberation Organization, which has confronted Zionist aggression courageously and come through that ordeal stronger, more resolute and determined to fight until the rights of the Palestinian people are realized.

86. The Conference stressed the urgent need to undertake endeavours to achieve a just and comprehensive peace on the basis of the principles enunciated above in this Declaration. No action should be taken which is inconsistent with these principles or would adversely affect the struggle of the Arab countries for the liberation of their territories and of the Palestinian people for the liberation of their homeland, Palestine, and the exercise of their inalienable rights therein.

87. The Conference strongly condemned Israel for its continued occupation of Palestinian and other Arab territories and for its persistent acts of repression against the Palestinian people, and demanded the United Nations Security Council invoke the powers vested in it with a view to imposing on Israel the relevant sanctions prescribed in the United Nations Charter until Israel withdraws from all occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, demolishes all Israeli settlements established in these territories and complies fully with the relevant decisions of the Security Council.

88. The Conference especially condemned Israel for the acts of genocide perpetrated against the Palestinian people in the Sabra and Shatila camps in Lebanese territory under occupation by Israeli armed forces.

89. The Conference also decided to request the international community to set up a war crimes tribunal in order to try Israel under international law for the crimes committed against the Palestinian people in all the territories which it has occupied since its establishment in 1948.

90. The Conference referred to the responsibility of the Government of the United States of America for violating the commitments it had undertaken to guarantee the safety and security of Palestinian refugees.

91. The Conference reaffirmed its firm opposition to the policy and practices of Israel in the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories, including Jerusalem, and sharply condemned them. It condemned in particular and viewed as illegal the establishment of Israeli settlements in these territories since this constitutes a serious obstacle to a just and comprehensive solution to the question of Palestine and the Middle East crisis.

92. The Conference reaffirmed in this context its total rejection of all the Israeli policies designed to modify the geographical characteristics, demographic composition or legal status of the Arab and Palestinian territories occupied by Israel since 1967. The Conference decided not to recognize any change made by Israel in the above territories and called on all States not to recognize such changes and to refrain from any co-operation with Israel that might encourage it to pursue its policies and practices in the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories.

93. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the resolution of the Conference of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Non-Aligned Countries, held in New Delhi in 1981, which had firmly condemned the hostile attitude of the United States of America towards the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and the Palestine Liberation Organization and towards the total and unconditional withdrawal from all occupied Arab and Palestinian territories, including Jerusalem. That attitude violated the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter and the General Assembly resolutions on the questions of Palestine and the Middle East and was an obstacle to the establishment of a just peace in the region.

94. The Conference condemned the policy which the United States is striving to impose in the region and which is prejudicial to the liberation of the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories, including Jerusalem, and to the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people.

95. The Conference also condemned the support given by the United States of America to the Israeli entity in all fields, especially the military and the political fields. The Conference affirmed that the pursuit of this policy harmed the relations and interests which linked the non-aligned countries on the one hand with the United States on the other.

96. The Heads of State or Government noted with satisfaction the efforts made by the United Nations Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People in the search for a just solution to the question of Palestine. The Conference welcomed the measures taken by the Committee in accordance with General Assembly resolution 37/86 to organize the International Conference on the Question of Palestine to be held in Paris in August 1983. The Conference also declared its conviction that this Conference would make a positive contribution to realizing the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people. The Conference called upon all members to take an active part, and to be represented at a high level, in the International Conference and in the regional preparatory meetings so as to contribute to the success of that Conference.

97. The Conference called upon the Security Council to implement the United Nations General Assembly resolutions on the question of Palestine, and in particular resolution 37/86 (D and E). It called upon the United Nations Secretary-General to implement the provisions of resolution 37/120 (I and J) as soon as possible.

98. The Conference decided to set up a Committee at the level of Heads of State, to co-operate with the seven-member Arab Committee to support the rights of the Arab Palestinian people in accordance with international law and the will of the non-aligned countries and their peoples. The Committee would work with the various forces influential in the Middle East conflict for the achievement of a just, durable and comprehensive peace in the Middle East which would enable the Palestinian people to exercise their rights in freedom and sovereignty in their independent homeland. The Committee would comprise the following members: Algeria, Bangladesh, Cuba, India (Chairman), Palestine Liberation Organization, Senegal, Yugoslavia and Zambia.

#### XI. QUESTION OF LEBANON

99. Having considered the grave situation confronting Lebanon, which constitutes a threat to international peace and security in the region and the world, the Conference

- (a) Declares its solidarity with the Lebanese people and Government;
- (b) Reaffirms its support for the safety of Lebanon, for its territorial integrity, independence and right to exercise sovereignty throughout its territory within its internationally recognized boundaries;
- (c) Calls upon all States to support Lebanon in the implementation of Security Council resolutions 508(1982) and 509(1982) in order to ensure the withdrawal of Israeli forces from all Lebanese territory;
- (d) Calls upon all States to endorse Lebanese efforts to secure the withdrawal of all non-Lebanese forces whose presence in Lebanon does not have the support of the Lebanese legal authority;
- (e) Reaffirms its support for Lebanon in its efforts to reconstruct its economy and strengthen its public institutions in order to attain its national aspirations.

#### XII. SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

100. The Heads of State or Government expressed concern over the deterioration of the situation in the Middle East caused by Israel's habitually aggressive and expansionist policies in the region. They were of the view that this situation threatened a new Israeli aggression and posed a grave threat to international peace and security. They reaffirmed the solidarity of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries with the struggle for the liberation of the occupied Arab territories and the restoration of the usurped rights of the Arab people.

101. The Conference considered it necessary to reaffirm all the principles and resolutions previously adopted by the Non-Aligned Movement in regard to the question of Palestine and the Middle East situation and especially since Israel's aggression of 1967. It reiterated that the question would not be resolved and that peace would not be established in the region unless all the following principles were observed simultaneously:

- (a) The question of Palestine is the core of the Middle East problem and the root cause of the Arab-Israeli conflict.
- (b) The question of Palestine and the Middle East problem form an indivisible whole and cannot be dealt with or resolved separately. In view of this, a partial solution or a solution confined to some aspects of the conflict to the exclusion of others is not possible. Nor is it possible to establish a partial peace. Peace should be just and comprehensive.
- (c) A just peace in the region can only be based on Israel's total and unconditional withdrawal from all occupied Palestinian and Arab territories and the restoration of all the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to return to their homes, the right to self-determination without foreign interference and the right to establish their own independent and sovereign State in their national territory on the basis of General Assembly resolution 3236 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974.
- (d) West Jerusalem is part of the occupied Palestinian territory and Israel should withdraw completely and unconditionally from it and restore it to Arab sovereignty.
- (e) The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) is the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and it alone has the full right to represent this people and to participate fully in all international conferences, activities and events relating to the question of Palestine and the Arab-Israeli conflict, in order to secure the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people and to solve the Middle East problem. No solution can be considered comprehensive, just or acceptable without the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organization on an independent and equal footing in its elaboration and acceptance.
- (f) All the measures taken by Israel in the Arab and Palestinian territories since their occupation covering installations and all changes affecting political, cultural, religious, demographic, physical, geographical and other features are null and void and illegal.
- (g) All settlements set up or to be set up by Israel in occupied territories are null and void and illegal and are considered as an obstacle to peace. They should, therefore, be pulled down immediately and no new settlements should be set up and the proliferation of existing settlements should not be allowed.

102. (a) The Conference expressed its support for and adopted the Arab Peace Plan proclaimed at the Twelfth Arab Summit Conference held at Fez, Morocco, and emphasized that this Plan, being based on international legitimacy and on the principles of right and justice, constitutes a framework for establishing a just and durable peace in the Middle East.
- (b) The Conference reaffirmed that the Non-Aligned Movement considered that the question of Palestine and of the territories occupied since 1967 is a common cause to all non-aligned countries. The Conference, therefore, resolved that any deviation from the resolutions of the Conferences of non-aligned countries relating to the Middle East problem and the question of Palestine would affect the unity of the Non-Aligned Movement in its struggle against colonialism, foreign occupation, racism and zionism. It would also be considered as swerving from the determination of the non-aligned countries to bring to an end the occupation of Arab-Palestinian territories by Israel and to help the Palestinian people to secure its inalienable national rights.
- (c) The Conference condemned any agreement or treaty which violates or infringes the rights of the Arab nation and the Palestinian people as recognized by the Non-Aligned Movement, and in accordance with international law, the United Nations Charter and its relevant resolutions and which prevents the liberation of Jerusalem and the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories and the full exercise of, and attainment by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights.
103. (a) The Conference reaffirmed its firm opposition to and condemnation of Israeli policies and practices in the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories, including Jerusalem. It especially condemned the establishment of Israeli settlements in these territories, considering them to be illegal and to constitute a serious obstacle to the achievement of a just and comprehensive settlement of the question of Palestine and the Middle East problem.
- (b) The Conference condemned the Israeli invasion of Lebanese territory and the crimes perpetrated by the Israeli forces, such as killing and destruction, in this non-aligned country.
- (c) In this respect, the Conference reaffirmed its categorical rejection of all Israeli policies aimed at changing the geographical features, the demographic character or the legal status of the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories. The Conference resolved not to recognize any changes made by Israel in the aforesaid territories and called upon all States not to recognize them and to refrain from any co-operation with Israel that might encourage it to pursue its policies and practices in the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories.

104. (a) The Conference strongly condemned Israel for its refusal to comply with the resolutions of the United Nations Security Council and General Assembly relating to the occupied Syrian Golan Heights. The Conference affirmed that Israel's decision to annex these Heights and the measures taken to implement its decision are null and void and without any legal validity. They have no legal effect and are not recognized.
- (b) The Conference called upon all States members of the United Nations that have not yet taken any measure to implement General Assembly resolution ES-1/9 of 5 February 1982 to do so in order to join in the just struggle of the Syrian nationals in the occupied Syrian Golan Heights. The Conference invited the Security Council to take the necessary action to compel Israel to implement resolution 497(1981).
- (c) The Conference expressed the full support of the members of the Non-Aligned Movement for and their solidarity with the just struggle of the Arab nation against Israeli occupation, aggression and threats and for the attainment of the national inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine and the liberation of the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories. On this occasion the Conference denounced the attack launched by Israel and the United States of America against the right of Syria to secure the means to defend itself. The Conference noted that that attack could be considered as the prelude to a premeditated assault against Syria and other Arab States.
105. (a) The Conference strongly denounced the exploitation by Israel of the natural resources and wealth of Palestine and the occupied Arab countries in defiance of the Hague and Geneva Conventions and called upon all countries to take the necessary action in order to refrain from any co-operation that would enable Israel to continue to exploit such wealth and resources unlawfully.
- (b) The Conference condemned Israel for its intention to cut a canal between the Dead Sea and the Mediterranean Sea. It affirmed that this project constitutes a dangerous activity among the aggressive actions undertaken against the legitimate rights and vital interests of the Palestinian people and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, as well as a threat to global peace and security. The Conference invited all countries to denounce this project and refrain from providing any support or assistance which might allow Israel to implement it.
- (c) The Conference declared that the Geneva Conventions of 1949, and in particular Convention No.4 regarding the protection of civilians in time of war and the Protocols 1 and 2 annexed to the Conventions adopted in 1977, should be applied to all the occupied

Arab territories and Palestine, including Jerusalem. The Conference condemned Israel for its persistent violation of those Conventions and of the basic rights and freedoms of the inhabitants of the territories mentioned in having displaced them, destroyed their homes and confiscated their property. The Conference condemned the refusal of Israel to receive the tripartite committee set up under Security Council resolution 446(1979) to inquire into conditions in settlements in the occupied Arab territories and its refusal to comply with Security Council resolution 452(1979).

- (d) The Conference condemned all those policies, and particularly the policy of the United States of America, which help Israel to continue its occupation of the Arab and Palestinian territories and which jeopardize the exercise by the Palestinian people of their inalienable rights. In this connection the Conference noted that the United States of America was continuing to support Israel in several fields.
- (e) The Conference also noted that the United States of America, by exercising its right of veto in the Security Council in a manner contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter, prevents the Security Council from taking steps to implement the principle of the non-admissibility of acquisition of territories by force and to enable the Palestinian people to recover their inalienable rights. The Conference therefore calls on the United States of America to abandon its abuse of the right of veto.
- (f) The Conference expressed its profound concern at the establishment of a "strategic alliance" between the United States of America and Israel and affirmed that the alliance strengthened the aggressive role of Israel, which threatens the stability of the countries of the Middle East and global peace and security and encourages Israel to pursue its policy of annexation, aggression and racial discrimination.
- (g) The Conference expressed its deep concern at the build-up of conventional and nuclear weapons in Israel, which is designed to reinforce Israel's situation as a base for colonialism and racism in the third world in general and in Africa and Asia in particular. By taking such measures Israel imperils global peace and security. The Conference called for the implementation of United Nations General Assembly resolutions 33/71 of 14 December 1978 on military and nuclear co-operation with Israel and 37/82 of 9 December 1982 on Israeli nuclear armament.
- (h) The Conference condemned Israel for pursuing its policy of aggression and annexation against the Arab countries and the Palestinian people and called on all countries, including the United States of America, to put an immediate end to their military, political and economic assistance and to the provision of human resources to Israel. The Conference called on all countries to refrain from providing assistance and facilities for implementing Zionist plans for the

immigration of Jews from all over the world to Palestine and the occupied Arab territories. The Conference condemned all imperialist or colonialist forces of military intervention which have constituted or constitute a threat to the security and independence of Arab countries and interference in their internal affairs.

- (i) The Conference expressed its deep concern at the increase in collaboration between the Zionist entity in Palestine and the racist regime of South Africa, especially in the military and nuclear fields. It strongly condemned this collaboration and solidarity and called on all countries of the Movement to sever relations with the above two regimes in all fields and to isolate them completely.
106. (a) The Conference called upon the Security Council to recognize the inalienable national rights of the Palestine people, including its right to self-determination and its right to establish an independent Arab state in Palestine, and to facilitate the achievement of these rights. The Conference also called upon the Council to implement the principle of the non-admissibility of the acquisition of territories by force, by taking the necessary measures to achieve the withdrawal of Israel from all Palestinian and Arab territories it has occupied since 1967. The Conference called upon the members of the Security Council to play their role and discharge their responsibilities so that the Council may take appropriate measures in conformity with the United Nations Charter to establish and guarantee peace and security in the Middle East.
- (b) After reviewing the history of the Middle East since the establishment of Israel in Palestine in 1948, the Conference considered that Israel's aggressive, expansionist and colonialist policies and practices in the occupied territories against the Arab nation in general and the Arab people of Palestine in particular, its continued violation of the United Nations Charter and the principles of international law and international agreements and treaties and its persistent refusal to implement the United Nations resolutions relating to the Middle East demonstrated that Israel is not a peace-loving member and does not fulfil the requirements of the United Nations Charter and the resolutions of international organizations. The Conference therefore considered that it is high time for the United Nations to take the necessary measures under Chapter VII of the Charter. The Conference called upon the Security Council to convene to take the measures referred to against Israel for not carrying out the resolutions of the Security Council and for imperilling international peace and security by its conduct.

- (c) The Conference called upon all countries that support the liberation of occupied countries and the Palestinian cause to take all appropriate measures against the countries that encourage Israel to pursue its policy and practices, especially the United States of America.
  - (d) The Conference recalled the decision taken by the Heads of State or Government at their meeting in Algiers, urging non-aligned countries to work for a boycott of Israel in the diplomatic, economic, military and cultural fields and in the sphere of maritime and air traffic in accordance with the provisions of Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter. Considering the reasons that led to the adoption of this resolution, the Conference stressed the need to continue to implement it and urged member countries of the Movement to adhere to it and apply it strictly.
107. (a) The Conference affirmed the commitment of the countries of the Non-Aligned Movement to strengthen their support for the confrontation Arab states and the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, in order to enable them to fulfil the requirements imposed on them by the liberation struggle and to defend their lands and their independence against Israeli aggression and threats. The Conference urged friendly countries and the organizations that have participated in the national liberation struggle to continue to give it their support.
- (b) The Conference expressed appreciation of the effective solidarity offered by all States and powers that support the struggle of the Palestinian people and the Arab nation, especially the countries of the Organization of African Unity, the socialist countries and the Organization of the Islamic Conference. The Conference also praised the advanced European stand on the problem of the Middle East and Palestine. The Conference called upon those countries and powers to intensify their political, diplomatic and material support for the Palestinian people and the Arab countries in their efforts to re-establish all their national rights and recover all the occupied Arab territories.

### XIII. ISRAELI AGGRESSION AGAINST THE IRAQI NUCLEAR INSTALLATIONS

108. The Conference categorically condemned the outrageous Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations devoted to peaceful purposes as an act of state terrorism and an unprecedented act of aggression whereby a nuclear reactor came under armed attack for the first time in history.

109. The Conference called on the Security Council and all countries as well as international organizations and agencies to take the effective necessary measures to deter Israel from threatening and the repetition of such acts of aggression which gravely endanger international peace and security.

110. Noting that the same attendant effects and consequences would follow from an armed aggression with conventional weapons on a nuclear installation as from the use of a nuclear weapon, the Conference called for the early consideration of the conclusion of an international agreement to prohibit military attacks on nuclear installations.

111. The Conference expressed solidarity with Iraq and all other developing countries in exercising their right to acquire and develop nuclear technology for peaceful purposes and for their development programmes.

#### XIV. SOUTH-EAST ASIA

112. Reviewing the situation in South-East Asia, the Heads of State or Government expressed grave concern over the continuing conflicts and tensions in the region, particularly as many of the States are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. They reaffirmed their support for the principles of non-interference in the affairs of sovereign States and the inadmissibility of the use of force against sovereign States. They warned that there was a real danger of the tensions in and around Kampuchea escalating over a wider area. They were convinced of the urgent need to de-escalate these tensions through a comprehensive political solution which would provide for the withdrawal of all foreign forces, thus ensuring full respect for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of all States in the region, including Kampuchea.

113. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the right of the people of Kampuchea to determine their own destiny free from foreign interference, subversion and coercion and expressed the hope that through a process of negotiations and mutual understanding a climate conducive to the exercise of that right would be created. They also agreed that the humanitarian problems resulting from the conflicts in the region required urgent measures which called for the active co-operation of all the parties concerned. They urged all States in the region to undertake a dialogue which would lead to the resolution of differences among themselves and the establishment of durable peace and stability in the area, as well as the elimination of involvement and threats of intervention by outside powers. In this context, they noted with approval the efforts being made for the early establishment of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in the region and called upon all States to give those efforts their fullest support.

XV. SOUTH-WEST ASIA

114. The Heads of State or Government noted with great concern the situation in South-West Asia and agreed that it carries dangerous consequences for the peace and stability of the region. They agreed that the continuation of this situation poses serious implications for international peace and security. In this context, they viewed the situation in Afghanistan with particular concern. They reiterated the urgent call made at the Conference of Foreign Ministers held in New Delhi in February 1981 for a political settlement on the basis of the withdrawal of foreign troops and full respect for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-aligned status of Afghanistan and strict observance of the principle of non-intervention and non-interference. They also reaffirmed the right of the Afghan refugees to return to their homes in safety and honour and called for a speedy solution to this vast humanitarian problem. To this end, they urged all concerned to work towards such a settlement, which would ensure that the Afghan people would determine their own destiny free from outside interference and which would enable the Afghan refugees to return to their homes.

115. The Heads of State or Government expressed their appreciation for the sincere efforts made in the search for a political settlement of the situation in Afghanistan and extended their support to the constructive steps taken in this regard by the United Nations Secretary-General. They regarded the discussions through the intermediary of the Secretary-General as a step in the right direction and urged their continuation with a view to promoting an early political settlement of the problem in conformity with the ideals and principles of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. They called on all States to exercise restraint to avoid further endangering the peace and security of the region, and to take such steps as would lead to the creation of conditions conducive to stable and harmonious relations among the States of the region based on the non-aligned principles of peaceful co-existence, respect for sovereignty, national independence, territorial integrity and non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of States.

XVI. KOREA

116. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their support for the Korean people's desire to reunify their homeland peacefully and their efforts to achieve this goal free of all foreign interference, in conformity with the three principles of independence, peaceful unification and great national unity, set forth in the joint North-South statement of 4 July 1972.

117. The Conference expressed the hope that the fulfilment of the Korean people's desire for peaceful reunification would be enhanced by the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the area.

#### XVII. IRAN-IRAQ CONFLICT

118. The Conference took note of the report submitted by the Foreign Ministers of Cuba, India and Zambia and the Head of the Political Department of the Palestine Liberation Organization, who had been mandated by the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries held in Delhi in February 1981 to exert all possible efforts to contribute to the implementation of the principles of non-alignment with regard to the conflict between Iran and Iraq. They expressed appreciation of the work done by the Group aimed at finding a just and honourable solution to this unfortunate conflict.

#### XVIII. EUROPE

119. The Heads of State or Government expressed their concern over the intensification of tension in Europe, and the dangerous, growing stockpiling of weapons on the continent, which further aggravates bloc confrontation and endangers international peace and security. They considered that the neutral and non-aligned countries increasingly are becoming positive factors in European relations, complementary to the global efforts of the Non-Aligned Movement.

120. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the contribution of the neutral and non-aligned countries within the process of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE) and their efforts to ease international tension in Europe, on the basis of the Final Act of that Conference, including the convening of the conference on confidence-building measures and disarmament in Europe.

121. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the close interconnection between the security problems of Europe and the Mediterranean and supported the view that, with regard to questions relating to security and co-operation in the Mediterranean, non-aligned members in the Mediterranean region should be allowed to participate in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe.

#### XIX. MEDITERRANEAN

122. The Heads of State or Government also welcomed the initiative of Malta in the CSCE to convene a meeting to discuss questions relating to security in the Mediterranean, as embodied in the Helsinki Final Act.

123. In this connection, they again stressed the need to strengthen co-operation in the Mediterranean. Accordingly, they called for a meeting of the non-aligned Mediterranean members, to be held as soon as possible, in order to concert views and devise initiatives for co-operation and strengthening security in the Mediterranean region.

124. They noted with concern the increased tensions in the Mediterranean mainly due to Israel's persistent policy of aggression and the further accumulation of arms in the region. They reiterated the positions of the Non-Aligned Movement and supported the United Nations resolution directed towards the reduction of tension and the solution of problems so as to transform the Mediterranean into a region of peace, security and co-operation, free from confrontation and conflict.

125. They urged renewed efforts to find just and lasting solutions to crisis situations in accordance with the United Nations Charter. They stressed the need to reverse the arms race, reduce confrontation and tension, to promote co-operation in all fields of mutual interest and to advance other objectives of non-alignment. They supported the further involvement of the United Nations in the transformation of the Mediterranean into a zone of peace and co-operation.

126. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their support for Malta's contribution to the establishment of a zone of peace, security and co-operation in the Mediterranean. They considered Malta's assumption of a status of neutrality, strictly founded on the principles of non-alignment, as an effective contribution to peace and stability in the Mediterranean region. They pledged their support for this status, and urged all other countries to do so.

127. They considered the fact that Mediterranean and other States have not only expressed recognition for Malta's status but have also undertaken not to act in any way which would jeopardize it as an effective means of lessening tension and strengthening security in the Mediterranean, which could be further extended in future.

#### XX. CYPRUS

128. The Conference reiterated its full solidarity and support for the people and Government of the Republic of Cyprus and reaffirmed its respect for that country's independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and non-alignment.

129. The Heads of State or Government also expressed their deep concern over the fact that part of the Republic of Cyprus continues under foreign occupation and demanded the immediate withdrawal of all occupation forces as an essential basis for the solution of the Cyprus problem. They welcomed the proposal made by the President of the Republic of Cyprus for the total demilitarization of Cyprus.

130. The Conference stressed the urgent need for the voluntary return of the refugees to their homes in safety, respect for the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all Cypriots and the speedy tracing of and accounting for those missing and condemned all efforts or actions aimed at altering the demographic structure of Cyprus. It considers that the de facto situation created by the force of arms and unilateral actions should not in any way affect the solution of the problem.

131. While hailing the intensification of the efforts made by the United Nations Secretary-General and the accelerated continuation of intercommunal talks, the Conference noted with concern the lack of progress in those talks

and expressed the hope that they would be carried out meaningfully and constructively so as to lead to a speedy, mutually acceptable solution of the problem, in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions, starting with General Assembly resolution 3212 (XXIX), endorsed by Security Council resolution 365(1974), the decisions and declarations of the Non-Aligned Movement, which it reaffirmed, and the High-Level Agreements of 12 February 1977 and of 19 May 1979.

#### XXI. LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN ISSUES

132. The Heads of State or Government recalled the already long struggle of the peoples of Latin America for their independence and sovereignty and noted with satisfaction their determination to pursue a non-aligned policy and to struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and all forms of foreign domination, hegemony and interference in the internal affairs of States. In this regard they noted with satisfaction that since the Sixth Summit ten Latin American and Caribbean countries had become members of the Movement. They also expressed satisfaction at the efforts of the States of the region to strengthen their unity, solidarity and co-operation through the various processes of regional integration and supported the aspirations for the creation of a regional organization representative of the interests of all the countries of the region.

133. The Heads of State or Government noted that the Final Communique issued by the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau in Managua, Nicaragua, from 10 to 14 January 1983 to evaluate the situation in Latin America and the Caribbean once again confirmed the universal applicability of the principles and policies of non-alignment. They further recalled that the Meeting was convened taking into account the grave situation existing in the region, especially in Central America and the Caribbean.

134. The Heads of State or Government took note with great concern of the continuing tension in Central America, the Caribbean and the South Atlantic. Furthermore, having analysed the situation in the region, they considered that Central America faced a serious political, social and economic crisis brought about for the most part by the traditional repressive power structure and by national economic structures that produce poverty, inequality and misery and aggravated by the interference and intervention to which those countries have been subjected since the end of the last century.

135. The Heads of State or Government asserted that the processes of change in Central America could not be attributed to or explained by an East-West ideological confrontation. They also observed that although the crisis situation prevailing in the region could not be viewed in isolation from the adverse developments in the global context characterized by great power confrontation, it has been aggravated by the intensification of imperialist interference in the internal affairs of the States of the region.

136. The Conference denounced the new and increasing threats and acts of intimidation and the growing seriousness and increased number of acts of aggression against Nicaragua, particularly the violation of its air space and territorial waters, utilization of the territory of foreign countries, in and outside the region as bases for aggression and the training of counter-revolutionary forces, the commission of terrorist actions and sabotage, particularly the attacks of armed groups of ex-Somoza guards through its northern border, which had resulted in considerable loss of life and property, as well as measures of economic pressure at the international level. These were considered part of a deliberate plan to harass and destabilize that country, as has been acknowledged by a foreign power.

137. In reviewing the prevailing tense situation in Central America, the Conference commended the peace initiatives presented by Mexico, France, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama; welcomed the positive response of Nicaragua and called on all States concerned to adopt a similar attitude.

138. The Conference requested the Co-ordinating Bureau to closely monitor the events in the subregion and made an appeal for the cessation of all hostile acts against Nicaragua. The Conference called on the Governments of the United States and Honduras to adopt a constructive position in favour of peace and dialogue in conformity with the principles of international law and called on all States to avoid any act or policy that might increase tensions in the region.

139. The Conference expressed the view that the cessation of military manoeuvres or demonstrations of force will reduce tension and facilitate the necessary dialogue for the achievement of political and negotiated solutions of the problems of the region. The right of any State to freely choose its own political, social and economic system was considered to be of paramount importance in this context.

140. The Conference also expressed the view that all States in the region should deploy maximum efforts to resolve their problems themselves, free from all external interference, and help to generate a situation of peace and tranquility.

141. Recalling the resolutions of the Sixth Summit Conference, the Heads of State or Government noted with concern that another dangerous focus of tension exists in the region in Guatemala, whose regime is pursuing a repressive and expansionist policy which is reinforced by the use of its special military ties with the Zionist regime of Israel and with imperialism and which constitutes a threat to other States in the region, especially Belize.

142. The Heads of State or Government expressed their concern that the situation in El Salvador had continued to deteriorate owing to unsolved social and economic problems and to continuing repression and imperialist intervention, which constituted a threat to the peace and security of the

region. They therefore called for the immediate unconditional cessation of such intervention. They further expressed their concern at the growing involvement in the conflict of the army of Honduras, which would contribute to the expansion of the conflict. The Heads of State or Government also urged the Government of the United States of America to adopt a constructive position which would contribute to the peaceful solution of the problem. In this context, they recognized the need to promote a negotiated solution, with the participation of all the representative political forces, one of which, the FDR/FMLM has made a welcome proposal for a dialogue without preconditions. They also welcomed the peace initiatives of Mexico and Venezuela and France and Mexico as well as all other initiatives pursuing the same objective. They rejected any attempt to prevent or obstruct such negotiations.

143. The Heads of State or Government noted the recent events in Suriname and the measures taken by certain Governments in response to these events. The Heads of State or Government expressed their support for Suriname's sovereignty and independence. They further expressed the hope that the future development of Suriname will be in accord with the interests and well-being of its people, free from any external interference or pressure.

144. The Conference recalled the solidarity offered to Cuba by the Movement of Non-aligned Countries since its inception and reiterated its appeal to the United States Government for an immediate and unconditional cessation of all acts of aggression and threats and the lifting of the economic blockade, which has been maintained against Cuba for twenty-two years and has recently been intensified with the adoption of the Syms Amendment and by new restrictive measures against Cuba's financial, credit and trade relations. It also urged the cessation of the violation of Cuba's air space and territorial waters and reiterated its full support for the just demand that the United States should return the territory illegally occupied by the Guantanamo Naval Base and pay compensation for the considerable material loss caused to the Cuban people as a result of the blockade and other aggressive measures.

145. The Heads of State or Government urged all States to scrupulously refrain from all acts of aggression, recourse to the use or threat of force, and intervention and interference in the internal affairs of States as well as other forms of pressure, including economic or military blockades. They reaffirmed the right of all peoples of the region to national self-determination, independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, and their right to choose their own political, economic and social systems and pursue their own economic development free from any type of external interference or pressure.

146. The Heads of State or Government were glad to note that since the Sixth Summit Belize, Saint Lucia and Antigua and Barbuda had become independent and are now members or observers of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. They also reaffirmed their conviction that colonialism must be eradicated in the region. They urged all States, and especially non-aligned countries, to support the legitimate demands for freedom, peace and independence of those Latin American and Caribbean peoples which are still subject to colonial domination and dependence, and called for the early implementation of United Nations General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in those territories.

147. Recalling the previous decisions of the Movement and reaffirming the need to do away with colonialism in all its forms and manifestations, the Heads of State or Government reiterated their support for the Puerto Rican people's inalienable right to self-determination and independence in conformity with resolution 1514 (XV).

148. The Heads of State or Government recalled the decisions adopted by the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries since its foundation to the effect that the establishment of foreign military bases against the will of the countries in which they are installed constitutes a violation of their national sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity and pointed out the danger represented by the existence of military bases and the conduct of military manoeuvres directed against the countries of the region.

149. The Conference noted with satisfaction the entry into force on 10 October 1979 of the 1977 Panama Canal Treaties, known as the Torrijos - Carter Treaties, between the Republic of Panama and the United States of America, ensuring the effective exercise of Panama's sovereignty over its entire national territory by means of a process of restoring to Panama its jurisdiction over the areas previously designated as the Canal Zone, and of increasing participation by Panama in the administration and defence of the Canal, culminating on 31 December 1999 in the complete elimination of any vestige of colonialism in the Republic of Panama.

150. The Heads of State or Government noted with satisfaction that that process had been going through its various stages, but expressed their concern at the persistence of the United States of America in carrying out policies and practices in the Canal area that hindered the strict application of the Panama Canal Treaties and, in particular, at the introduction of discriminatory wage scales and the passing of Public Law 9670 of the United States Congress, which were incompatible with and violated the aforementioned Treaties.

151. The Heads of State or Government expressed their solidarity with the Panamanian people and Government, called upon the United States of America to put an end to all policies and practices that might interfere with the full application of the Treaties and called for absolute respect for the permanent neutrality of the Panama Canal. Furthermore, they decided to reiterate their appeal to all States of the world to accede to the protocol of the Treaty concerning the permanent neutrality of the Panama Canal with due respect for the sovereignty of Panama and for the universal principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of States.

152. The Heads of State or Government expressed their concern for the continuing colonialist policies and the increasing economic pressures, threats and aggressions in the Caribbean Region. These facts constitute a real threat to the peace, security and development of the region.

153. The Heads of State or Government condemned the covert and overt actions and the political and economic pressures being exerted by imperialist forces against Grenada. Mindful of the adverse effects of such pressures on economic development efforts, they expressed support for the inalienable right of the Government and people of Grenada to pursue their own political, economic and social process free from all forms of external pressures and threats. The Heads of States or Government express support for the Government and people of Grenada and called on all countries to respect Grenada's independence and sovereignty.

154. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their unconditional support for the independence and territorial integrity of Belize and denounced all pressures and threats against its sovereignty. In this regard, they supported the right of the Belize Government to take whatever initiatives they consider pertinent consistent with the principles of non-alignment and the United Nations Charter to effectively confront any threat and emphasized that the threat or use of force against Belize is unacceptable. They also urged all States to contribute to the economic development of Belize.

155. Recalling the many initiatives that the countries of the region have taken in their efforts to attain peace, safeguard independence and consolidate development, the Conference supported efforts to declare Central America and the Caribbean a zone of peace.

156. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their firm support for the Republic of Argentina's right to have its sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands restituted through negotiations. They urged that these negotiations between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom be reopened with the participation and good offices of the United Nations Secretary-General and reaffirmed the need for the parties to take due account of the interests of the population of the Islands. This would ensure a speedy, peaceful and just solution to the question in conformity with the principles and decisions of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on the subject and with United Nations General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV), 2065 (XX), 3160 (XXVIII), 31/49 and 37/9.

157. The Conference recognized that the Malvinas, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands are an integral part of the Latin American region and accordingly expressed its satisfaction with the solidarity and firm support given by the Latin American and other non-aligned countries to the Republic of Argentina in its efforts to settle the sovereignty dispute and prevent the consolidation of the colonial situation existing in these islands.

158. At the same time the Conference considered that the massive military and naval presence and the activities of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in the Malvinas Islands region are a cause for grave concern to the countries of the region and adversely affect stability in the area.

159. The Conference noted the efforts being made by the Government of Guyana to consolidate its independence and sovereignty. In connection with the claim which Venezuela is advancing to more than two-thirds of the territory of Guyana, they recalled that the Protocol of Port of Spain had expired in June 1982. They called for a peaceful and just settlement of the controversy based on the principles set forth in paragraphs 134 and 135 of the Communique of the Ministerial Meeting of the Bureau held in Havana in June 1982, especially those relating to the inadmissibility of the threat or use of force in the settlement of disputes and respect for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and in strict compliance with the Geneva Agreement of 1966.

160. The Conference once more reiterated its categorical support for the Republic of Bolivia's legitimate and rightful claim to recover a direct and useful outlet to the Pacific Ocean, over which it would have full sovereignty. Convinced that the solution of this problem is of interest to the international community and recalling that international peace and security call for such a solution, the Conference urged all States to voice their solidarity with this inalienable right of the Bolivian people. The Conference expressed its hope that an equitable solution to this problem will be found by applying the peaceful procedures set forth in the United Nations Charter and in the framework of the objectives of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.

161. Reaffirming their support for the social and economic transformations initiated by the late President Salvador Allende, the Heads of State or Government demanded the implementation of the United Nations General Assembly resolution concerning Chile adopted at the thirty-seventh session. They further affirmed their support for the legitimate aspirations of the Chilean people to restore their fundamental freedoms and basic human rights and the non-aligned course set by President Allende.

162. The Heads of State or Government recalled that Latin American countries have made an important contribution to the process of multilateral negotiations aimed at the establishment of more just economic international relations, that they have promoted initiatives of significance in the field of disarmament and arms control and that they have adopted or strengthened measures oriented toward the full utilization of their natural resources for the benefit of their peoples.

163. The Heads of State or Government noted the existence in Latin America of an area in which nuclear weapons are proscribed by the Treaty of Tlatelolco signed by twenty-two Latin American States, but they considered that it could not be effected until conditions have been created to enable all Latin American States to sign and ratify it, and all nuclear powers to respect it. They appealed to the States that have international responsibility over non-sovereign territories in the region to ratify the additional Protocol of the Treaty of Tlatelolco, so that those territories may receive its benefits.

164. In this connection, the Conference took note of the statements made by the Argentine Republic during the thirty-seventh session of the United Nations General Assembly with regard to the reported introduction of nuclear weapons by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in the region of the Malvinas Islands, South Georgia and South Sandwich.

165. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the historic visit of His Holiness Pope John Paul II to Central America and the Caribbean with his message of peace and reconciliation.

#### XXII. PEACEFUL USES OF NUCLEAR ENERGY

166. The Heads of State or Government reiterated that full and unrestricted access to nuclear technology for peaceful purposes, under non-discriminatory conditions, is an inalienable right of every State. They stressed the need to respect the options and decisions of each State in this sphere, without jeopardizing or affecting related policies and programmes regarding the nuclear fuel cycle, or international co-operation in the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

167. The Heads of State or Government deplored the pressures and threats directed against the developing countries to prevent them from accomplishing their programmes for developing nuclear energy. In this connection, it was reiterated that non-proliferation should not be made a pretext for preventing States from exercising their full rights to acquire and develop nuclear technology for peaceful purposes geared to economic and social development, in accordance with their priorities, interests and needs.

168. Likewise, they supported the convening of the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy, after adequate preparation, with a view to adopting universally acceptable principles of international co-operation in this field on an equitable and non-discriminatory basis.

#### XXIII. PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

169. The Heads of State or Government noted with concern that in recent years, disputes and conflicts among non-aligned countries have been aggravated and that some of them were causing serious human and material loss to the economies of the countries concerned and posing threats to the peace and progress of their peoples, as well as to the cohesion and solidarity of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. They regarded this development as disturbing since its persistence could adversely affect the efforts of non-aligned countries to strengthen international peace and security.

170. The Conference recalled that the principle of peaceful settlement of disputes remains central to the philosophy of peaceful co-existence advocated by non-aligned countries. They noted the concern expressed by Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries at previous conferences in this regard and considered in particular the working papers presented by Yugoslavia, the working paper on the Commission for the Peaceful Settlement of Border Disputes between non-aligned countries submitted by Sri Lanka and the joint draft resolution on Peaceful Settlement of Disputes presented by Bangladesh, Iraq and Yugoslavia, as well as a number of suggestions and proposals made by other member States of the Movement. The Conference requested the Co-ordinating Bureau in New York to finalize the composition of the Working Group set up at the Ministerial Meeting in Havana in order that all proposals be carefully studied and an appropriate report be made to a subsequent Ministerial Meeting of non-aligned countries.

171. Recognizing the need for preserving the unity of non-aligned countries and for advancing the cause of peaceful settlement of disputes among them, the Conference reiterated the following principles: non-aligned States, in particular, should in their mutual relations be constantly guided by the principles of strict mutual respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, the inviolability of legally established international frontiers, non-interference and respect for the right of peoples to free national and social development. All disputes should be resolved exclusively by peaceful means in full conformity with the purposes, principles and provisions of the United Nations Charter and the principles and objectives of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, as well as within the framework and principles of regional organizations such as the Organization of African Unity (OAU) without interference and without recourse to pressure, threat or use of force. Disputes between neighbouring States should be resolved by peaceful means through direct negotiations, mediation or good offices accepted by the parties concerned or other measures embodied in the United Nations Charter without recourse to pressure, threat or use of force and without foreign intervention or interference.

#### XXIV. NON-INTERVENTION AND NON-INTERFERENCE

172. Recalling the relevant decisions taken at the Sixth Summit in Havana, the Heads of State or Government observed with appreciation that the efforts of the member States of the Non-Aligned Movement had culminated in the adoption by the United Nations General Assembly of the Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention and Interference in the Internal Affairs of States contained in resolution 36/103. They hailed the adoption of this Declaration as a historic contribution by the Non-Aligned Movement to the task of ushering in a regime of inter-State relations based on mutual respect for sovereignty and independence. They noted with concern, however, that policies of intervention and interference, pressure and the threat or use of force continued to be pursued against many non-aligned countries, with dangerous consequences for peace and security. They called upon all States to adhere to the Declaration and observe its principles in their dealings with other States.

XXV. NEW WORLD INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION ORDER

173. (a) The Heads of State or Government expressed their profound sense of satisfaction at the progress recorded by the various agencies that have been established to promote co-operation among non-aligned countries in the field of information and mass media, which is an integral part of their national development process. In particular, they commended the work undertaken by the News Agencies Pool and the Broadcasting Organization of the Non-Aligned Countries and urged these agencies to earnestly implement their respective Programmes of Action so as to further develop and diversify the signal contribution they are making to the decolonization of information and to countering tendentious reporting and mass media campaigns against non-aligned countries and national liberation movements. With a view to assisting them in this endeavour, the Heads of State or Government urged that action be taken:

- to lower communication tariffs, especially in the context of the observance of World Communication Year;
- to advance and accelerate the development of communications infrastructures in accordance with the United Nations General Assembly resolution 36/40 on World Communication Year (1983);
- to establish or strengthen national news agencies and broadcasting organizations and to stimulate more frequent contact and exchanges among their media representatives and Governments;
- and to participate actively in the Second Conference on Strategies and Policies for Informatics (SPIN II) to be held in Havana in 1984.

(b) The Heads of State or Government accepted as a formal document of the Conference the Statutes of the Non-Aligned News Agencies Pool.

(c) The Conference expressed its appreciation of the work of the Intergovernmental Council (IGC) in establishing a framework for co-operation at Georgetown in May 1981, and the practical measures of co-operation set out in the Programme of Action adopted at Valletta in June 1982. They endorsed the recommendation of the IGC that Ministers of Information meet in general conference within a period of six months following every Conference of Heads of State or Government with a view to consolidating and developing mutual co-operation among non-aligned countries in conformity with the objectives and principles of the New International Information and Communication Order, and to assess the impact of technological developments in this field. They also endorsed the recommendation of the IGC that the general conference of Ministers of Information should determine the criteria for, and proceed with the constitution of, the Intergovernmental Council which would serve till the next general conference of Ministers of Information.

(d) They requested the Chairman of the IGC to continue consultations with a view to determining where and when the general conference of Ministers of Information would be held.

(e) Reaffirming the importance of the Non-Aligned Documentation Centre in Colombo, they called upon all members of the Movement to render all possible assistance to the Centre.

(f) The Heads of State or Government called on members of the Movement to give careful consideration to the implications for national sovereignty and the economic development of developing countries of the utilization of the geostationary orbit and the regulation of the electronic magnetic spectrum, which are of critical importance to information dissemination in world trade, commerce and exchange.

(g) The Heads of State or Government recalled the agreement in UNESCO on the need to establish a new equilibrium and greater reciprocity in the flow of information to and from developing countries as also between these countries by strengthening and expanding the mass media and information infrastructures in developing countries. With this in mind, they called upon:

- members of the Movement to continue to co-ordinate their efforts to achieve common objectives in the United Nations, the International Telecommunication Union and the World Administrative Radio Conferences;
- all member States of UNESCO to generate the additional resources required by the United Nations system to fully bring into being the New Information and Communication Order, in particular by making their full contribution, commensurate with their resources, to UNESCO's International Programme for the Development of Communication and other international programmes for the development of communications infrastructures.

## XXVI. THE UNITED NATIONS

174. The Heads of State or Government stressed the importance of the United Nations as the most appropriate international forum for finding solutions to major world issues such as the achievement of general and complete disarmament, the realization of the New International Economic Order, the elimination of colonialism and racism and the promotion of human rights. The Conference noted with satisfaction the increase in the membership of the United Nations consequent on the admission of Belize, Zimbabwe, St. Vincent and Grenadines, Antigua and Barbuda, Saint Lucia and Vanuatu, new members belonging to the developing and non-aligned world. It considered these admissions a step in the direction of the Organization's universalization.

175. The Heads of State or Government, reaffirming the need for continued action in support of the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter and recalling the appeal made in the Havana Final Declaration to the permanent members of the Security Council, noted with concern that the Council was still being prevented from discharging its obligations in respect of the maintenance of international peace and security. They expressed concern over the systematic attempts to bypass and disregard the decisions of the United Nations and the Organization's inability to deal with threats to international peace and security. The United Nations role and effectiveness in the maintenance of international peace and security, in the settlement of international disputes and crises by peaceful means, in the strengthening of international co-operation on the basis of the sovereign equality of all nations, in promoting economic and social development and in ensuring observance of human rights are indispensable to today's world. They expected the Security Council to fulfil its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security by the prompt and effective implementation of the collective security provisions of the Charter. They commended the ideas and concrete suggestions contained in the Secretary-General's report to the thirty-seventh session for the consideration of all Members of the United Nations, especially the permanent members of the Security Council, with a view to adopting new, more effective approaches within the framework of the Charter to prevent and resolve conflicts. They called for the strengthening of the role of the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security.

176. The Conference also emphasized the necessity of enhancing the effectiveness of the work of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization in promoting the role of the Organization. In this context, it expressed its support for the efforts undertaken with a view to achieving tangible progress in strengthening the role of the United Nations and in making it more representative of the interests and aspirations of the great majority of the countries which are Members of that Organization.

177. The Conference urged all member States of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to intensify their efforts for the immediate conclusion and adoption by the United Nations of the draft convention outlawing the recruitment, financing, utilization and training of mercenaries and the granting of transit facilities to them, currently under consideration by the United Nations General Assembly.

178. The Heads of State or Government noted with satisfaction the growing role of the non-aligned countries in the United Nations and stressed the need to continue promoting the purposes and principles of the Charter and the effective operation of the General Assembly and the Security Council.

179. They recalled the positive initiatives of the Movement, such as the holding of emergency special sessions of the General Assembly, and the need to continue using the mechanisms provided for in the United Nations Charter whenever the situation should so require. They noted with satisfaction the progress achieved in recent years in increasing the representation of the non-aligned countries in the main organs of the United Nations, particularly in the Security Council, and emphasized the desirability of maintaining and strengthening such representation in the future.

#### XXVII. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

180. The Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries renewed its commitment to the principles and objectives of their Movement.

181. Non-alignment represents a major dynamic force in contemporary history. It has served as a catalyst in the efforts to transform the structure of international relations from that of imperialist subjugation and colonial dominance and exploitation towards an equitable world order based on independence, equality, justice, co-operation and development. Imperialist and colonialist attitudes and policies, however, still persist in parts of the world: the non-aligned countries are determined to oppose, resist and eliminate them.

182. The struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, apartheid and all forms of foreign intervention, interference, aggression, occupation, domination or hegemony, and total detachment from power blocs and alliances and their confrontations remain fundamental elements in the policy of non-alignment. The non-aligned countries renew their pledge to strive unceasingly to eliminate these policies in relations between States and to build a new pattern of international relations in which the inalienable rights of peoples under alien and colonial domination to self-determination and independence and the right to equality of all States, big or small, are fully secured.

183. The very ethos of the Movement involves keeping away from power blocs aligned against one another, promotion of their dissolution and rejection of narrow, out-moded doctrines of deterrence, balance of power and spheres of influence which give rise to tensions and polarization, division and conflict among nations. By strictly adhering to its principles and objectives, the Movement can make a constructive contribution to the resolution of outstanding international issues on the basis of the principles of peaceful co-existence and equitable co-operation among nations.

184. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the increased awareness and interest in the Non-Aligned Movement among peoples, parties and organizations of countries which are not members of the Movement. They urged the promotion of this trend and the encouragement of the adoption of the principles and objectives of the Non-Aligned Movement.

185. The Movement reiterates its support for the heroic peoples of Palestine, Namibia and South Africa and all the victims of the aggressive policies and actions of Israel and South Africa. It condemns all forms of racism, including zionism and apartheid and the policies of countries which support them.

186. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the initiative taken by Colombia, France, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela to seek negotiated political solutions to conflicts in Central America.

187. Non-alignment rejects the obsession with supremacy and the accompanying suspicion and fear as a basis for international relations. The arms race, especially in its nuclear aspect, is a direct result of great power confrontation. This in turn leads to new attempts at strengthening strategic groupings, military blocs and alliances, attempts to secure and build up military bases and facilities and other interlocking arrangements conceived in the context of great power conflict in various regions of the world which only aggravate insecurity in the international environment. The peoples all over the world, on the other hand, seek harmony and peace and peaceful co-operation, and above all, to lift the spectre of a nuclear holocaust, which has hung over humanity far too long. The greatest peril facing mankind today is that to its very survival. The great powers, therefore, must give up the search for power, dominance and supremacy and pursue the policy of peaceful co-existence. They must resume the process of negotiations in earnestness and sincerity for the settlement of their mutual problems. The Heads of State or Government affirm that agreement between the great powers must not be at the expense of members of the Non-Aligned Movement.

188. The Heads of State or Government expressed their determination to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the Movement and to enhance its capacity for action in support of peace and co-operation. They expressed concern over conflicts between members of the Movement and their aggravation or exploitation by outside powers to the detriment of the solidarity of the Movement. They urged that differences between members of the Movement must be resolved exclusively by peaceful means. In the interest of world harmony and peace, they demanded that other powers also respect the independence of the Movement and the integrity of its members and scrupulously refrain from all acts of pressure, intimidation, interference or intervention.

189. The non-aligned countries reaffirm their firm adherence to the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter and fully recognize the need to support and strengthen the world organization in order to make it an effective instrument for the fulfilment of its central role in the maintenance of international peace and security, in developing and strengthening co-operation among nations, in establishing equitable economic relations between States and in promoting fundamental rights and freedoms in the world.

190. In this context, the Conference urged Heads of State or Government of Member States of the United Nations to use the opportunity offered by the thirty-eighth regular session of the United Nations General Assembly to undertake a collective appraisal with a view to finding speedy and just solutions to some of the major problems of the world. The Conference also called on the international community to observe 1985 as the Year of the United Nations.

191. The Conference welcomed the consideration of the question of the implementation of United Nations resolutions at the forthcoming session of the United Nations General Assembly.

192. It is urgently necessary to rapidly promote the democratization of the international system and to usher in the New International Economic Order and the New International Information and Communication Order. The Heads of State or Government of non-aligned countries have agreed on certain steps to promote co-operation in economic, information and other fields with the object of strengthening their independence and also of reinforcing the position of developing countries in negotiations with developed countries on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. They have adopted a Declaration on Collective Self-reliance among Non-Aligned Countries and at the same time they urge the world community as a whole to provide adequate financial and other resources for the advancement of developing countries.

193. The Heads of State or Government called upon all States to abide by the principle that force or the threat of force will not be used against the territorial integrity or political and economic independence of States. They called for the negotiation of effective and urgent measures for nuclear disarmament which has been accorded the highest priority in the process towards general and complete disarmament under effective international control. They urged the nuclear weapons powers to agree to an international convention prohibiting the use and threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances.

194. The Conference decided that the next Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries would be held in Luanda, People's Republic of Angola, in 1985.

195. The Heads of State or Government recalled that at the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries held in Havana in 1979, the invitation of Iraq to host the Seventh Summit had been accepted. The Heads of State or Government noted the extensive preparations which Iraq had made for holding the Summit, were glad at Iraq's constructive gesture, for the sake of the unity of the Movement, to defer its invitation to the Eighth Summit. They took note that the overwhelming majority of the member countries had expressed their opinion favouring Iraq as the venue of the Eighth Summit. Iraq, taking into account the interests of the Movement and the fact that the circumstances that made it advisable to transfer the venue of the Seventh Conference still remain, expressed the decision to accept that the final decision would be taken by a Ministerial Meeting to be held not later than 1985. The Heads of State or Government expressed their deep satisfaction at this agreed outcome.

STATEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN ON THE IRAN-IRAQ CONFLICT

Based on the statements made by the Heads of State or Government assembled in New Delhi for the Seventh Non-Aligned Summit, I should like to make the following statement:

"We express our profound regret at the thirty-month-old Iran-Iraq conflict and the grievous loss of life and destruction of property which it has caused to the two nations and their peoples.

Iran and Iraq are both members of the Non-Aligned Movement, which has amongst its principles that all differences amongst member States should be resolved by peaceful means.

We are convinced that an end to the Iran-Iraq conflict would contribute to strengthening the unity and solidarity of the Movement.

Therefore we appeal to Iran and Iraq to bring an immediate end to the war. It is the universal desire that the fighting must stop at once and the two sides come to an honourable, just and enduring peace through negotiations and peaceful means."

Suggestions and proposals have been offered by many Heads of State or Government. The overwhelming view is that the Non-Aligned Movement should exert every effort to bring about a speedy and peaceful termination of this tragic conflict. This is very much on my mind and, as Chairman, I shall continue consultations and take all possible and appropriate measures towards this objective.

DECISION REGARDING THE COMPOSITION OF THE CO-ORDINATING BUREAU

1. The Conference decided that the Co-ordinating Bureau shall comprise the following:

Africa (36)

Algeria, Angola, Benin, Burundi, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Congo, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Somalia, South West Africa People's Organization, Sudan, Swaziland, Togo, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Cameroon, United Republic of Tanzania, Upper Volta, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Asia (23)

Afghanistan, Democratic Republic of, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, India\*, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Nepal, Oman, Pakistan, Palestine Liberation Organization, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Viet Nam, Yemen Arab Republic, Yemen PDR.

Latin America (12)

Belize, Bolivia, Cuba\*\*, Ecuador, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago.

Europe (3)

Cyprus, Malta, Yugoslavia.

2. The mandate of the Bureau shall continue to be as indicated in Section I, paragraph 1, of the Decision regarding the Composition and Mandate of the Co-ordinating Bureau adopted at the Fifth Summit Conference in Colombo in 1976 and in the Decision regarding Methods of Strengthening Unity, Solidarity and Co-operation among Non-Aligned Countries contained in Annex I of the Final Declaration adopted at the Sixth Summit Conference in Havana in 1979.

3. All meetings of the Co-ordinating Bureau shall be open-ended.

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\* Chairman of the Seventh Summit.

\*\* Outgoing Chairman.

II. THE NEW DELHI MESSAGE

1. Our world is increasingly turbulent and insecure. International economic relations continue to be characterized by inequality, domination and exploitation. The gravity of the situation is evident in the intensification of the arms race, in the resistance of the strong to the initiatives for change in favour of the weak, in great power involvement in regional conflicts and in the threat of a worldwide nuclear catastrophe.
2. Peace and peaceful co-existence, independence, disarmament and development are the central issues of our time. But peace must be based on justice and equality because the intolerable inequality and exploitation established by colonialism and imperialism remain the most important causes of tension, conflict and violence in the world.
3. We, the Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, appeal to the great powers to halt the arms race which is consuming, at an ever-increasing rate, the scarce material resources of our planet, destroying the ecological balance and wasting much of our finest scientific talent in sterile and destructive pursuits. These should be used to revitalize and restructure the world economy. The resources released by measures of disarmament should be diverted to promote the development of developing countries.
4. The non-aligned countries, speaking for the majority of the world community, want an immediate halt to the drift towards nuclear conflict which threatens not only the well-being of humanity in our times but of future generations as well. The nuclear weapon powers must heed this voice of the people of the world. From all indications, 1983 may be a crucial year for nuclear disarmament. We urge the nuclear weapon powers to adopt urgent and practical measures for the prevention of nuclear war. They should agree on an international convention prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons in any circumstances and stop further production and deployment of nuclear weapons. It is also essential that they observe existing arms limitation agreements while seeking to negotiate broader and more effective programmes leading to general and complete disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, under international supervision.
5. The world economic crisis, which originated in some of the major industrialized countries, has now become truly global in character and scope. In developed countries it has led to economic stagnation and rising unemployment, to which they have reacted by adopting protectionist and other inward-looking policies. In developing countries, whose economies are specially vulnerable, it has led to enormous balance of payments deficits, mounting debt burdens and worsening terms of trade due to the steep fall in their commodity prices and to the sharp rise in the prices of industrial products which they have to import. All this has brought many of these countries to the brink of disaster.

6. Never before have the economic fortunes of the developed and developing nations been so closely linked together. Yet many rich nations of the world are turning in the midst of this common crisis to the catastrophic bilateralism of the 1920s and 1930s rather than to enlightened multilateralism. They still refuse to recognize that the economic revival of the North is simply not possible without the economic survival of the South. Solutions to these problems must necessarily be global.

7. The present crisis has demonstrated the inadequacy of the existing international economic order to deal with the problems of development. A thorough-going restructuring of this order through a process of global negotiations is necessary. All hurdles must now be overcome so that these negotiations can be launched without delay. Non-aligned countries are committed to strive for the establishment of the New International Economic Order based on justice and equity.

8. Concurrently, immediate measures must be taken to start a process of recovery and to bring the world economy back to the path of sustained growth. The activation and stimulation of the growth process in the developing countries must be a key objective of this endeavour. Immediate measures are needed in several areas. Special emphasis must be placed on enabling developing countries, particularly the Least Developed Countries, to solve their acute balance of payments problems without interrupting their development process. At the same time, satisfaction of their basic needs of food and energy, enhanced access to markets and fair prices for commodities must be ensured. Protectionist trends must be reversed and immediate measures to dismantle trade barriers implemented. It is necessary to put an end to unequal exchange between developed and developing countries. Besides, many developing countries are in a tragic situation because of their inability to meet their debt obligations. This serious problem should be urgently addressed.

9. We propose the immediate convening of an international conference on money and finance for development, with universal participation, and a comprehensive restructuring of the international monetary and financial system.

10. We are deeply concerned about the tensions and confrontations between the great powers and their disturbing effects on non-aligned countries. We are determined to resist economic and political pressures that might be exerted by any great power against small and vulnerable States.

11. Urgent political issues, such as the pressing need to restore to the brave Palestinian people, who are waging a heroic struggle against Israeli forces, their inalienable right to establish a national sovereign State of their own in accordance with United Nations resolutions; the withdrawal of Israel from Jerusalem, occupied Palestine and Arab

territories and from Lebanon; the independence of Namibia to be achieved by the speedy implementation of Security Council resolution 435; the need to achieve peace in Central America through political negotiations between the parties concerned, as well as the problems in South-East Asia, South-West Asia, the Indian Ocean, the Mediterranean and other areas in the world, call for a sincere effort on the part of all countries of the world to resolve them in accordance with the principles of peace and justice, independence and equality. No less urgent is the common responsibility of all of us to ensure that our fellow human beings everywhere live in dignity and honour. Many wrongs have been perpetrated on the continent of Africa and its long-suffering people. The people of South Africa are bravely struggling against the obnoxious and oppressive system of racism and apartheid. We reaffirm our solidarity with the African people and their noble cause. There are some great powers in a position to help achieve this objective faster and, hopefully, with less suffering all round. We earnestly urge them to do so.

12. We, on our part, are committed to pressing these and other critical issues at the thirty-eighth session of the United Nations General Assembly. We urge the Heads of State or Government of all countries of the world to join us there. We stand ready to co-operate with them in finding equitable, fair, speedy and just solutions to these problems. Our destiny is common.

13. The crisis which confronts our civilization today is unprecedented in history. Great tasks call for wise decisions. We appeal to the great powers to give up mistrust, engage in sincere, forward-looking negotiations in a spirit of shared good faith to reach agreement on various disarmament measures and to find a way out of the deepening economic crisis which threatens all of us. Unitedly, the members of the Non-Aligned Movement are prepared to do everything in their power to assist in this process. The earth belongs to us all - let us cherish it in peace and true brotherhood, based on the dignity and equality of man.

III. ECONOMIC DECLARATION

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## I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Heads of State or Government reviewed the worsening of the world economic situation since the Sixth Summit Conference. The crisis of international economic relations and the widening gap between developing and developed countries have emerged as the most serious problems and a source of instability threatening world peace and security. For the first time since the Second World War, there has been a decline in the per capita GDP of many developing countries. Commodity prices in real terms were the lowest in the last 50 years. Access to developed countries' markets for their manufactured products were being increasingly curtailed. The earnings of developing countries had shown an ominous decline while interest rates on foreign loans had dramatically increased. Medium-term and long-term lending to developing countries had fallen. Their balance of payments deficits and their debt burden had reached crushing levels. Measures at present contemplated and proposed were totally inadequate to deal with these problems.
2. They reiterated that the international economic crisis was not merely a cyclical phenomenon but rather a symptom of structural maladjustment marked inter alia by increasing imbalances and inequalities to the detriment of the developmental prospects of the developing countries.
3. Under the present unjust world economic system the levers of power are firmly in the hands of a few developed countries and are often used to the detriment of the interests of the developing countries. Developed countries continue to adopt retrogressive policies and practices which run counter to the goals and objectives of the New International Economic Order and of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade. There can be no hope of anything but at best a short-lived revival of the world economy, nor can there be an equitable and viable system of international economic co-operation without a basic and fundamental change in the approaches and policies of the developed countries with respect to the establishment of the New International Economic Order.
4. The Heads of State or Government stressed the interdependent character of the international situation - increasing interrelationship of problems, interconnection of their solutions and growing interdependence among nations as the rationale and incentive for dialogue and co-operation between developing and developed countries. The developing countries were facing extremely bleak prospects. In particular, the situation of the least developed countries was desperate and their prospects for development were even bleaker. The developed countries too were facing the problem of record idle productive capacity and mounting unemployment. In addition to the necessity of greater equity in international relations, there were compelling reasons for organizing interdependence on the basis of equality, justice, mutual interests and benefits. While some of the developed countries

favoured the strengthening of international economic co-operation, others resisted it. Indeed a few economically powerful countries have impeded progress towards the restructuring of international economic relations. The developed countries as a whole can no longer, under any pretext, shy away from their share of responsibility for international economic co-operation, nor can they afford to ignore the fundamentally indivisible nature of global prosperity. The Heads of State or Government decided to act in unison in order to influence the course of international economic co-operation decisively and in the right direction, focussing on points of substance with a view to tackling the immediate and structural problems facing the world economy and to promote the establishment of the New International Economic Order.

5. The Heads of State or Government affirmed that all countries should be committed in a real sense to peaceful progress world-wide. Progress in the developing countries would help rejuvenate the stagnating economies of developed countries. An improvement in the economies of developed countries would create better development prospects for developing countries. In an increasingly interdependent world, the economic fortunes and political stability of both groups of countries were more and more intertwined.

6. Peace and development are interrelated and the international community cannot be assured of durable peace so long as the economic disparities between nations are widening. Stable global development and viable international order require the halting of the arms race, followed by urgent disarmament measures that will release sorely needed resources for development. Orderly development and progress can take place only in an atmosphere of peace, harmony and co-operation. Political freedom and economic progress are inseparable.

7. The non-aligned countries are committed to promoting a major restructuring of the world economy through the establishment of the New International Economic Order. The Heads of State or Government regard their efforts in this direction as an integral part of the general struggle of their peoples for political, economic, cultural and social liberation. In this context, they stressed that imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, expansionism, apartheid, racism, zionism, exploitation, policy of force and all forms or manifestations of foreign occupation, domination and hegemony had given rise in the past to the evils, the effects of which continue to afflict many developing countries and were now hindering their present struggle for development. In fact, these factors constituted major obstacles to the economic and social progress of these countries and a threat to world peace and security. They were convinced that their eradication was a prerequisite for achieving development of their economies and effective international economic co-operation. They emphasized that the prevailing international system, which ran counter to the basic interests of the developing countries, was profoundly unjust and incompatible with the accelerated development of the non-aligned and other developing countries and warned that failure to establish the New International Economic Order based on equality and justice would have serious adverse economic and political consequences for all.

8. The Movement of Non-Aligned Countries has played and will continue to play an important role in the struggle for the political and economic independence of all of the developing countries and their peoples; for the attainment of full and permanent sovereignty and control over all types of natural resources and economic activities; and for the promotion of a fundamental restructuring by the establishment of the New International Economic Order.

9. The non-aligned countries have been playing a pivotal and catalytic role in the field of international economic relations. UNCTAD I was convened in 1964, following the Belgrade Declaration of 1961. A programme of Peace and International Co-operation was adopted at the Cairo Summit in 1964. The concept of self-reliance received fresh impetus at the Lusaka Summit in 1970. The Algiers Summit in 1973 appealed for the establishment of the New International Economic Order and the Declaration and Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order was subsequently adopted at the Sixth Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly in 1974. Important initiatives in the field of international economic relations were taken at the Colombo Summit in 1976. The Havana Summit in 1979 called for the launching of global negotiations and adopted policy guidelines on the reinforcement of collective self-reliance among developing countries.

10. At the present time of serious crisis in international economic co-operation, the Heads of State or Government of non-aligned countries stressed their determination to continue to work for strengthening and promoting international co-operation. Special importance was attached to vastly enhanced co-operation among non-aligned and other developing countries\* as an essential part of the New International Economic Order and as an instrument for building it. The Heads of State or Government decided to remain seized individually and collectively of all these important tasks.

## II. WORLD ECONOMIC SITUATION

11. The structural imbalances and inequalities of the present global economic system which are an important cause of the current world economic crisis, in particular that facing the developing countries, give cause for grave concern. The economic crisis has deepened since the Sixth Summit and now threatens to engulf the whole world in a major depression worse than the Great Depression of the 1930s. There is, therefore, the urgency to promote new actions and strategies and at the same time to reaffirm the validity of the relevant decisions adopted during the Sixth Summit Conference in Havana and previous Summit Conferences.

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\* Throughout this document in the phrase "non-aligned and other developing countries", the expression "other developing countries" refers to the States members of the Group of 77.

12. The current crisis affects all countries but it has particularly grave consequences for the developing countries. World production declined by 1.2 per cent in 1981 and a further fall took place in 1982. The recession in developed countries has led to unemployment in excess of 10 per cent of the labour force, a proportion that is without precedent since the Great Depression. World trade stagnated for two years in succession and this stagnation has intensified because of the defensive protectionist policies and short-sighted monetary policies practised by developed countries to curb inflation. There were also disconcerting trends towards economic nationalism in some major developed countries which were contributing to an alarming deterioration in international relations and compounding the difficulties of the management of the economic crisis.

13. These developments have had particularly adverse consequences for the developing countries as a whole. In the past two years, they have suffered a loss of foreign exchange availability on the following counts:

- (i) export earnings have fallen by \$ 150 billion, partly as a result of a catastrophic decline in commodity prices. Prices in real terms for most commodities are now almost as low as during the Great Depression;
- (ii) debt service payments have risen by \$ 37 billion partly as a result of high interest rates; and
- (iii) the annual rate of private bank lending to developing countries has fallen by \$ 25 billion.

Allowing for off-setting factors, the net foreign exchange loss suffered by developing countries during this period is estimated at about \$ 200 billion. This massive decline in foreign exchange availability has led to a corresponding decline in the import capacity of developing countries, thereby reducing the exports of developed countries and threatening a major and cumulative contraction in world economic activity. This alarming process has already begun.

14. The devastating impact and debilitating effects of the crisis on the economies of the developing countries as a whole, and the least developed countries in particular, have added to their vulnerability. Their past achievements are being undermined and their growth jeopardized. The growth in the output of developing countries was only 2.9 per cent in 1980 and 0.6 per cent in 1981. The per capita incomes of many developing countries, especially of the least developed countries, have suffered a decline. By the end of 1981 the reserves of the developing countries were only a little above \$ 100 billion, which could finance barely two and a half months' imports. The debt burden of the developing countries has shot up to \$ 540 billion and the burden of servicing the debt is as high as \$ 106 billion per annum. The balance of payments deficit of developing countries amounted to \$ 62 billion in 1982 and is expected to increase in 1983. All this has forced a number of developing countries to defer repayments of loans and seek rescheduling of their debts. This rescheduling has been made even more difficult by the imposition of conditions and restrictions.

15. The Heads of State or Government identified the following as among the most important factors which have contributed towards aggravating the international economic crisis particularly affecting the developing countries:

- (i) squandering of vast human and material resources in an unproductive and wasteful arms race;
- (ii) inward-looking policies followed by leading developed countries;
- (iii) a financial and monetary crisis confronting the developing countries characterized by: (a) a decline in global liquidity coupled with dwindling reserves, (b) a mounting debt burden, the servicing of which has become increasingly onerous, coupled with high interest rates, (c) a substantial decline in concessional flows for development, (d) a hardening in the conditionality of financial assistance, and (e) increasing obstacles imposed by developed countries on access to international capital markets;
- (iv) adverse trading conditions characterized by: (a) protectionist barriers imposed by developed countries against imports from developing countries and the consequent decline in the latter's exports, (b) the steady deterioration in the terms of trade of developing countries, in particular the least developed countries and especially the non-oil-exporting ones, (c) the contraction of commodity markets, the collapse of commodity prices and the organized manipulation of the prices of raw materials;
- (v) the insecurity and insufficiency of food supplies; and
- (vi) a variety of other factors with increasing adverse impact including (a) the obstacles and limitations imposed by developed countries on access to technology along with rigid and unfavourable terms for the transfer of technology, and (b) the cumulative effects of continuing brain drain.

16. Interdependence is asymmetrical as a result of the present iniquitous economic system. The crisis has been deepening over the years. As the international economic system has become more interdependent, this interdependence has become still more asymmetrical. The failure of the international community to respond appropriately, due largely to the negative attitude of some developed countries which have neither allowed nor facilitated the adoption of an integrated approach to the solution of interrelated economic problems, has further accentuated the impact of the crisis on developing countries.

17. The Heads of State or Government viewed with grave concern the extremely slow and in some cases negative rate of growth of the majority of developing countries, particularly in most African countries, during the first two years of the Third United Nations Development Decade, as against the growth target of 7 per cent envisaged in the International Development Strategy. The 36 countries designated as least developed, 26 of which were African, recorded no growth at all over their level in 1980. The situation of those in the Sahel region was desperate. Other developing countries, particularly the low-income ones among them faced a harsh - even hostile - external environment in their efforts to eliminate extreme poverty and to provide appropriate standards of living for their populations. The situation of the majority of African countries was so serious as to require urgent corrective measures and that fact should be borne in mind in any further multilateral negotiations.

18. An important feature of the current world economic situation is the manifest inadequacy of the Bretton Woods system, which was established at a time when economic and political conditions were vastly different and only a few developing countries were sovereign, independent nations. The developing countries had an inadequate share of decision making and the system operated asymmetrically to the detriment of developing countries. Among other difficulties they, as deficit and disadvantaged countries within the system, had to face the main burden of adjustment while developed countries with economic and political influence escaped international surveillance and were not subject to any discipline. The system today is characterized by wide and erratic fluctuations in exchange rates, excessive dependence on a few key reserve currencies, failure to increase international liquidity in line with the growth of world trade and increasing inadequacies in the resources of the international financial institutions. These limitations have pushed some countries into greater dependence on private banking flows leading to an accumulation of high interest and relatively short-term debt, precipitating serious debt crises. As a result private bank lending to developing countries has declined sharply. Strengthening of the role of multilateral financing in the system would create a more stable basis for the private banking system also to play a continuing financing role on the scale required.

In the face of the massive shortfall in foreign exchange available to the developing countries, the partial halting and limited steps taken in the Interim and Development Committees since the Sixth Summit, and especially at the recent meeting of the IMF Interim Committee are totally inadequate.

19. The Heads of State or Government stressed the need to create a new, equitable and universal international monetary system which would put an end to the dominance of certain reserve currencies, guarantee developing countries a role in decision-making, while ensuring monetary and financial discipline in the developed countries and preferential treatment for developing countries.

20. The potential efficiency of multilateral co-operation and its role in optimizing the functioning of the international economic system from the point of view of both developed and developing countries has been amply demonstrated. Even the limited multilateral policies which had emerged as a result of negotiations by the international community over many years and which were designed to allow the trade, financial and monetary system to be more supportive of development were now being called into question by certain developed countries. The Heads of State or Government regretted that those policies were now being subordinated to political considerations and that some developed countries were retreating from multilateralism into bilateralism in matters of financial co-operation. They deplored the fact that despite the obvious limitations of the present international monetary and financial system, in which the private banking system played a dominant role in capital flows, attempts were being made to bring about its increasing privatization.

21. The Heads of State or Government noted that only some developed countries had adopted a positive attitude in response to the call for the establishment of the New International Economic Order. They hoped for a larger measure of political understanding in the developed countries of the connection between the problems of development of developing countries and the maintenance of international peace and security. Noting that the present global economic crisis, which has serious political ramifications, was a consequence of various political and economic factors developing in an interrelated manner, they regretted that the search for mutually reinforcing measures in various areas had not begun in any serious manner.

22. The Heads of State or Government were, however, encouraged by the dynamic complementarity in the economies of developing countries, especially in the fields of raw materials, energy and technological and financial resources, and by the many opportunities which were consequently available for autonomous economic expansion particularly through the strengthening of trade linkages and related co-operation among themselves. They were convinced that the present world economic situation required, more than ever before, the resolute pursuit of appropriate national policies by developing countries, the utilization of the full potential of their mutual co-operation through their own institutions or mechanisms, and greatly strengthened international economic co-operation.

### III. NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NEW INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER

#### A. Assessment

23. Following the adoption of resolution 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of the United Nations General Assembly relating to the Declaration and Programme of Action on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, numerous international conferences have taken place which have scrutinized practically every dimension of the international economic system. The negotiations in these conferences have not yielded significant results.

Limited forward movement in certain fields has been offset by subsequent retrogression in those fields and by regression in other fields. As a result, there has been hardly any progress towards the establishment of the New International Economic Order.

24. The major conferences and meetings on international economic co-operation held since the Sixth Summit Conference have yielded insignificant results. Decisions on issues of major concern to developing countries could not be adopted unanimously at UNIDO III early in 1980 because of the intransigence of many developed countries.

The eleventh special session of the United Nations General Assembly held in August-September 1980, failed to agree on the procedures and agenda for global negotiations and subsequent regular sessions failed to break the deadlock. The consensus reached at the eleventh special session on the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade was limited to an utterly inadequate minimum package of policy measures and even they were undermined by interpretative statements amounting to reservations made at the time of the Strategy's adoption.

Following the successful conclusion of negotiations on the Agreement establishing the Common Fund in 1980, progress in its ratification has been slow and related negotiations under the UNCTAD Integrated Programme of Commodities have not made any significant headway.

While the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy of July 1981 had resulted in the adoption of the Nairobi Programme of Action (NPA), there was little progress in the implementation of this programme, beyond the establishment at the thirty-seventh session of the United Nations General Assembly of institutional machinery.

Progress in the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action adopted by the United Nations Conference on Least Developed Countries of September 1981 had been tardy and inadequate.

25. In reviewing the results of the October 1981 Cancun Summit Meeting of leaders of 22 developed and developing countries on "Co-operation and Development", the Heads of State or Government noted with profound regret that the limited consensus that had emerged there on global negotiations, food and energy had not so far resulted in any significant positive action by developed countries.

26. Following their adoption of Policy Guidelines on the Reinforcement of Collective Self-Reliance between Developing Countries when they met at Havana, the countries of the Group of 77 had held a series of meetings leading to the adoption of the Caracas Programme of Action, covering co-operation in major areas and including mechanisms for co-ordination, monitoring, follow-up action and evaluation.

B. Strategies for forthcoming International Economic Negotiations

27. The Movement of Non-Aligned Countries should fashion its strategies for forthcoming international economic negotiations on the basis of a thorough analysis of the world economic situation, appraisal of the prevailing state of international economic relations and evaluation of the meagre progress made so far in implementing the Programme of Action for the Establishment of the New International Economic Order. Future negotiations should be guided by a new concept of international security which recognizes the interest of all nations and all peoples in survival and world development. Effective co-operation and development should be the leitmotiv of those negotiations.

28. Given the relationship between disarmament and development, the relaxation of tensions in the world and the halting of the arms race, which would release resources for development, are vital necessities for the developing countries and indispensable factors for global progress.

29. Bearing in mind the importance of working out appropriate and viable approaches to the current world economic crisis, the Heads of State or Government stressed the importance of constructive interaction between steps to promote world economic recovery and the restructuring of existing international economic relations. They called for simultaneous action in this regard. Stable recovery of the world economy will only take place through the revival of the economies of the developing countries and their accelerated development. The first task is, therefore, the adoption of immediate measures by the international community in favour of developing countries for bringing about prompt world economic recovery and accelerated development of the economies of developing countries.

30. The international community has a common interest in and a joint responsibility for stimulating the process of international economic negotiations. For their part, developing countries should work out a concerted and realistic strategy for international economic negotiations within the United Nations system. Such a strategy should accommodate the diverse interests of developing countries as well as promote their agreed policy objectives.

31. The Heads of State or Government reiterated the principles and objectives on international economic relations approved by the non-aligned countries and in that context they reaffirmed their commitment to stimulate the process of international economic negotiations for the establishment of the New International Economic Order.

32. The Heads of State or Government were convinced of the futility of any one country or group of countries attempting in isolation to find solutions to contemporary global economic problems between developing and developed countries. The macro-management of the world economy and the promotion of development should be on the basis of effective international economic co-operation through global consultations and negotiations in the fields of trade, raw materials, development, money and finance so that policies consistent and supportive of the development process are followed and internally consistent rules of the game are developed with a precise definition of rights and responsibilities. The short-term policies of developed countries should further the movement towards restructuring international economic relations. There should be a coherent, co-ordinated and integrated treatment of all important issues. They called for effective evaluation and monitoring by existing intergovernmental organizations, on a continuous basis, of the policies of developed countries having major international repercussions so that their adverse effects are identified and remedial action is taken.

33. The Heads of State or Government urged that the problems of the developed countries, particularly in the areas of trade, money and finance, should not be solved at the expense of developing countries. Any attempt by the developed countries to do so would not aid world economic recovery and would greatly undermine international economic co-operation. The developed countries should consider this carefully and devote greater attention to the question of relations between developing and developed countries. A continuing process of consultation and dialogue between the two groups of countries could facilitate better perception by the developed countries of the interests and concerns of developing countries and contribute to the success of negotiations on issues of development.

34. They stated that any negotiations between developed and developing countries aimed at solving existing problems in international economic relations should be universal in character and should be held within the United Nations system.

#### IV. GLOBAL NEGOTIATIONS RELATING TO INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

35. The Heads of State or Government recalled the very important initiative taken by them at the Sixth Non-Aligned Summit in Havana for the launching of a new round of Global Negotiations on International Economic Co-operation for Development which was subsequently enshrined in resolution 34/138 of the United Nations General Assembly. They expressed their firm conviction that Global Negotiations remained the most important and comprehensive endeavour of the international community for the restructuring of international economic relations, the accelerated development of the economies of developing countries and for strengthening multilateral economic co-operation on the basis of mutual benefit.

36. In assessing the lack of progress towards the launching of Global Negotiations, the Heads of State or Government noted that the developing countries had made consistent and constructive efforts towards reaching agreement for their early launching. They noted the fact that the major developed countries had at their Summit Conference in Versailles approved the launching of Global Negotiations as a major political objective. They regretted that the flexibility shown by the Group of 77 to the proposals made by the Versailles Summit did not elicit any positive response from the major developed countries which had since remained rigid in their position.

37. The Heads of State or Government assessed the developments at the thirty-seventh United Nations General Assembly, particularly the extensive consultations carried out in the General Assembly, and noted that these consultations had also proved unproductive. The responsibility for the failure to launch the Global Negotiations is due to the refusal of a few developed countries, in particular one major industrial country, to respond positively to the constructive suggestions made by the Group of 77 in July 1982.

38. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their commitment to the early launching of the Global Negotiations and reiterated their belief in the basic approach of the Negotiations, namely a simultaneous, coherent and integrated treatment of the major issues confronting the global economy. They continued to be of the view that the successful conclusion of Global Negotiations would greatly assist in the realization of the goals and objectives of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade and make a significant stride towards the establishment of the New International Economic Order. The current global economic crisis, which has exposed the fundamental weaknesses of the international economic system and institutions, has made it imperative and urgent for the major issues of the world economy to be considered in an interrelated manner within the framework of Global Negotiations. They therefore urged the developed countries to respond positively and constructively to the efforts of the developing countries for the early launching of Global Negotiations.

39. As a demonstration of their resolve to impart a fresh political impetus to Global Negotiations, the Heads of State or Government decided to propose the convening of a conference within the United Nations to launch Global Negotiations in early 1984 by taking up in the first phase those issues on the formulation and allocation of which agreement would have been reached. During this first phase, parallel efforts should be made through a working group of the conference to expand the Global Negotiations to include in the second phase other issues, particularly those affecting the structure of the international economic system and institutions.

V. PROGRAMME OF IMMEDIATE MEASURES IN AREAS OF  
CRITICAL IMPORTANCE TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

40. In the meantime, the solution of the immediate problems of developing countries brooks no delay. The prevailing world economic crisis calls for bold and imaginative approaches. At the initiative of the Group of 77, the thirty-seventh session of the United Nations General Assembly called upon the international community to take immediate, effective and concrete measures in areas of critical importance to developing countries - such as food, assistance in the development of the energy resources of developing countries by the World Bank and balance-of-payments support by IMF, financial flows, trade and raw materials - at the forthcoming conferences and meetings of the United Nations system. The Heads of State or Government decided that all possible efforts should be made to ensure the initiation of negotiations for the adoption and effective implementation of a Programme of Immediate Measures in favour of developing countries which contains inter alia the measures outlined below.

41. In view of the critical situation of the global economy and the disastrous effect the crisis is having on the economies of non-aligned and other developing countries, some of these measures needed to be taken on an emergency basis. To this end, the Heads of State or Government called on the relevant institutions, particularly the IMF and the World Bank, to give urgent consideration to the application of measures which can have the effect of quickly stimulating the economies of the developing countries and for which mechanisms are immediately available.

42. They resolved to pursue vigorously these measures as appropriate at forthcoming conferences within the United Nations system, particularly at UNCTAD VI, and through their continuing machineries. To this end, the non-aligned and other developing countries will formulate specific resolutions and proposals in their relevant negotiating forums to facilitate their urgent adoption and implementation. They recognized that some of these Immediate Measures have implications for medium-term and long-term action as well as for structural changes in the existing international economic system and that such negotiations would be continued within the framework of Global Negotiations when launched.

A. Monetary and financial issues and transfer of resources

Official development assistance (ODA)

- (i) Attainment of 0.7 per cent of GNP as ODA by 1985. Transfer of resources should be placed on an increasingly assured, continuous and predictable basis and there should be rational and equitable distribution among developing countries. Within the context of general increases of ODA to developing countries as a whole, the target of 0.15 per cent of GNP as ODA for the least developed countries should be achieved by 1985. Aid should preferably be in the form of grants and should be untied;

- (ii) Significant increase in programme lending in ODA flows.  
Improvement in modality, composition and quality of aid;

#### Indebtedness

- (iii) Exchange of information between the developing countries on their negotiations with regard to their external debt and, where desirable, collaboration between them in such negotiations. Development of a comprehensive, equitable, multilateral framework for the restructuring of the debt burden of developing countries in order to provide an orderly international response to the possible emergence of serious debt crises;
- (iv) Expedient and full implementation of Trade and Development Board Resolution 165 (S-IX) and conversion of all outstanding bilateral official development assistance loans into grants for the least developed countries.

#### International Monetary Fund

- (v) Increase of IMF quotas beyond that agreed in the recent Interim Committee meeting to a level of SDR 125 billion. This increase to be effected while maintaining the present limits on access in terms of multiples of quota;
- (vi) A sizeable allocation of SDRs sufficient to provide much needed liquidity over and above the requirement for paying the 25 per cent reserve tranche component of the recent quota increase. Mechanisms should be found for developed countries to give up a portion of their share of SDR allocations to the developing countries;
- (vii) Pending the replenishment of Fund resources to the extent necessary through the further increase of Fund quotas, the GAB resources should be effectively available to the Fund to meet members' needs and in addition the Fund should resort to additional borrowing from surplus countries or capital markets as necessary;
- (viii) Replenishment of the IMF Trust Fund by further sale of IMF gold and the use of these resources for subsidized lending to eligible developing countries;
- (ix) Immediate review of IMF conditionality with a view to ensuring consistency with the kind of adjustment process which developing countries can adopt, keeping in mind when prescribing certain policy changes their economic situation, the structural nature of their imbalances and the need to encourage expansion in production as an integral part of structural adjustment. It is essential to avoid adjustment processes which jeopardize the development process;

- (x) Liberalization of the Compensatory Financing Facility commensurate with the greatly increased requirements in the light of the decline in commodity prices.

World Bank

- (xi) Substantial expansion of the current lending programme of IBRD;
- (xii) Facilitating an enlargement of World Bank programme lending, under conditionality that would not be detrimental to the development process, including lending for structural adjustment by changing its present limit on such lending from 10 per cent to at least 30 per cent of total lending;
- (xiii) Further augmentation of the Bank's capital resources through an additional capital increase at an early date while also taking steps to increase the gearing ratio of the Bank from the present 1:1 to 2:1;
- (xiv) Substantial increase in the Seventh IDA replenishment so as to enable it to provide a real increase in flows to all recipients, particularly the low-income and least developed countries. The terms of IDA lending should not be hardened;
- (xv) Take appropriate action to activate sections of the Articles of Agreement that have never been made operative, but which are potentially capable of improving significantly the position of developing countries within the Bank.

B. Trade and raw materials

Access

- (xvi) Substantially increased market access in developed countries for exports from developing countries;
- (xvii) Special emphasis on special and preferential treatment for the exports of developing countries; further, developed countries must refrain from any restrictive, conditional, selective or discriminatory treatment to the detriment of developing countries;
- (xviii) The developed countries should :
  - (a) refrain from imposing new restrictions on trade in commodities, including agricultural commodities, and manufactured and semi-finished products, originating from the developing countries;

- (b) eliminate forthwith restrictive measures incompatible with their international commitments or aimed at evading those commitments;
- (c) draw up a programme for the elimination of protectionist measures, including subsidies on uncompetitive products, which adversely affect the trade prospects of the developing countries;
- (xix) Retaining the generalized and non-discriminatory character of the Generalized System of Preferences and improvements in the GSP in terms of both product coverage and tariff reductions;
- (xx) Commitment by the developed countries to refrain from unilateral action adversely affecting the trade of developing countries;
- (xxi) Developed countries should refrain from using economic measures as a form of political coercion.

#### Adjustment policies

- (xxii) Structural adjustment measures in the policies of developed countries with a view to increasing imports from developing countries and the strengthening of the relevant mechanism in UNCTAD for consultation and co-ordination on trade and adjustment policies so as to ensure inter alia the transparency of national actions and multilateral surveillance.

#### Commodities

- (xxiii) Speedy conclusion of agreements on commodities listed in UNCTAD resolution 93 (IV).
- (xxiv) The conclusion, where possible, of arrangements on particular commodities to prevent any fall in price;
- (xxv) Urge developed countries in selling their strategic reserves to engage in prior consultation with the developing countries which are producers and exporters of the commodities concerned in order to avoid depressing the prices of those commodities;
- (xxvi) Early ratification of the Common Fund Agreement so as to bring it into operation by 1 January 1984;
- (xxvii) Early announcement of pledges of contributions to the Second Account of the Common Fund with a view to meeting the agreed target;

- (xxviii) Improvements in existing International Commodity Agreements (ICAs) to provide for appropriate pricing arrangements to secure remunerative prices for producers;
- (xxix) Liberalization of the IMF Buffer Stock Financing Facility to enable ICAs to meet their financial requirements;
- (xxx) Improvement and enlargement of facilities for the stabilization of the commodity export earnings of developing countries;
- (xxx1) Establishment of frameworks of co-operation with a view to increasing the participation of developing countries in the processing, marketing, distribution and transport of their commodities.

C. Energy

- (xxxii) A net expansion in World Bank lending in the energy sector within the context of an overall expansion in its lending programme;
- (xxxiii) Early establishment of an appropriate multilateral financing facility for the development of indigenous energy resources of developing countries, within the existing international institutions such as an Energy Affiliate of the World Bank;
- (xxxiv) Support within the framework of the United Nations system and other relevant institutions for energy research in developing countries and promotion and transfer of energy-related technologies.

D. Food and agriculture

- (xxxv) Expansion and enlargement of the Food Financing Facility of IMF to cover other essential food items.
- (xxxvi) Increase in the targets of the International Emergency Food Reserves from 500,000 to 750,000 tonnes and of the Food Aid Convention from 10 to 18 million tonnes;
- (xxxvii) Establishment of a food security system, inter alia, through a system of developing-country-owned food reserves;
- (xxxviii) Adoption as a matter of urgent priority of a special international programme of food aid and financial assistance to relieve the hard-hit countries of Africa;
- (xxxix) Increased flow of resources for investment in food and agricultural production, as well as for the development of indigenous research capacity.

E. International conference on money  
and finance for development

- (xi) The Heads of State or Government stressed the need for a comprehensive reform of the existing inequitable and outdated international monetary and financial system. To this end, they called for the convening of an international conference on money and finance for development, with universal participation, aimed at meeting effectively the development and other financing requirements of the international economy, particularly those of the developing countries, and the need for growth-oriented structural adjustments. This conference should not be regarded as a pre-condition for the launching of the Global Negotiations and would become an integral part of these negotiations when they are launched. They called upon the developing countries to pursue this objective as a matter of urgency in all relevant forums for the early convening of the conference.

VI. MODALITIES

43. The Heads of State or Government were convinced that the adoption of the above measures would facilitate the accelerated development of developing countries, strengthen multilateral economic co-operation, reactivate the world economy and bring immediate relief to the non-aligned and other developing countries. In this regard, they issued to the world community a Declaration on Collective Action for Global Prosperity.\*
44. The Heads of State or Government decided that the Co-ordinating Bureau at the Ministerial Level should meet before the thirty-eighth session of the United Nations General Assembly and review the situation.
45. They called upon the Group of 77 to decide the further course of action at its annual Ministerial Meeting during the thirty-eighth session of the United Nations General Assembly.
46. The Heads of State or Government took note of a proposal to organize the necessary political support for the successful negotiation of global economic issues through, inter alia, high-level meetings on economic affairs and regular contact between the developed and developing countries at the highest possible political level, respecting the principle of universality and in accordance with the principles and objectives of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.
47. The delegation of Algeria proposed that a committee should be set up, consisting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of a number of non-aligned countries, under the leadership of the Chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries (or her Minister for Foreign Affairs), which would explain the substance of the New Delhi Declarations in selected capital cities of developed countries.

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\* See the Declaration on Collective Action for Global Prosperity on pages 113 to 114.

48. The President of Sri Lanka proposed that the Prime Minister of India, as Chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, should take the initiative in mobilizing a representative group of Heads of State or Government of a few countries to talk to the Heads of Government of major developed countries to act swiftly in the face of the grave international economic crisis by adopting a programme of immediate measures in areas of critical importance to developing countries.

49. The Heads of State or Government welcomed these proposals and requested the Chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement to take such action as was deemed appropriate. They further requested the Chairman to invite a group of Heads of State or Government to hold discussions with other world leaders on the substance of the New Delhi Declarations and Message. The Chairman had, in her inaugural address, given a call for a meeting of Heads of State or Government at the thirty-eighth Session of the United Nations General Assembly. This will also provide an early opportunity to hold such discussions at the highest level.

#### VII. INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

50. The Heads of State or Government noted that possibilities of adopting an integrated approach to global economic problems had emerged as envisaged in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade. They reaffirmed the goals and objectives defined in the Strategy, particularly the 7 per cent target for overall growth in GNP and related objectives in the trade, agricultural and industrial sectors, as well as the need for the developed countries' official development assistance to reach 0.7 per cent of their GNP. They expressed regret that, due to the crisis in the world economy and international economic relations, whereby some developed countries follow policies which have negative trends, the efforts of developing countries to attain the goals and objectives of the International Development Strategy have been considerably hindered.

51. It was noted with deep regret that the Global Negotiations, which are intended to be one of the principal instruments for facilitating the implementation of the International Development Strategy, have not been launched. The developed and developing countries should reflect appropriately at the national level, in accordance with their national priorities and plans, the goals and objectives of the International Development Strategy in their policy formulations.

52. The Heads of State or Government noted the establishment of a committee of universal membership to carry out the review and appraisal of the implementation of the Strategy in 1984 and called upon the international community to participate actively and constructively in all phases of this exercise. In this respect, the Heads of State or Government considered it very important that the non-aligned and other developing countries should conceive the process of examination and evaluation not as a way of effecting simple quantitative adjustments of the goals and objectives contained in the International Development Strategy, but of proposing the necessary emendatory measures which contribute to the future accomplishment of the Strategy's dispositions and thus the development of the developing countries.

VIII. CHARTER OF ECONOMIC RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF STATES

53. The Heads of State or Government expressed their concern at the inadequate implementation of the provisions of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and called upon those developed countries which had not accepted the Charter to re-examine their position and to abide by its principles and provisions. The thirty-seventh session of the General Assembly had decided to conduct a comprehensive review of its implementation at its thirty-ninth session on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Charter. All nations should co-operate in an active and constructive manner in this respect, ensuring the adoption of corrective measures aimed at making this instrument an effective guide for international relations.

IX. UNCTAD VI

54. UNCTAD VI offers a major opportunity for a comprehensive and interrelated review of the international economic situation and its impact on the trade and development of developing countries. It should consider the ramifications of the current global economic crisis, which is a manifestation of the structural imbalances in the system, and should focus attention on the need for an urgent recovery in the world economy, with emphasis on the reactivation of the process of development in developing countries. It should concentrate on key international economic issues, especially interrelationship of commodities, trade, money and finance, and development, and in that context decide on measures for launching a programme for world economic recovery and sustained growth and development, comprising urgent measures to remedy the immediate situation and measures for structural reform of the world economy. In addition, UNCTAD VI should, inter alia:

- (a) make proposals to ensure management of the world economy so that the principles and policies applied are effective and consistent with the requirements of growth, employment and development objectives of the world economy, in particular those of developing countries;
- (b) specially review the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action (SNPA) for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries;

and authorize the Trade and Development Board to:

- (a) review and hold consultations on the world economic situation;
- (b) pay particular attention to the impact on trade and development of developing countries of the principles, policies and practices in the interrelated areas of international trade, money and finance and development.

55. The Heads of State or Government reiterated the need for the Trade and Development Board to meet regularly at the ministerial level, at least once in two years, to enable consultations in the fields of trade, development, money and finance, so that policies followed are mutually consistent and supportive of the development process in developing countries.

56. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the three recent regional ministerial meetings held in Baghdad, Libreville and Cartagena in preparation for the Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77 which is to take place at Buenos Aires in March-April 1983 and urged all participants in UNCTAD VI, especially developed countries, to avail themselves to the utmost of the opportunity offered by the Belgrade meeting to display a new and effective spirit of multilateral co-operation through significant political decisions.

57. The Heads of State or Government expressed the hope that all countries would participate in UNCTAD VI in a constructive manner and co-operate fully towards the achievement of meaningful results in all areas of concern to the international community.

#### X. MONETARY AND FINANCIAL ISSUES AND TRANSFER OF RESOURCES

58. The area of money and finance is undoubtedly one of the most important for improved and expanded international co-operation. Many of the economic problems facing developing countries result from the financial constraints which they suffer. This underlines the need for restructuring the monetary and financial system, so that it can assist developing countries effectively as they adjust to the difficult balance-of-payments problems facing them and provide adequate transfers of resources to the developing countries to finance development.

59. The Heads of State or Government expressed concern at the structural deficiencies of the international monetary and financial system and noted that the system had not been responding on the scale required for world economic recovery and for regaining the pace of development in developing countries, as the result, inter alia, of short-sighted and inward-looking policies by certain developed countries that have drastically reduced international financial liquidity. Control over the current international monetary and financial system continued to be the preserve of a few dominant developed countries. There is inadequate representation of the developing countries in the decision-making processes of international financial institutions, nor have all the developed countries, whether market or centrally-directed and planned economies, taken part so as to universalize those processes and this has the effect of making the response of the international financial system inadequate to the needs of the developing countries.

60. At a time when developing countries direly require large flows of concessional assistance there is a decline in these flows. The net disbursements of official development assistance (ODA) by DAC members as a whole amounted to only 0.35 per cent of their gross national product (GNP) in 1981, as against 0.51 per cent in 1960. After two decades, the achievement is barely half the United Nations target of 0.7 per cent of the GNP of the developed countries. The International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade stressed that "developed countries which had not yet reached the target (0.7 per cent of GNP) should exert their best efforts to reach it by 1985, and in any case not later than the second

half of the Decade. The target of 1 per cent should be reached as soon as possible thereafter". The Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries, adopted in 1981, also included the commitment of the developed countries that, in coming years, 0.15 per cent of their GNP would be provided to the least developed countries as official development assistance within the framework of the general increase of ODA flows to all developing countries. The Heads of State or Government urged that developed countries which had not yet reached the target should endeavour to do so within the period indicated. They emphasized that the transfer of resources to the developing countries should be placed on an increasingly assured, continuous and predictable basis and should result in rational and equitable distribution among developing countries.

61. The Heads of State or Government called upon all developed countries to adjust the terms and conditions of their ODA in a significantly improved fashion in conformity with the International Development Strategy for the Third Development Decade. Hence, the current overall average rate of ODA concessionality should be further increased. Official development assistance to the least developed countries should, as a general rule, be in the form of grants, and should be at high concessionality to other developing countries, particularly those in the special categories, i.e. the most seriously affected land-locked and island developing countries, which depend primarily on concessional flows. Official development assistance should be untied.

62. The Heads of State or Government considered that, in the present international situation, it is essential to secure a massive increase in the flow of financial and material resources to the developing countries as well as the cancellation of the external debt owed to developed countries by the least developed countries. In this context they recalled the proposals made by the Chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement in his reports to the thirty-fourth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations and to the Seventh Summit Conference.

63. IDA has been a major source of concessional finance for low-income developing countries. Experience in the mobilization of resources for IDA-VI has been most unhappy. The Heads of State or Government stressed that this situation should be avoided in the future. They called for a substantially enlarged IDA-VII, in real terms, taking into account the increased requirements of developing countries in an international environment of exceptional strain. Negotiations should be concluded early so that IDA-VII could become operational by 1985 at the latest. They warned against the consequences of moves to dilute the quality of IDA, either by hardening terms or by proposing differentiation among countries, as such action would militate against its basic philosophy. They also stressed the need for IDA-VII to be substantially larger in real terms to enable it to give due attention to the needs of low-income developing countries, particularly by least developed countries in sub-Saharan Africa and certain regions of Asia.

64. In view of the urgent need to expand the availability of multilateral finance to developing countries, the lending operations of the World Bank and regional development banks should be substantially enlarged in real terms beyond the levels currently contemplated. To enable the Bank to expand its operations effectively in future, consideration will have to be given to augmenting its capital resources at an early date. It is also desirable to increase the gearing ratio to 2:1 from the present 1:1. Parallel action should be taken by the regional banks in this regard. The Heads of State or Government emphasized that financial resources made available by the World Bank and IDA to regional development banks should constitute additional resources and should not be at the expense of the World Bank's national programmes and indicative allocation of funds made directly to individual countries. Rather, such resources through regional development banks should represent additional inflows of development assistance to the countries concerned on terms substantially different from and more flexible than those normally required in direct World Bank operations.

65. The Heads of State or Government expressed concern at the policy of graduation in IBRD and other multilateral financial institutions, which restricts the role of these institutions at a time when more rather than less needs to be done by such institutions to assist developing countries.

66. The Heads of State or Government noted with concern the growing pressures by certain developed countries on the multilateral institutions, especially the World Bank and IMF, to adopt a politically motivated approach to conditionality and the granting of loans which is inconsistent with the requirements of development and structural adjustment. They warned against simplistic prescriptions for economic problems based on particular ideological approaches which do not recognize the diversity of economic and social systems.

67. They also noted that while there was a role for commercial borrowing there should be no tendency to substitute commercial borrowing for multilateral flows or to make multilateral flows contingent upon co-financing.

68. The Heads of State or Government emphasized that the International Monetary Fund could play an important role in helping developing countries to adjust in the face of large externally-induced current account deficits, provided it was properly structured and its policies reoriented to the needs of developing countries. They expressed deep disappointment that the Interim Committee of IMF, at its meeting in February 1983, had recommended an increase of Fund quotas to only SDR 90 billion in the Eighth General Review. They reiterated that a doubling of Fund quotas to about SDR 125 billion was still essential if the Fund's resources were to be adequately replenished in the present situation. This increase in quotas should in no way affect the present limits on access in terms of multiples of quotas. They supported the proposal endorsed by the Group of 24 at its recent meeting for the reintroduction of minimum quotas for States with very small quotas and urged that this proposal be adopted by the IMF.

69. They strongly opposed the view being canvassed in some quarters that the International Monetary Fund should be viewed as a "lender of last resort". They urged that, because of the prolonged nature of the adjustment process facing most countries and the paucity of appropriate financing, there should be no deviation from the accepted preference of IMF that countries should be encouraged to approach it at earlier stages of need. They welcomed the decision to enlarge the General Agreement to Borrow (GAB) and to expand it to include non-participants. They stated, however, that, while this could provide additional resources to the Fund under certain circumstances, it was not an effective substitute for a straightforward increase in Fund quotas because of the discretionary element in its activation. They affirmed that adequate mechanisms must be devised and firm assurances given that the expanded GAB will not jeopardize further the independence and decision-making authority of the Fund and reduce even more the role of developing countries in such decision-making.

70. The Heads of State or Government also emphasized the urgent requirement for a sizeable allocation of SDRs sufficient to provide much-needed liquidity. Furthermore, since SDRs allocated to surplus developed countries do not effectively add to world liquidity, particularly to that of developing countries, and as there is no reason why drawing rights of members should be determined by the same criteria as those governing voting rights, special weightage should be given to deficit countries in the allocation of SDRs. The Heads of State or Government therefore urged consideration of a direct or indirect link between SDR allocation and development finance. They also called for a major initiative in the form of another Trust Fund, financed by sale of IMF gold, to meet the developing countries' need for additional finance.

71. The Heads of State or Government emphasized that effective use of the resources provided for IMF depends upon the appropriateness of IMF conditionality. In this connection, they noted the prolonged nature of the adjustment process facing most developing countries and the need to tackle this adjustment through adequate supply responses. This calls for a different framework of conditionality from the traditional approach of the Fund, which emphasizes short-term adjustment through demand management. They noted that a policy change by the IMF in 1981 towards supply-side-oriented adjustment programmes was short-lived, and that demand-management policies were today more entrenched than ever before. They emphasized that adjustment programmes should be consistent with the political and social arrangements in each country, as well as with the kind of adjustment process which developing countries can adopt in order to stimulate their own development process. The Heads of State or Government also emphasized the need for greater symmetry in the Fund's surveillance and for focussing greater attention on the international repercussions of the policies of the major developed countries.

72. In the light of the disproportionate power wielded by these institutions vis-a-vis developing countries, there is a need for a process of mediation when relationships become frozen or when negotiations become dead-locked on the issue of conditionality and other factors. While developing countries have so far had ad hoc resort to panels of independent experts to deal with this situation, there is provision within the articles of these institutions to accomplish this objective on a more systematic basis which has not yet been fully exploited. The Heads of State or Government urged that consideration be given to activating the provisions of these articles. In addition, developing countries should constitute a panel of independent experts whose judgement can be invoked in cases where disputes arise between the international financial organizations and developing countries. Such a panel would endeavour to ensure that like situations are treated alike and that relevant technical norms are fully observed.

73. The Heads of State or Government expressed their deep concern at the critical situation of the developing countries regarding their external debt. They recalled Trade and Development Board resolution 165 (S-IX) of 11 March 1978, calling upon developed donor countries to adopt measures to adjust the terms of past bilateral ODA to poorer countries, in particular the least developed countries, in order to bring these terms into line with the currently prevailing softer terms, or to take equivalent measures. They noted that progress to this end had been inadequate and called for full implementation of resolution 165 (S-IX). Official debt is a small part of the outstanding debt of developing countries and, in recent years, the non-official component had increased very considerably, imposing a heavy burden of debt-servicing, thus jeopardizing development programmes because of heavy debt-service obligations. The Heads of State or Government called for the development of a comprehensive, equitable, multilateral framework for the restructuring of the debt burden of developing countries in order to provide an orderly international response to the possible emergence of a serious debt crisis. They also urged consideration of the setting-up of an international debt-restructuring facility to help refinance the existing debts of the developing countries for a long-term period on appropriate terms.

74. The Heads of State or Government stressed the need for a comprehensive reform of the existing inequitable and outdated international monetary and financial system. To this end, they called for the convening of an International Conference on Money and Finance for Development, with universal participation, aimed at meeting effectively the development and other financing requirements of the international economy, particularly those of the developing countries, and the need for growth-oriented structural adjustment. This conference should not be regarded as a pre-condition for the launching of the Global Negotiations and would become an integral part of these negotiations when they are launched. They called upon the developing countries to pursue this objective as a matter of urgency in all relevant forums for the early convening of the conference.

## XI. TRADE

75. The Heads of State or Government expressed their deep concern at the critical situation faced by developing countries in their trade with developed countries. The continuing recession and the stagnation of world trade during 1981 and 1982 had engendered a series of short-term protectionist responses by the developed countries which proved disruptive of the international trade system. With access to markets in developed countries becoming increasingly uncertain and progressively limited, unprecedented trade imbalances and balance-of-payments difficulties for developing countries have surfaced. The situation of developing countries, particularly non-oil-exporting countries, was serious because of the accumulated neglect of their problems and the rapid increase in the price of industrial and other products imported by them, leading to alarming deterioration in their terms of trade.

76. Prices of commodities, on which the majority of developing countries depend for the bulk of their export earnings, had declined. The manufactured exports of developing countries had also suffered a setback, giving cause for anxiety. On the one hand, traditional forms of protectionism had continued unabated, while on the other new and more sophisticated manifestations of protectionism had emerged to further restrict the market access of developing countries. The intensification in certain developed countries of the use of domestic subsidies for particular commodities, to the detriment of products of interest to the developing countries, had an adverse effect on the world prices of these products and depressed them, thus worsening the terms of trade of the developing countries.

77. The Heads of State or Government rejected all forms of economic aggression and the use of commercial threats or sanctions and of any other form of blockade or measures of coercion or blackmail by developed countries against the non-aligned and other developing countries as a means of exerting political pressure in order to interfere with or influence their sovereign decisions. They affirmed the right of all States to the full exercise of national sovereignty and to the adoption of the economic and social systems that they considered most appropriate for the promotion of their development. They also rejected the use of unilateral measures which affect the development of world trade.

78. Despite their commitment not to raise new barriers against the exports of developing countries, expanding and increasingly sophisticated protectionist policies and measures by developed countries had greatly accentuated the trade problems of the developing countries. The proliferation of so-called voluntary restraints and orderly marketing arrangements and resort to arbitrary and unfair application of countervailing duty action were increasingly affecting production and export prospects in sectors where developing countries were acquiring comparative advantage. The emergence of a restrictive international trading regime in the all-important textile sector could only be deplored as a derogation from the accepted rules of international trade.

79. Attempts were being made to introduce discriminatory and selective regimes restricting imports from developing countries in other sectors as well. In many cases, restrictions on imports from developing countries violated international obligations and commitments undertaken by the developed countries to refrain from increasing the incidence of tariff and non-tariff barriers, to give special and preferential treatment to exports from developing countries, and to accord high priority to reducing and eliminating barriers to products of export interest to those countries. The non-aligned countries are opposed to the application of the concept of graduation, differentiation and selectivity, under which endeavours are made to suspend special preferential treatment when the developed countries unilaterally and arbitrarily consider that a developing country does not meet the requirements for the granting of preferences.

80. The Heads of State or Government pointed out that even the continuation of existing levels of imports by developing countries depended crucially on a significant increase in their market access in developed countries. It was totally unjustifiable to expect developing countries to liberalize their imports further. There should be no question of any reciprocal concession from developing countries under any circumstances.

81. The GATT Ministerial Meeting held in November 1982 had yielded meagre results. The developing countries had exercised commendable vigilance and caution in countering the tendency to introduce subjects outside GATT's competence. The failure of the Meeting to secure a clear and unambiguous commitment by the developed countries to avoid protectionism is a matter for the most profound regret.

82. The Heads of State or Government recommended that UNCTAD should undertake an examination of the issues related to services, bearing in mind the need to safeguard the present and future interests of non-aligned and other developing countries.

83. In order to help the revival of world trade and promote the trade and development of developing countries, the Heads of State or Government called for the urgent adoption of the following measures:

(i) Developed countries should:

- (a) refrain from imposing new restrictions on trade originating from the developing countries;
- (b) eliminate forthwith restrictive, conditional, selective and discriminatory measures incompatible with their international commitments or aimed at evading those commitments;
- (c) draw up a programme for the elimination of protectionist measures, including subsidies on uncompetitive products as well as artificially inflated pricing of imported commodities and products which adversely affect the trade prospects of the developing countries;

- (ii) There should be speedy structural adjustment in the developed countries in sectors where developing countries have dynamic comparative advantage and their Governments should make conscious and urgent efforts towards this end. UNCTAD VI should result in significant measures in this regard;
- (iii) Developed countries should provide significant increases in market access to developing countries, taking into account the principle of special and preferential treatment for the exports of developing countries;
- (iv) The rules and principles governing the functioning of the present iniquitous international trading system should be reviewed with the aim of restructuring it to respond adequately and effectively to the present requirements of all nations and particularly of the developing ones;
- (v) The Generalized System of Preferences should be improved further in terms of product coverage and tariff reductions and should be simplified in operation. GSP should be given greater stability and concessions under it should not be subject to unilateral withdrawal. All restrictive or discriminatory elements, such as those contained in the foreign trade law of a developed country, should be gradually eliminated or abolished. The System should be used neither as an instrument of political and economic pressure nor for reprisals;
- (vi) An effort should be made to return to the normal trading rules of GATT in the textile sector as soon as possible, and, in the interim period, bilateral textile agreements should conform strictly to the Multi-Fibre Arrangement as extended by the Protocol of 22 December 1981;
- (vii) The Contracting Parties should take appropriate action for implementation of the special measures for promotion of trade of the least developed countries as contained in the declaration of the GATT Ministerial Meeting held in November, 1982.

## XII. RAW MATERIALS

84. The Heads of State or Government noted with alarm the serious deterioration in commodity prices. In many instances, real prices in 1982 were even lower than their levels in the 1930s. Over a long period, developing countries had been facing serious problems due to substantial fluctuations in commodity prices. For many of them, sharp increases in the prices of manufactured goods and other essential imports had led to a steep decline in their terms of trade.

85. The Heads of State or Government condemned the increasingly prejudicial role played by transnational corporations with regard to the increased participation by developing countries in the processing, marketing, transport and distribution of raw materials. The efforts of the developing countries to increase their participation are being continually obstructed by the protectionist barriers imposed by developed countries on exports of manufactured and semi-manufactured products by developing countries and by the lack of capital and technical know-how. They firmly insisted that the national measures along these lines provided for in the resolution of UNCTAD V should be made effective. They expressed the hope that UNCTAD VI would give serious attention to this matter and that agreement would quickly be reached on the establishment of a general framework of international co-operation to deal with problems in this field.

86. The Common Fund, for which the developing countries had struggled hard, was one of the first institutions to be established within the framework of the New International Economic Order. The developing countries should expedite the process of signature and ratification of the Agreement preferably before UNCTAD VI. Those developed countries which had not yet done so should ratify the Agreement at an early date. The Heads of State or Government agreed that the headquarters of the Common Fund should be located in a developing country. In this context, they welcomed with appreciation the offer of the Philippines to host the headquarters of the Fund.

87. The Heads of State or Government noted with profound regret that, despite the commitment, undertaken at the time of the adoption of the Integrated Programme, to negotiate and conclude a wide range of commodity agreements, only two additional commodity agreements had been negotiated during the last six years. They highlighted the need: (i) to secure remunerative prices for producers in commodity agreements; (ii) for renewed efforts to conclude comprehensive and meaningful agreements on commodities of export interest to developing countries and the exercise of the requisite political will on the part of the developed countries in this matter; (iii) for improvement and enlargement of facilities for the stabilization of the export earnings of developing countries in the field of commodities.

88. The Heads of State or Government underlined the need for increased producers' co-operation to improve the negotiating power of developing countries and to protect their legitimate rights. In this regard, they recognized the importance of producers' associations as one of the means for developing countries to effectively secure fair and remunerative prices for their exports and to increase their export earnings. They stated that the adoption of firm and concerted measures by producers' associations, the strengthening of these associations and the establishment of new ones would be a decisive contribution towards this end.

89. They called for the establishment of a new compensatory financing facility for commodity-related shortfalls in export earnings of developing countries, with special arrangements for the least developed countries.

### XIII. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

90. The Heads of State or Government noted with great concern the deteriorating situation of food and agriculture in developing countries, reflected in falling grain production and mounting imports which cause severe strains on their scarce foreign exchange resources. They recalled that the World Food Conference in 1974 had solemnly resolved to eradicate hunger and malnutrition within a decade. The International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, however, took the deadline to the end of the century. The achievement of this objective is the common responsibility of all mankind and sustained and concerted efforts are required in this regard.

91. The Heads of State or Government affirmed that food is a fundamental and universal human right and they underscored the urgent need for the eradication of hunger within the shortest possible time. They expressed the firm commitment and determination of their governments to continue endeavours to guarantee that right to their peoples. They strongly condemned the use of food as an instrument of political pressure and cautioned against any kind of conditionality for supply of food aid.

92. While they appreciated that food and agricultural developments were being accorded priority attention by the international community and the concerned international institutions, they regretted that adequate assistance to the developing countries to enable them to attain the annual growth rate of 4 per cent for agricultural production envisaged for the Second Development Decade and reiterated in the International Development Strategy for the Third Development Decade was not forthcoming. They urged the developed countries, international institutions and other donors to increase substantially development assistance to the food and agriculture sector in developing countries and to liberalize the terms of such assistance. Developing countries were according overriding importance to increasing their food and agricultural production and to achieving self-reliance through national and collective action taken by themselves. Some developing countries had achieved a degree of self-reliance in food through the determined application of policies, resources and technology. Such efforts should be continued and the experience acquired should be made available to food-deficit developing countries to support their efforts aimed at achieving and propagating collective self-reliance in the food sector.

93. The Heads of State or Government noted with deep concern that, over the last decade, the food imports of developing countries had doubled in volume and quadrupled in value, while their exports were increasingly affected by the protectionist policies of developed countries. Their terms of trade had deteriorated and the unfavourable international environment had slowed down their efforts to achieve self-sufficiency in food. Most of the developing countries, particularly the least developed countries, faced a critical situation, reflected in widespread hunger and malnutrition and the diversion of their scarce resources towards food imports. The continuing deterioration in the food situation in Africa was assuming alarming proportions.

94. The Heads of State or Government noted some positive developments, such as the IMF facility for cereal imports and the target of 500,000 tonnes for the International Emergency Food Reserve having been exceeded for the first time in 1981. The overall situation, however, continues to be unsatisfactory. They called for renewed efforts to reach agreement on a new International Grains Arrangement.

Many of you have very kindly commented on the arrangements and smooth running of the Conference. The credit is not just India's but belongs to each one of you. Without your co-operation and spirit of accommodation we could not have completed our agenda or reached agreement. On the organizational side, we have also been aided in this complex task by an expert and hard-working international team of interpreters, translators and secretaries who have slogged long hours. I should like to thank them and all the other agencies and their staffs whose dedicated effort has provided the varied services without which this Conference would not have been possible. I also thank the media, who converged from various parts of the world. Our own workers laboured cheerfully and gave of their best in the service of such eminent world figures and such a worthy cause.

Distinguished delegates, you have placed a heavy burden on me. The Chair or India cannot by itself undertake one action or another. The solution to the two dominating issues of our day, disarmament and development, cannot be dramatic. But we must and shall persist with all urgency. Only with your continuous and brotherly co-operation can I shoulder this responsibility.

I should like to thank all the distinguished delegates who have taken the trouble to find time from their busy lives to travel long distances and attend this Conference. Their statements have been important expressions of the stands of their Governments, significant for their concern for the critical issues of our times. Their earnestness was evident in the sustained interest they showed in the proceedings, sitting until the early hours of the morning. The Conference has been called a Summit because of the top leadership gathered here but in another sense we have only established the base camp and have a long climb to the attainment of our goals and ideals. Any expedition, and especially, one as difficult as ours, needs a sense of comradeship and a team spirit.

In three years we shall meet again. In the meantime we must keep in constant touch to give effect to our decisions. The Conference is over. The concord must endure.

I thank you warmly and with all sincerity and give to you and to your peoples the greetings and best wishes of the people and Government of India.

#### XIV. ENERGY

96. The Heads of State or Government recognized the crucial role of energy for the economic growth of developing countries. While stressing the need for the adequate availability of energy for the developing countries in order to accelerate their socio-economic development, without prejudice to the national interests and standing commitments of the energy-exporting developing countries, they considered that all countries, particularly the developed ones, should take immediate measures for the rationalization of energy consumption. The international energy situation requires very careful consideration.

97. Many developing countries are currently facing serious problems connected with the development of energy resources, while others may have to face similar problems in the medium-term and long-term. The United Nations General Assembly resolution on development of energy resources in developing countries, and the United Nations medium-term plan for 1984-1989, have for the first time attempted to deal with several policy matters relating to energy. The completion of a comprehensive study to be undertaken in the United Nations on constraints on energy development and possible mechanisms to fill existing gaps, and the preparation of effective programmes and activities in the energy sector beneficial to all, particularly the energy-deficient developing countries, are tasks of the utmost urgency. All countries should co-operate actively and unreservedly in the follow-up action on that resolution.

98. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the decisions taken at the fifty-fifth OPEC meeting, held in Caracas, to accord priority to the other developing countries in securing the supply of oil for their domestic requirements on the basis of member countries' official prices.

99. The present level of resources for energy lending by the World Bank is utterly inadequate. The Heads of State or Government urged enlargement of those resources through raising the overall levels of lending. They attached the highest importance to the undertaking of appropriate measures to achieve this objective.

100. The Heads of State or Government emphasized the seriousness of the balance-of-payments problems which many energy-deficient developing countries face. They urged the early adoption of immediate and effective measures to overcome those problems, inter alia through the International Monetary Fund, and the establishment of appropriate global arrangements. In this connection, the Heads of State or Government took note with great appreciation of the efforts of the OPEC countries and the assistance provided by the OPEC Fund for International Development in alleviating balance-of-payments problems. They underlined the importance of promoting collective self-reliance among developing countries in the field of energy by way of appropriate bilateral, sub-regional, regional and interregional arrangements among them.

101. The Nairobi Programme of Action (NPA) adopted in 1981 by the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy provides an important framework among other things for international action to develop and promote the utilization of new and renewable sources of energy in developing countries. The setting up of an intergovernmental committee and a secretariat unit in the United Nations to deal specifically with new and renewable sources of energy are welcome developments which will facilitate the convening of consultative meetings by appropriate entities in the United Nations system or by interested developing countries, with the participation of multilateral and bilateral donors, for the purpose of mobilizing additional resources for programmes related to new and renewable sources of energy and for the implementation of the NPA. The developed countries must participate actively and co-operate meaningfully in the implementation of the NPA. The Heads of State or Government emphasized that in the short-term and medium-term alternative sources of energy could not replace traditional energy resources in economic and social development.

102. There is a pressing and obvious need for the urgent development and transfer of energy-related technologies to developing countries on terms suited to their needs. The developed countries have made efforts for energy conservation and those efforts should be stepped up to conserve scarce sources of energy.

#### XV. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

103. The Heads of State or Government underscored the importance of strengthening the scientific and technological capacities of the developing countries as an important means of promoting their development. The implementation of the recommendations adopted by the 1979 Vienna Conference on Science and Technology for Development had regrettably been slow and inadequate, so that there was clearly an urgent need for the forthcoming multilateral negotiations under UNCTAD, UNIDO, the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development and WIPO on subjects relating to science and technology to achieve positive and meaningful results. The regional commissions should give adequate attention to those matters and work out action-oriented programmes of co-operation in those fields. The development of technologies adapted to the specific conditions and needs of the developing countries also require special attention.

104. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the recent agreement on the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development, which was designed to mobilize additional resources of not less than US\$ 600 million for 1983-1985 in its core and non-core sectors. In this regard, they expressed their appreciation to the goodwill mission of developing countries and called on it to continue its effort to mobilize adequate resources for the system. The forthcoming special session of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology should work out a satisfactory basis for a financing plan that would enable mobilization of core resources of at least US\$ 300 million, based on a progressive build-up of resources for 1983-85. They urged those developed countries which were wavering in their support of the financing plan to review their position and make a commensurate contribution to those resources. They also reaffirmed the readiness of the developing countries to contribute to the Financing System.

105. The deliberations in the meetings of the Interim Committee of the United Nations Conference on the International Code of Conduct on Transfer of Technology had led to some narrowing of differences. However, protracted negotiations had not resulted in the finalization of the Code. The resumed Conference must exert itself to achieve that result quickly.

106. They noted that the Versailles Summit pointed to the need to remove barriers and to promote the development of trade in new technologies in both the public and private sectors. Effective practical measures and meaningful co-operation should be undertaken by developed countries with a view to improving the current situation in international scientific and technological relations on the basis of sustained dialogue on this all-important field in the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology and other concerned organizations in the United Nations system. They urged the establishment of a framework for co-operation in this sphere so as to revitalize the world economy and promote development and social welfare. They particularly recalled the proposal for setting up an International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology and expressed the hope that aid would be available to establish it in a developing country.

107. The United Nations General Assembly and UNCTAD should continue to keep the different facets of problems relating to reverse transfer of technology under close review.

108. The Heads of State or Government stressed the great importance of initiating practical measures to ensure co-operation among developing countries themselves in the fields of science and technology. As one step in this direction, they welcomed the decision of the Non-Aligned Movement to establish a Centre for Science and Technology for Development, and requested its immediate setting up to become operational as soon as feasible.

#### XVI. INDUSTRIALIZATION

109. The lack of progress in the attainment of the Lima target of 25 per cent for the share of developing countries in world industrial production, and of 30 per cent for their share in world trade in manufactures, by the year 2000 was disquieting. In 1981, their share in world industrial production and in exports of manufactures amounted to only 10.3 per cent and 10.4 per cent respectively, which highlights the importance of the speedy implementation of the decisions of the Third General Conference of UNIDO.

110. The need for the growth of investment in the manufacturing sector in order to achieve the Lima target is paramount. A UNIDO study has projected requirements to grow to the level of US\$ 157 billion in 1990 and US\$ 427 billion in the year 2000 (at 1975 prices), with external finance component figures of US\$ 55 billion in the year 1990 and about US\$ 140 billion in the year 2000. All possible efforts must be made to promote investment in the industrial sector by examining possible new mechanisms for this purpose, and developed countries should augment financial flows to developing countries for their industrialization programmes on affordable terms.

111. The redeployment of industry and the creation of new industrial capacities in developing countries in keeping with their dynamic comparative advantage should be sought systematically through the system of consultations in UNIDO.

112. The Heads of State or Government stressed the importance of full and timely implementation of the United Nations resolutions concerning the Industrial Development Decade for Africa. They recalled the resolution on popular participation in development adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its thirty-seventh session, stressing the important role of public enterprises in the implementation and advancement of popular participation schemes as a means of mobilizing human resources in national development strategies. The training of adequate cadres of the appropriate skilled industrial manpower should be sought through the incorporation of clauses for training in the contracts negotiated for the sale of plant and equipment.

113. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the ratification of the UNIDO Statute by the number of States required to ensure its conversion into a specialized agency of the United Nations. All countries that had yet to ratify the UNIDO constitution were urged to do so as soon as possible. Noting the consensus that had emerged on that question, they urged all countries to enter into consultations for the purpose of facilitating the conversion of UNIDO into a specialized agency at an early date. They emphasized the importance of UNIDO IV in the context of the overall importance of the rapid industrialization of developing countries that would enable them to make faster progress towards the attainment of the Lima target.

#### XVII. OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES FOR DEVELOPMENT OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM AND ITS RESOURCES CRISIS

114. The United Nations development system was set up to assist developing countries in meeting the challenges of economic and social development and the organs and organization of the United Nations system have made a significant contribution to that end. The inadequate support lent to the operational activities of the United Nations by some developed countries is to be regretted. Bilateral assistance cannot replace support measures through multilateral activities. The programmes of the United Nations have been designed to have a catalytic effect on the national economic efforts of developing countries. The resource crisis affecting the operational system, particularly UNDP, and its serious and disruptive impact on the development plans and programmes of developing countries, are matters of serious concern. For that reason the Heads of State or Government reiterated the need for the developed countries to implement, in the same way as a large number of developing countries, the resolutions of the General Assembly and the Governing Council of UNDP calling for an annual increase of 14 per cent in the voluntary contribution, which is needed if the aims of the Programme are to be achieved. It is necessary to meet targets, or fix them where this has not been done, for various funds and programmes of the United Nations system and to explore ways and means of assuring that resources accrue to those funds and programmes on an assured, predictable and continuous basis.

#### XVIII. SOVEREIGNTY OVER NATURAL RESOURCES

115. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the inalienable right of all countries and peoples to exercise permanent, total and full sovereignty and control over their natural and other resources and their economic activities. Some developed countries and their transnationals which were using economic coercion, pressure and blackmail undermined the sovereignty and fundamental right of the developing countries to pursue their own independent economic policies and programmes.

116. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their support for peoples still under colonial domination and foreign occupation and reaffirmed the inalienable right of those peoples to full sovereignty over their natural resources and economic activities and particularly the Palestinian and Namibian peoples whose natural resources were illegally plundered and exploited. They called upon all States and peoples to work individually and collectively to eliminate the obstacles to the freedom and legitimate aspirations of such peoples, and called for effective action in that regard.

#### XIX. LAW OF THE SEA

117. The Heads of State or Government noted with satisfaction the successful conclusion of the work of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea and its historic achievement in the progressive development of the law of the sea.

118. The United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea has been adopted by an overwhelming majority of 130 States and has already been signed by 122 States including Namibia and the Cook Islands. The Convention has established a new legal order for the rational use of the seas and oceans as an instrument of justice, peace, development and international co-operation. Through the application of the procedure of consensus in reaching decisions, the material interests of all sections of the world community have been accommodated equitably.

119. The Heads of State or Government expressed their firm conviction that the resources of the international area of the sea-bed and ocean floor, constituting the common heritage of mankind, can only be lawfully explored and exploited in accordance with the international regime and machinery established by the Convention. In their opinion, no unilateral action by any State or group of States through a mini-convention or a parallel regime inconsistent with the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea would have any validity. In fact, such action would invite universal condemnation and lead to appropriate measures in defence of the interests of all States in the utilization of the international sea-bed as the common heritage of mankind.

120. The Heads of State or Government appealed to all States which have signed the Convention to expedite the process of its ratification so as to enable it to enter into force as soon as possible. They also appealed to all those States that had not yet signed the Convention to do so. They noted that the first meeting of the Preparatory Commission was being convened in Kingston on 15 March 1983, and urged all States to participate actively in its work.

121. Recalling the resolution on the development of marine, scientific and technological infrastructures of developing countries adopted by the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea and endorsed by the United Nations General Assembly, they emphasized that the realization of the benefits of the Law of the Sea for developing countries can come only through the development of appropriate capabilities, particularly on marine science and technology. Heads of State or Government, recognizing the importance of regional and national marine and scientific and technical centres as a vital input for the development of such infrastructures, called upon all countries and competent international organizations to assist the establishment and strengthening of such centres.

#### XX. ANTARCTICA

122. The Heads of State or Government noted that the continent of Antarctica has considerable environmental, climatic, scientific and potential economic significance to the world. They expressed their conviction that, in the interest of all mankind, Antarctica should continue forever to be used exclusively for peaceful purposes, should not become the scene or object of international discord and should be accessible to all nations. They agreed that the exploration of the area and the exploitation of its resources shall be carried out for the benefit of all mankind, and in a manner consistent with the protection of the environment of Antarctica.

123. The Heads of State or Government, while noting that relevant provisions of the Antarctic Treaty of 1959 related to international co-operation in the area, considered that in view of increasing international interest in Antarctic, the United Nations, at the thirty-eighth session of the General Assembly, should undertake a comprehensive study on Antarctica, taking into account all relevant factors, including the Antarctic Treaty, with a view to widening international co-operation in the area.

#### XXI. TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS

124. The Heads of State or Government reviewed the operations of transnational corporations, particularly in the non-aligned and other developing countries.

125. They expressed grave concern with respect to transnational corporations which carry out illegal and undesirable policies and engage in corrupt practices in developing countries, and when their motivation to maximize profits leads to distortion in the economies of those countries. They condemned the activities of transnational corporations in South Africa which strengthen the oppressive machinery of the apartheid regime of that country.

126. They drew attention to the urgent need for an early conclusion of the work relating to the foundation of a Code of Conduct on Transnational Corporations and expressed the hope that the Commission on Transnational Corporations will adopt the code at its forthcoming ninth session. They agreed that all non-aligned and other developing countries should participate actively in the Special Session of the Commission scheduled to take place in March/May 1983.

127. They called upon the developed countries to participate constructively in the deliberations of the Special Session so that an effective legal instrument may be finalized to govern the activities of transnational corporations.

128. They agreed that an effective code would strengthen the negotiating capacity of the developing countries vis-a-vis the transnational corporations and stressed that the code should be formulated in accordance with the objectives and aspirations of the developing countries.

#### XXII. HOUSING

129. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the designation by the United Nations General Assembly of 1987 as the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless, on the initiative of Sri Lanka, and expressed appreciation of the valuable and useful work done by the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat). They endorsed the decision that the objectives of activities in this connection will be to improve the shelter and neighbourhoods of the poor and disadvantaged by the year 2000. The Heads of State or Government urged all countries and concerned international organizations to participate actively and provide full support, including financial support, for the human settlements programmes and activities planned, including the implementation of shelter demonstration projects in the countries.

#### XXIII. HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

130. The development of human resources was of special significance to developing countries and was a major component of co-operation among non-aligned and other developing countries. In that context, the alleviation and elimination of poverty, the education and advancement of man and the achievement of full employment, particularly among young people, by the year 2000 should be regarded as the priority goals guiding the activities of the developing countries in that regard. The developed countries and competent regional and international organizations should provide the necessary assistance and support to developing countries to help them to achieve those goals. UNCTAD VI for its part should reach agreement on time-bound proposals to ascertain the adverse effects of reverse transfer of technology in developing countries, and on specific measures to monitor the evolution of harmful elements in this field.

131. The Heads of State or Government reiterated the need to implement the decisions and programmes adopted at various meetings of the developing countries concerning employment and the promotion of human resources, in particular the Tunis meeting of April 1978. They welcomed the adoption by the Second Conference of Ministers of Labour of Non-Aligned and other Developing Countries (Baghdad, December 1981) of a declaration and a plan of action, and of a three-year (1982-84) programme of technical co-operation among non-aligned and other developing countries in this field, and affirmed that they should be carried out as a matter of urgency according to the agreed timetable.

#### XXIV. ROLE OF WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

132. The Heads of State or Government reiterated the importance of the effective mobilization and integration of women in overall development and emphasized that the full and meaningful participation of women in social, political, economic and cultural life is an important indication of progress and development. They pointed out that the objectives, strategies and measures to improve the socio-economic condition of woman and her role in development should be an integral part of the national plans of development of the non-aligned and other developing countries and of the efforts for the establishment of the New International Economic Order.

133. Non-aligned and other developing countries played an important role in the United Nations Conference on Women held in 1980 in Copenhagen. It is important that all Members should co-operate in implementing the Programme of Action adopted by the Copenhagen Conference so that obstacles in the way of mobilizing fully the role of women in the development process and their equal participation in it are removed. The unanimous recommendation of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women asking the United Nations system to have a special component for women's development programmes in its existing budgets should receive active universal support. The United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women should be signed and ratified by all countries. The Heads of State or Government urged the non-aligned and other developing countries to participate effectively in the preparatory work for the 1985 World Conference on Women to be held in Nairobi, Kenya and closely co-ordinate their activities and positions before and during the Conference in order to achieve the common objectives.

134. The Heads of State or Government called for international support and assistance for the implementation of programmes aimed at enhancing the role of women in the development process of the developing countries. Full support was extended to the valuable activities of the International Institute for the Advancement of Women, and its importance in this field was emphasized.

#### XXV. DESERTIFICATION AND AID TO VICTIMS OF DROUGHT

135. The rapid encroachment of the desert in Africa and other parts of the developing world affects the development efforts of several countries and the socio-economic condition of their peoples, particularly their food production, and has serious negative implications for the future of the international community as a whole. The prevailing climatic vicissitudes experienced by several regions in the world, particularly the countries of the Sudano-Sahel region, have contributed to the critical food situation in those areas. The Heads of State or Government noted with satisfaction in this connection the tireless efforts and programmes undertaken by the countries members of the Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel (ICDCS) with the help of the international community. They welcomed in this context the substantial assistance recently given to the ICDCS countries in order to deal with the continuous geophysical degradation of the region and the food shortages still prevailing in those countries in the current year and the establishment of a Committee for Solidarity with the Peoples of the African Sahel by the Organization of the Islamic Conference. The Heads of State or Government urged the international community, particularly the developed countries, to intensify their efforts and to adopt urgent measures for the alleviation of the desertification problem and for the provision of increased assistance to the countries affected in the Sudano-Sahelian region and other developing countries victims of drought.

#### XXVI. DISASTER-PRONE COUNTRIES

136. The Heads of State or Government expressed their profound concern over the difficult situation facing those developing countries that have been afflicted with natural disasters. This is particularly so in the case of the least developed countries and other developing countries which are least equipped to face the enormous losses of such disasters. The Heads of State or Government called upon all countries, regional and international institutions to express their solidarity, implement relevant United Nations and other resolutions and provide all possible material, economic, technical, financial and humanitarian assistance to help those disaster-stricken countries to mitigate the damage suffered and implement their reconstruction and development plans.

137. The Heads of State or Government took note of the damage resulting from the earthquake which had struck some parts of the Yemen Arab Republic and of the expenditure required for the reconstruction of the areas concerned. Recalling General Assembly resolution 37/166 of 17 December 1982 in this respect, they consider it necessary to help the Yemen Arab Republic in its efforts to reconstruct the affected areas and overcome the consequences of this disaster, and appeal to States and international bodies and organizations to contribute generously to these efforts.

#### XXVII. SITUATION OF REFUGEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS IN AFRICA

138. The Heads of State or Government expressed their grave concern at the present influx of refugees in Africa and, cognizant of the economic and social burden imposed on African countries of asylum and the fact that the results of the first International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa (ICARA I) in terms of financial and material assistance have fallen short of the expectations of the African countries, reaffirmed their support of United Nations General Assembly resolution No.37/197 adopted at the thirty-seventh session, to convene in 1984 another International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa (ICARA II). They expressed their confidence that Members of the Non-Aligned Movement would participate effectively in that conference and contribute substantially to the programme designed to help those refugees.

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

140. The Heads of State or Government were also deeply concerned at the magnitude and plight of displaced persons in Africa and urged the international community, all Member States of the United Nations as well as those of the Non-Aligned Movement, and United Nations organs and organizations to provide the utmost assistance to those countries which have such problems.

#### XXVIII. ENVIRONMENT

141. The decade since the 1972 Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment has witnessed a marked deterioration in the quality of the environment on this planet. In the absence of timely remedial measures, there is a distinct possibility of exponential worsening and irreversible destruction of the global environment. There is a great need for ecologically balanced development planning, the pooling of information on resource-conserving technologies, action to maintain critical biological diversity, and the generation of full awareness of the vital importance of ecological and environmental problems. The commendable efforts exerted by UNEP were recognized. The existing framework for international co-operation in these areas should be strengthened. Conservation of the non-renewable resources of the planet and avoidance of wasteful life styles and of profligate use of global resources by a few privileged developed countries which consume a disproportionately large share of material resources are indispensable for environmental protection. This is an area in which the entire international community must work together in a spirit of constructive co-operation for the well-being of all humanity.

142. The Conference affirms its support for United Nations General Assembly resolution 37/215 of 20 December 1982 concerning the problem of remnants of war and appeals to all States responsible for such remnants to co-operate with the Secretary-General of the United Nations in order to enable him to prepare the study requested in paragraph 4 of resolution 37/215, and to support the just demand of the States affected by the presence of remnants of war, particularly mines, on their lands.

#### XXIX. PEACEFUL USES OF NUCLEAR ENERGY

143. It is the inalienable right of all States to develop their programmes for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy for the economic and social development of their peoples and in conformity with their developmental needs. International co-operation has a crucial role in this field. The policies of certain nuclear-supplier countries aimed at denying the legitimate requirements of developing countries for their own programmes for peaceful uses of nuclear energy deserve condemnation from the entire international community.

144. The Heads of State or Government expressed their concern that the preparatory work required before holding the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy, as envisaged in United Nations General Assembly Resolution 32/50, continued to be obstructed. International co-operation in this field would be to the advantage of both developed and developing countries. They urged that serious, detailed and in-depth preparatory work must be done before the Conference is held. All non-aligned and other developing countries should take an active part in the preparatory work with a view to obtaining positive results, including those relating to unhindered access to technology, equipment, material and services required for the development of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy on an equitable and non-discriminatory basis.

#### XXX. PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE

145. The Heads of State or Government stressed that outer space should be used only for peaceful purposes. They expressed grave concern about the intensified militarization of outer space and called for the undertaking of urgent measures for the termination of the arms race in outer space. They noted that noteworthy developments have taken place in space science, space technology and their applications. The effective and peaceful use of these developments is likely to yield great benefits for mankind. The distribution of benefits from space amongst countries of the world has been uneven. The principle of guaranteed and equitable access should be the essence of any new regulatory mechanism and should take into account the particular needs of the developing countries including those of equatorial countries. Co-operation amongst the non-aligned and other developing countries could change the present state of affairs and the Heads of State or Government are determined to forge such co-operation. The developed countries for their part must also extend their full co-operation with a view to ensuring that the benefits resulting from the peaceful uses of outer space are shared evenly for the benefit of mankind as a whole.

#### XXXI. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS DECADE IN AFRICA

146. The Heads of State or Government expressed their disappointment at the level of financial and technical assistance mobilized so far by the international community for the realization of the programmes of the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa. While taking note of the efforts already made, they again called on the international community, and in particular the developed countries, to make a more significant contribution to the rapid implementation of the objectives of the Decade.

#### XXXII. LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

147. The Heads of State or Government noted with satisfaction the adoption of the Substantial New Programme of Action (SNPA) for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries at the United Nations Conference held in Paris in September 1981, and emphasized the need for special measures and large-scale and continued support of the international community for the development of the least developed countries in view of their desperate socio-economic plight and the most formidable structural problems. They expressed their serious disappointment, however, at the slow pace of implementation of the SNPA and stressed the urgent need for its full and timely implementation and called upon the donor countries, and on multilateral and financial and technical assistance institutions to take immediate concrete and adequate steps to implement the programme to promote a self-sustained process of socio-economic development of the least developed countries in line with the relevant resolutions of the thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh sessions of the United Nations General Assembly. They called for a major increase in the transfer of resources to these countries taking into account the need for improvement in aid modalities, practices and composition and their responsiveness to the requirements of these countries. They also were of the view that UNCTAD VI should give urgent and appropriate consideration to the question of implementation of the Substantial New Programme of action.

#### XXXIII. LAND-LOCKED COUNTRIES

148. The Heads of State or Government noted with concern the grave situation of the land-locked developing countries, especially as this relates to transport, communications, and infrastructural facilities, and recommended that the appropriate decisions of the Non-Aligned Movement, as adopted, in favour of these countries be implemented urgently in order to ensure their right of free access to and from the sea and freedom of transit as provided for in Article 125 of the Law of the Sea Convention and to provide for necessary international assistance to meet their special needs. They recognized that any programme or action in respect of such transit facilities should be undertaken in consultation with, and with the approval of, the transit country concerned.

149. The Heads of State or Government expressed concern at the extremely meagre resources available to the United Nations Special Fund for Land-Locked Developing Countries and urged the international community, in particular the developed countries, to contribute generously to the fund.

#### XXXIV. ISLAND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

150. The Heads of State or Government expressed the opinion that the island developing countries, especially the smallest ones, required the urgent attention of the international community, due to their particular problems and special needs. They identified the following factors as those particularly affecting these countries:-

limited population, markets and financial resources;

heavy dependency on mono-crop and mono-enterprise economies;

rudimentary institutional development conditioned by small size;

geographic remoteness and its economic consequences;

extremely high per capita costs incumbent on the provision of economic and social infrastructure for small habitable islets over vast expanses of water;

extreme nature of economic openness;

inability to tap capital markets, and

inappropriate concepts of conditionality and performance criteria used by multilateral financial institutions for use of resources in such countries in programmes of financial stabilization and structural adjustment.

151. The Heads of State or Government urged the international community to implement fully the specific measures of assistance in favour of island developing countries in accordance with the various United Nations General Assembly and UNCTAD resolutions. They called on the international community, international financial and credit institutions and bilateral donors to review the criteria used in assessing and granting economic and technical assistance to island developing countries with a view to ensuring that these criteria relate to the specific needs and problems of island developing countries.

152. The Heads of State or Government stressed the need for the competent organs of the United Nations system, in particular UNDP, UNIDO, IMF and IBRD to enhance their capacity to respond positively to the specific needs of island developing countries at the national, regional and interregional levels.

153. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the initiative by Grenada to convene the Conference on Small Island States in September 1983; its specific objectives include the setting of the stage for in-depth studies of the problems of small island developing countries, the elaboration of

definitive proposals for a regime of special international measures to alleviate the desperate economic plight of small island developing countries, and the setting up of an Emergency Relief Fund. They urged international organizations concerned to give the fullest support to this Conference and its follow-up activities.

#### XXXV. MOST SERIOUSLY AFFECTED COUNTRIES

154. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the relevant paragraph of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade pertaining to the most seriously affected countries calling for concrete measures in favour of these countries to be considered by the international community. They urged that the international community proceed to take the necessary decisions as envisaged in the International Development Strategy and implement them at an early date.

#### XXXVI. ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

##### A. Overview

155. Economic co-operation among developing countries is an important means for building up their collective self-reliance and for increasing their countervailing power in negotiations with the developed countries. The development of their collective self-reliance would contribute immeasurably to their own economic and political stability and is a key element in the establishment of the New International Economic Order. Co-operation among developing countries is also an important instrument for the restructuring of international economic relations. Economic co-operation among developing countries could be a valuable instrument for promoting the rational and efficient use of human, material, financial and technological resources available in developing countries for their individual and collective welfare.

156. Over the years, co-operation among developing countries has acquired considerable momentum. Bilateral, sub-regional and regional co-operation among developing countries have been considerably strengthened. Economic co-operation among developing countries has been at the forefront of the preoccupations of the Non-Aligned Movement since its First Summit. Since the Havana Summit, ECDC activities have been further intensified, the concept of ECDC being increasingly elaborated and its contents enriched. A series of consultations and meetings has taken place among the developing countries to translate these ideas into action. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the adoption of the Caracas Programme of Action in May 1981.

157. Together, developing countries command vast markets. They produce practically all commodities and have a large reservoir of human resources, technical skills, manufacturing capacities and financial resources. The vast potentialities of ECDC should be fully explored, and realistic and expeditious action should be taken on proposals and schemes which are under consideration within the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the Group of 77.

158. In the present situation, in which the developed countries are not displaying adequate political will for undertaking an effective and meaningful programme of international economic co-operation, the need to accelerate the pace of ECDC is even greater. This would reduce the vulnerability of the non-aligned and other developing countries to economic and other pressures from developed countries. The Action Programme for Economic Co-operation and the Caracas Programme should now be implemented expeditiously. The Heads of State or Government commended a pragmatic and realistic approach, with emphasis on those programmes and priorities which would result in benefits from mutual co-operation in a relatively short period and reduce the vulnerability of developing countries to the current economic crisis. They also urged that all efforts should be made and joint time-bound action taken to implement the programmes and ensure a comprehensive, coherent and integrated approach, bearing in mind the close interlinkages that exist between different sectors of activity.

159. The Movement of Non-Aligned Countries does not consider co-operation among developing countries as a substitute for co-operation between developed and developing countries and co-operation among them is not directed against any country or group of countries. The developed countries have consistently professed their support for strengthening and enhancing the effectiveness of co-operation among developing countries. This support was expressed in the Consensus Resolution adopted by the Seventh Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly on Development and International Economic Co-operation. At the Cancun Summit, co-operation among developing countries was seen as an element of growing significance in international economic relations. The Heads of State or Government hoped that developed countries would take, at the level of implementation, an enlightened view of co-operation among non-aligned and other developing countries. They therefore called on developed countries and on international organizations to support and assist the promoting of such co-operation in the interests of all-round stability and progress.

B. Action Programmes for co-operation among developing countries

(i) Action Programme for Economic Co-operation (Non-aligned)

160. The Heads of State or Government reviewed the implementation of the Action Programme for Economic Co-operation of non-aligned countries. They took note of the report of the fourth meeting of the Co-ordinating Countries held in Havana in March 1982 and noted with satisfaction the efforts made towards promoting economic co-operation among developing countries. They adopted guidelines for future action.\* They recommended that a meeting of experts of the Co-ordinating Countries in all areas of the Action Programme should be held before 1985.

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\* See pages 117 to 133.

161. The Heads of State or Government recalled the decision by the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Havana, 31 May to 4 June 1982, concerning the proposal by the President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar. They accordingly requested the Co-ordinating Countries in the monetary and financial fields to formulate recommendations in this regard and present a detailed report for the consideration of the next Conference of Foreign Ministers, having in mind the need to strengthen and consolidate the existing financial institutions among the non-aligned countries.

162. The Heads of State or Government welcomed and endorsed the proposal made by His Excellency Mr. Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization that, in the light of the fact that a number of non-aligned funds have been set up and new ones proposed, the Co-ordinating Bureau in New York should examine the functioning of the existing funds and the new proposals in order to rationalize the functioning of these funds and to make them more effective and to submit recommendations to the Ministerial Conference in 1985.

163. The Heads of State or Government noted with appreciation the successful continuation of work and expanded activities of the International Centre for Public Enterprises (ICPE) in Ljubljana (Yugoslavia) of the non-aligned and other developing countries. They regarded its work as an important contribution to the promotion of technical and economic co-operation activities among developing countries in the area of public enterprise operations and invited those countries which are not yet members to become members of the Centre and actively participate in its joint programme activities in order to enable it to function even more successfully.

164. The institutional infrastructure for future co-operation among developing countries is of the utmost importance and the Heads of State or Government recommended early completion of the following major projects:

- (a) Setting up of the Centre for Information on Transnational Corporations in Havana;
- (b) Setting up of the Centre for Science and Technology in New Delhi;
- (c) Putting into operation the Non-Aligned Solidarity Fund for economic and social development;
- (d) Establishment of a Project Development Facility;
- (e) Constitution of the Council of Producers' Associations.

165. The Heads of State or Government were of the view that the co-ordinating countries in various spheres of co-operation in the Action Programme should identify, through the process of examination by and consultations among their experts at high level - scientists, economists and planners - possible areas of projectization through a matrix approach based on need, potential and resources that are available in developing countries. In the first instance, priority should be given to preparing multilateral ECDC programmes for augmenting food production in developing countries and for the processing in developing countries of indigenous raw materials produced by them.

(ii) Caracas Programme of Action (Group of 77)

166. The Heads of State or Government noted with satisfaction that the Ministers of the Group of 77 had endorsed in their meetings of October 1982 the "Manila Follow-up Action" for ECDC and recognized the need for sustained and vigorous effort to implement ECDC programmes. In this connection, they emphasized the importance of subregional, regional and interregional co-operation among developing countries and accordingly called upon non-aligned and other developing countries further to promote and intensify it. They endorsed in this regard the decision taken by the Sixth Annual Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Group of 77, held in October 1982, to carry out an in-depth review of the subject every two years at Ministerial level. They further welcomed the decision contained in the Caracas Programme of Action to the effect that such meetings should concentrate on a thorough review and appraisal of activities within the ECDC programme and provide for the necessary guidance with respect to policy issues and operational matters and for the further strengthening of ECDC.

167. The Heads of State or Government noted with satisfaction the Declaration adopted by the Sixth Annual Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Group of 77 in October 1982 on the launching of negotiations on a Global System of Trade Preferences among Developing Countries and called for their successful and speedy conclusion in accordance with the principles, rules and time-table laid down in the afore-mentioned Declaration.

168. Further progress in ECDC would be promoted by undertaking the technical preparation and execution of joint projects and by providing requisite financing arrangements for the implementation of multilateral ECDC projects. The Heads of State or Government:

- (i) Considered that non-aligned and other developing countries should expedite consideration of the proposal on the "Project Development Mechanism for Techno-economic Co-operation" with a view to its finalization by the Group of 77;
- (ii) Took note with particular interest of the fact that the Group of 77 had undertaken a study on the feasibility of a "bank for developing countries" and stressed the importance of financial co-operation among non-aligned and other developing countries and the need to strengthen existing financial institutions of non-aligned and other developing countries.

169. The Heads of State or Government called for full support of the Group of 77 and of its role in ECDC activities. In this connection, they welcomed the fact that an ECDC account of the Group of 77 in New York was now operational to finance the nucleus of activities of the Group of 77 in New York. They considered this to be a valuable precedent.

C. Harmonization and co-ordination of Action Programmes

170. The Heads of State or Government:

- (a) Welcomed the efforts made by the Chairmen of the Non-Aligned Movement and of the Group of 77 in New York to consider ways and means of harmonizing and co-ordinating the Non-Aligned Action Programme and the Caracas Programme of Action in compliance with the mandate they received from the Ministerial Meetings of the two Groups in October 1982 and took note with interest of their recommendations thereon;\*
- (b) Reiterated their conviction that the Action Programme of the non-aligned countries and the Caracas Programme of Action of the Group of 77 should be harmonized and co-ordinated so that they reinforce one another;
- (c) Decided that the efforts towards harmonization and co-ordination of the two Programmes of Action should be pursued by the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement with the assistance of the co-ordinators in different spheres of co-operation to the extent possible and by the Group of 77 in New York, with a view to ensuring that the two Programmes are implemented in such a way as to take full advantage of the operational instruments available to the Non-Aligned Movement and the Group of 77, keeping in mind the need for avoiding duplication, the objectives mentioned in subparagraph (b) above and the catalytic and pivotal role of the Non-Aligned Movement. A joint report of the Chairmen of the Non-Aligned Movement and the Group of 77 should be presented on this matter to the Fifth Meeting of the Co-ordinating Countries of the Non-Aligned Movement to be held before 1985, taking into account the recommendations mentioned in (a) above;
- (d) Decided that the Fifth Meeting of the Co-ordinating Countries of the Non-Aligned Action Programme should consider the recommendations as mentioned in (a) above in the light of paragraph (c) above and should submit its report to the subsequent Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned Movement for decisions.

D. Future directions

171. The Heads of State or Government were of the view that co-operation among developing countries should be seen as the expression of the political will of these countries to achieve economic liberation and to promote their self-reliance. This implies an active involvement of all segments of the population in the non-aligned and other developing countries. They understood the need to generate a proper awareness and understanding of the close interrelationship between co-operation, development, disarmament and peace. They resolved to do their utmost to arrest and minimize the opposite and contradictory trends in these areas and to endeavour to secure optimal results for development through interrelated and integrated measures in all these areas.

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\* The full text of the Recommendation on the Harmonization and Co-ordination of the Non-Aligned Action Programme and the Caracas Programme of action is reproduced on pages 127 to 129.

172. The Heads of State or Government attached the highest importance to the need for building up a self-reliant pattern of economic relations among developing countries based on the needs, the potential and the resources of these countries.

173. Subregional, regional and interregional co-operation among non-aligned and other developing countries should be promoted as an essential element in the restructuring of international economic relations. Resolution 7 on Policy Guidelines on the Reinforcement of Collective Self-Reliance among Developing Countries adopted at the Sixth Summit at Havana provides the guidelines according to which such co-operation should be directed. At their Seventh Summit the Heads of State or Government adopted the Declaration on Collective Self-Reliance among Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries.\*

174. The Heads of State or Government took note with appreciation of the proposal made at the Seventh Summit to establish a panel of eminent persons from non-aligned countries renowned for their knowledge in economic, scientific, social and cultural fields to be set up to undertake a study on the promotion of the development of non-aligned countries through the strengthening of co-operation among themselves. They decided that the Research and Information System of the Non-Aligned Movement should submit a detailed report on this proposal, including practical measures of implementation to the forthcoming Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries which will in turn submit its recommendations on this proposal to the subsequent Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned Movement for decision and action.

175. The Heads of State or Government noted with appreciation that the New Delhi Consultations held in February 1982 had made a positive and constructive contribution to the strengthening of co-operation among non-aligned and other developing countries.

176. Non-aligned and other developing countries should give special attention to the least developed countries so that they could increasingly participate and benefit from the programme of economic co-operation among developing countries in all fields of co-operation, bearing in mind the Substantial New Programme of Action (SNPA) as adopted at the United Nations Conference on Least Developed Countries held in September 1981.

177. The Heads of State or Government welcomed with appreciation the offer of the Government of Yugoslavia to make Brioni Island, where a great number of outstanding statesmen of the Non-Aligned Movement used to meet, a place of continuous fostering of non-aligned ideas and aims among politicians scholars and other figures of public life. It invited the Co-ordinating Bureau to consider, as required, appropriate modalities for the utilization of this opportunity.

178. With respect to the proposal submitted by several members of the Non-Aligned Movement to hold a Summit Meeting of non-aligned and other developing countries on co-operation among non-aligned and other developing countries the Conference endorsed the recommendations of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries held in Havana in May/June 1982 requesting the Co-ordinating Bureau in New York to examine the proposal in depth to enable eventual consideration by the Heads of State or Government.

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\* See pages 115 to 116.

XXXVII. CONCLUSION

179. Co-ordination at national levels on all aspects of co-operation between developing countries should be strengthened. Continued and concerted efforts on the issue identified and along the lines of the suggestions made above are necessary for meeting the challenges before the developing countries. The Heads of State or Government decided to consult one another informally from time to time with a view to intensifying further the magnitude and momentum of this co-operation. They invited other developing countries to join them in this task.

180. The Heads of State or Government decided to transmit the relevant decisions and documents of their Seventh Summit Conference to the Group of 77 for appropriate follow-up action.

## DECLARATION ON COLLECTIVE ACTION FOR GLOBAL PROSPERITY

The growing interdependence of nations and the close inter-relationship of world economic problems are the distinguishing feature of international reality today. Disregard for them in practice has drawn the international community at large into a crisis threatening to assume unmanageable proportions and to become irreversible.

The world economy today is engulfed in a deepening crisis which of late has displayed all the symptoms of a slide into a protracted world-wide depression. The present crisis is truly global in character, threatening the stability and growth of both developed and developing countries. As the crisis deepens further, the danger of political instability and social tensions grows proportionally.

In developed economies, production is stagnant or declining. Unemployment has reached the highest level since the Great Depression. This has led to a further intensification of protectionism and an imminent threat of trade wars between major trading partners. For the first time in the post-war years, world trade turnover is stagnating.

The crisis has had a particularly severe impact on the non-aligned and other developing countries. There has been a decline in per capita GDP of many developing countries and commodity prices in real terms have reached the lowest level in the last 50 years. Access to developed countries' markets for their manufactured products is being increasingly curtailed. The earnings of developing countries have shown an ominous decline while interest rates of foreign loans have dramatically increased. Medium and long-term lending to developing countries has fallen. Their balance-of-payments deficits and their debt burden have reached crushing levels. Almost all of them have had to curtail vital development activities and many of them are on the brink of economic collapse.

The net foreign exchange loss suffered by developing countries during the period since 1980 is estimated at about \$US 200 billion. This massive decline in foreign exchange availability translates itself into a corresponding decline in import capacity of developing countries, thereby reducing the exports of developed countries and threatening a major and cumulative contraction in world economic activity. This alarming process has already begun.

Hence, while in the developed countries the effects of the crisis are serious in themselves, the situation in the developing countries, where close to a billion people live in absolute poverty, is infinitely worse. For many of these countries, therefore, in particular the least developed among them, the prime concern is mere survival rather than increased well-being.

The present economic crisis has dramatically demonstrated the inadequacy of the existing international economic system to deal with the problem of development. This has created a grave crisis in multilateral economic co-operation.

Prosperity like peace on which it hinges is indivisible. The threat mankind faces today makes it necessary therefore to launch a concerted, resolute and sustained effort by the entire international community aimed at world economic recovery and accelerated growth on a sustained basis in developing countries; in brief, the ushering-in of an era of prosperity for all.

Indeed, the greatest challenge to statesmanship and the most critical test of mankind's sagacity and wisdom today is to take advantage of the phenomenon of interdependence and the growing perception of mutual interest; and thereby to turn the current global crisis into an opportunity to transform the structure of international economic relations and institutions and establish the New International Economic Order on the basis of equality and justice.

World economic recovery and growth on a lasting basis, and particularly the accelerated development of developing countries, will require determined efforts by the entire international community. In the face of the global nature of the challenge confronting mankind, an equally global response is called for. The approach of Global Negotiations remains the most appropriate instrument for dealing with current economic problems in a comprehensive and effective manner. The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, therefore, decided to make every effort to overcome the remaining hurdles to the launching of Global Negotiations with a view to commencing these negotiations without further delay.

In the meantime, the solution of the immediate problems of the developing countries brooks no delay. The Heads of State or Government, therefore, adopted a Programme of Immediate Measures in favour of developing countries and called for the effective implementation of this Programme by the international community as a whole. Some of these measures will require to be taken on an emergency basis. These immediate measures should be pursued by the international community at the forthcoming and planned conferences within the United Nations system, including UNCTAD VI, and through their continuing machineries.

It is against this background that the Heads of State or Government are issuing this Declaration on Collective Action for Global Prosperity. The New Delhi Declaration contains their proposals for giving a political impetus to launching Global Negotiations and implementing their Programme of Immediate Measures.

It is their expectation that this reasoned statement of their case for recovery and for the restructuring of the world economy would encourage the developed countries to join with them in a genuine dialogue in the mutual interest.

DECLARATION ON COLLECTIVE SELF-RELIANCE AMONG  
NON-ALIGNED AND OTHER DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

We, the Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, having met at the Seventh Non-Aligned Summit at New Delhi, India,

Recognising that strengthening of economic co-operation among non-aligned and other developing countries has been at the forefront of the concerns of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries since its inception and reaffirming in that context Resolution No.7 of the Sixth Non-Aligned Summit at Havana on Policy Guidelines on the Reinforcement of Collective Self-reliance between developing countries,

Conscious of the imperative need to promote self-reliant development of our economies and the rapid social and economic transformation of our societies in order to ensure genuine independence and to provide each individual with the opportunity to live in dignity and to realize his full potential,

Determined to strengthen our economic independence and sustain a process of growth and development generated and centred in our own countries as an integral part of our efforts to achieve the goal of economic, social and cultural decolonization and to reduce the vulnerability of our economies to effects of adverse international economic trends and to outside pressures,

Renewing our commitment to the solidarity of the non-aligned and other developing countries which makes it possible to harmonize the diversity of interests and achieve unified positions,

Convinced of the role that collective self-reliance can play in attaining these objectives,

Recognizing that all non-aligned and other developing countries have an effective contribution to make to the promotion of collective self-reliance through resources, capital, skills, technologies and market opportunities.

Convinced that collective self-reliance is an integral part of our efforts to restructure international economic relations with a view to establishing the New International Economic Order,

Reaffirming that collective self-reliance will enhance the negotiating strength and the countervailing power of the developing countries,

Emphasizing that collective self-reliance is not a substitute for co-operation between developed and developing countries nor does it in any way relieve the developed countries of their responsibilities and commitments in support of the development efforts of developing countries on the basis of equity and mutual interest,

Hereby pledge to:

1. Impart fresh impetus to collective self-reliance based on the principles of equality, justice, mutual benefit and full respect for each other's independence and sovereignty;

2. Mobilize all necessary resources and deploy the requisite means in support of subregional, regional and interregional co-operation among non-aligned and other developing countries, and to this end:
- (i) rely increasingly on our own resources, skills and technologies and strategies of development based on our own socio-economic realities and factor endowments,
  - (ii) assist each other in building and strengthening indigenous capacities, infrastructures and skills in vital economic sectors as well as in the social and cultural spheres,
  - (iii) strengthen existing arrangements and devise new arrangements to accord favourable and where possible preferential treatment to each other, in conformity with national legislation and policies in trade, technology, supply of commodities and raw materials including energy as well as investments,
  - (iv) undertake programmes of co-operation on a wide basis to provide opportunities for the participants to derive mutual benefits in various spheres of economic activity,
  - (v) undertake the formulation of programmes and projects, including joint ventures, for collective self-reliance within the context of national development plans,
  - (vi) strengthen and more fully exploit the potentialities of the existing institutional framework and, where necessary, provide financial and technical support and effective mechanisms to give such programmes and projects a concrete shape,
  - (vii) ensure the effective implementation of programmes of economic co-operation among non-aligned and other developing countries, and to accord priority to the harmonization of these programmes in our national policies and programmes,
  - (viii) collectively express our solidarity and political support to all non-aligned and other developing countries or groups of such countries, in the exercise of their sovereign rights over their natural resources including their exploitation, processing, pricing and marketing, and further reaffirm our solidarity to one another in the face of external pressures.

## ACTION PROGRAMME FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

### INTRODUCTION

The first economic Action Programme of the non-aligned countries was adopted at the Cairo Summit Conference and developed at the Summit Conferences in Lusaka, Algiers, Colombo and Havana. Over the years the Action Programme has been considerably widened and strengthened to cover the activities of the non-aligned and other developing countries\* in twenty-three diverse spheres. Forty-six meetings covering different spheres of co-operation were held since the Sixth Summit Conference, and these and earlier meetings have made it possible to identify viable areas and determine priorities for co-operation.

Important progress has thus been achieved in economic co-operation among developing countries both at the bilateral and multilateral level in spite of the traditional and predominantly exogenous obstacles lying on this path.

It was noted with appreciation that several countries, members of the Non-Aligned Movement had made substantial financial contributions to the reinforcement of ECDC in particular in the course of the last decade. They were at present facing an entirely different situation from that which prevailed in the seventies due to adverse factors including the sharp drop in their export income resulting from unfavourable international market conditions. Other non-aligned countries had also contributed in various ways in support of ECDC and these countries too had been adversely affected by the current crisis. Nevertheless, in this period of crisis, a sense of solidarity was manifested by the non-aligned countries which found expression in the present Action Programme.

The development of collective self-reliance which is the purpose of this Programme will help non-aligned and other developing countries to overcome the present crisis and thus open up new avenues of co-operation as the international economic environment improves.

As envisaged by the Sixth Summit in 1979, the fourth meeting of the co-ordinating countries of the Action Programme was held in Havana in March 1982. The recommendations of that meeting were approved by the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau, also held in Havana in May 1982. In accordance with the recommendations made in these meetings, activities under the Action Programme for Economic Co-operation of the non-aligned countries and the Caracas Programme of Action of the Group of 77\* should be harmonized and co-ordinated so that they reinforce one another. Furthermore, all programmes for economic co-operation should, as recommended, be implemented on a time-bound basis, especially those in which the benefits for mutual co-operation can be realized in a relatively short period. The importance of financial co-operation among non-aligned and other developing countries and the need to strengthen the existing financial institutions of non-aligned and other developing countries should also be stressed.

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\* Throughout this document, in the phrase "non-aligned and other developing countries", the expression "other developing countries" refers to States members of the Group of 77.

The activities in different spheres covered by the Action Programme were reviewed in the light of the above. Guidelines for future action in individual spheres are given below, followed by the list of co-ordinating countries.

A. RAW MATERIALS

The Conference,

(a) emphasized that co-operation among producers of raw materials was extremely important if the problems in the commodity sector were to be tackled effectively. In this regard, the importance of producers' associations, the strengthening of these associations and the establishment of new ones was reiterated;

(b) urged that policy measures should be taken for early bringing into force of the statutes of the Council of Producers' Associations;

(c) recommended that the non-aligned and other developing countries should intensify their consultations and co-ordination within the framework of the Integrated Programme for Commodities;

(d) endorsed the decision of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement held in Havana (31 May - 5 June 1982) that the headquarters of the Common Fund for Commodities should be located in a developing country, and welcomed with appreciation the offer of the Philippines to provide the permanent headquarters of the Common Fund;

(e) welcomed the positive initiative taken by the OPEC countries to provide grants to the least developed countries so as to enable them to finance their share of the directly contributed capital of the Common Fund;

(f) called upon developing countries who have not yet done so to ratify the agreement on the establishment of the Common Fund as soon as possible and preferably before UNCTAD VI;

(g) endorsed the recommendations of the Caracas Programme of Action regarding priority of raw materials supplies to developing countries.

(h) directed that the Co-ordinating Countries call a meeting of the high-level experts mentioned in paragraph 113 of Section XXXII relating to co-operation among developing countries in the Economic Declaration of the present Summit.

(i) urged the developing countries to become parties to international commodity agreements.

B. TRADE, TRANSPORT AND INDUSTRY

The Conference

(a) welcomed the analytic and pivotal role played by the non-aligned Action Programme in the sectors of trade, transport and industry and particularly the efforts made by the APEC/TTI;

(b) noted that Phase I of the APEC/TTI has now been completed and that further substantive work under the project would be dependent upon the mobilization of resources;

(c) recommended that non-aligned and other developing countries support efforts towards the speedy realization of the programmes of the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa;

(d) emphasized the importance of exchange of information in the promotion of trade among developing countries and invited non-aligned and other developing countries to compile information available in the subregional, regional and interregional institutions;

(e) noted the work done in the Caribbean subregion under the CARICOM/ITC programme on trade information and invited other regions and subregions to consider similar forms of compilation of trade information;

(f) welcomed the Ministerial Declaration of the Group of 77 of October 1982 launching the negotiations aimed at establishing a GSTP among developing countries, stressed the necessity for non-aligned and other developing countries to participate actively in these negotiations to ensure their successful and early completion and urged that UNCTAD and the United Nations Regional Economic Commissions should extend the necessary administrative and technical support for the conduct and implementation of these negotiations;

(g) took note of the progress made in the pharmaceutical project under APEC/TTI and recommended that further steps be taken to ensure its implementation;

(h) welcomed the results of the Symposium on State Trading Organizations (STOs) held in Ljubljana, recommended preparation of the draft statutes of the Association of STOs and stressed that co-ordinating countries should monitor the progress made in this sector.

C. MONETARY AND FINANCIAL CO-OPERATION

The Conference

(a) endorsed the views expressed at the fourth meeting of co-ordinating countries of the Action Programme held in Havana in March 1982 that the Caracas Programme provided a good opportunity to co-ordinate the efforts made by the non-aligned and other developing countries to implement programmes in the sphere of monetary and financial co-operation;

(b) recommended that the non-aligned countries, while support. relevant provisions of the Caracas Programme, should make their contribution to co-operation in this sector by elaborating and indicating those questions in which the non-aligned countries are especially interested, by pointing out the priorities in their implementation, by identifying the problems slowing down their realization, and by taking new initiatives. To this end, they urged the convening of meetings of co-ordinators and other meetings as required by the programme of work;

(c) took note with particular interest of the fact that the Group of 77 had undertaken a study on the feasibility of a "bank for developing countries" and stressed the importance of financial co-operation among non-aligned and other developing countries and the need to strengthen existing financial institutions of non-aligned and other developing countries;

(d) emphasized the importance of the improvement of the conditions prevailing among developing countries to ensure greater awareness of the investment opportunities and to study ways and means of promoting investment flows between them by maintaining a favourable economic environment in conformity with their national legislations, policies and economic systems. It welcomed the proposed studies in this regard to be undertaken by a technical group of experts under the Caracas Programme of Action;

(e) emphasized the need for full implementation of the decisions of the Fifth and Sixth Summit Conferences, and in particular the need to organize a meeting of representatives of central banks and finance ministries in order to promote financial co-operation among the non-aligned and other developing countries.

D. INSURANCE \*

The Conference stressed the importance of the co-operative activities of developing countries in the field of insurance and reinsurance, It

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\* It was recommended that co-ordinating countries for the spheres of Monetary and Financial Co-operation and Insurance should arrange meetings in consultation with each other.

noted the initiative of Algeria and Cuba to act as co-ordinators in this sphere, and invited other interested countries to join the group of co-ordinators. It suggested that the first meeting of co-ordinators should be held at an early date to elaborate concrete programmes of co-operation in this sector, including the establishment of insurance and reinsurance arrangements among non-aligned and other developing countries for the purpose of preserving foreign exchange, widening the pool of national insurance markets, reducing their dependency on transnational corporations and strengthening their bargaining capacity vis-a-vis the insurance markets of developed countries.

#### E. SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT

##### The Conference

(a) expressed its satisfaction at progress made in carrying out the recommendations of the earlier Summit Conferences in the field of science and technology;

(b) decided that the non-aligned centre for science and technology to which reference was made at the Sixth Summit Conference would henceforth be referred to as the Centre for Science and Technology of the Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries;

(c) took note of the progress made in the preparation of the draft Statute of the Centre as presented in the Report of the Chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement to the Senior Officials Meeting of the Non-Aligned Movement in New Delhi on 1 March 1983 and decided that the non-aligned countries should examine and study the draft Statute as contained in the Report and convey their comments to the Chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement in New York as early as possible, and that thereafter a meeting of the non-aligned countries should be called in New York to consider the matter;

(d) expressed its appreciation of the efforts made by the Government of India regarding the establishment of the Centre;

(e) welcomed the specific and detailed recommendations made by the meeting of the heads of science and technology agencies and endorsed by the Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77 in October 1982;

(f) recommended that the activities envisaged under the Caracas Programme of Action take into account, wherever possible, the progress already made in the Action Programme and utilize the instrumentality of the Centre for Science and Technology of the Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries;

(g) called upon non-aligned and other developing countries

to continue their efforts in the context of the United Nations Conference on the Adoption of a Code of Conduct for the Transfer of Technology to enable the Conference to conclude expeditiously an effective and Universal Code of Conduct for the Transfer of Technology;

(h) urged the effective participation of non-aligned and other developing countries to secure the early operationalization of the Financing System for Science and Technology for Development in the United Nations system and, in addition to the essential contributions to be made by the developed countries, invited the non-aligned and other developing countries to contribute equitably to the core resources of the financing system;

(i) called upon non-aligned and other developing countries to take inter alia the following specific action to strengthen co-operation in the field of science and technology:

(1) to ensure the participation of scientists and technologists in all international conferences in this field hosted by non-aligned and other developing countries,

(2) to support exchange visits of scientists and technologists from non-aligned and other developing countries,

(3) to give priority to employment of scientists and technologists from non-aligned and other developing countries in their local institutions.

#### F. TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION AND CONSULTANCY SERVICES

##### The Conference

(a) called upon all non-aligned and other developing countries to expedite consideration of the proposal on the "Project Development Mechanism for Techno-Economic Co-operation" with a view to its finalization by the Group of 77;

(b) called upon non-aligned countries to take an active part with regard to TCDC activities undertaken within the framework of the Caracas Programme of Action.

#### G. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

##### The Conference

(a) took note of the recommendations of the first meeting of co-ordinating countries on food and agriculture held in Belgrade in July 1980, and the second meeting of co-ordinating

countries on food and agriculture held in Pyongyang in June 1981, of those contained in the Pyongyang Declaration adopted at the Symposium of the Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production held in Pyongyang in August 1981 as well as of those of the Co-ordinating Group of Experts on Agriculture held in New Delhi in February 1983;

(b) decided that the non-aligned countries should continue consultations and examination of the proposals concerning food security issues and the details of different schemes in this regard through existing non-aligned mechanisms, the Group of 77 and other appropriate subregional, regional and interregional mechanisms of developing countries, with the objective of establishing a food security system of non-aligned and other developing countries. As a viable system of food security for developing countries can be greatly facilitated through adequate augmentation of food production in these countries, the Conference recommended that the report of the meeting of the Co-ordinating Group of Experts, held in New Delhi in February 1983 to elaborate a matrix based on need, potential, technology and capital for working out specific programmes of co-operation in this sector, be studied in national capitals for appropriate follow-up action;

(c) noted the low level of trade in food products among non-aligned and other developing countries, recognized its largely untapped potential as a means of reinforcing their collective self-sufficiency in food and decided to convene a meeting of experts to examine ways and means to make full use of this potential;

(d) recommended implementation of measures aimed at collective self-reliance in the field of food and agriculture, particularly mutual co-operation in irrigation projects, establishment of joint agricultural production and trade projects, dissemination of information, field visits and exchange and training of experts;

(e) decided that a meeting of experts in irrigation should be convened urgently in order to promote technical co-operation in the design, construction and management of large, medium and small-scale projects as well as to consider the possibilities of establishing joint ventures for the production of a complete range of irrigation equipment. In this regard it welcomed the effort of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to host this meeting in June 1984;

(f) stressed the importance of the intensive exchange of experience gained by the non-aligned and other developing countries in the food and agricultural sector and, in that context, endorsed the other recommendations contained in the

report of the fourth meeting of co-ordinators of the Action Programme, held in Havana in March 1982, including areas of co-operation in agro-scientific research, exchange of teachers and specialists, organization of seminars, feasibility studies on the establishment of joint ventures for the production of fertilizers, farm machinery and implements, joint research on seeds, etc;

(g) requested the co-ordinating countries to call a meeting of the high-level experts mentioned in paragraph 113 of section XXXII relating to co-operation among developing countries in the Economic Declaration of the present Summit.

(h) welcomed the offer of the Government of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea to host the third meeting of co-ordinating countries on food and agriculture in 1983.

#### H. FISHERIES

##### The Conference

(a) noted the progress made in identifying areas of co-operation and welcomed in particular the decisions reached in the Third Ministerial Meeting on Fisheries Co-operation, held in Havana in April 1981, as well as those taken by the Meeting of Experts on the establishment of multinational fisheries enterprises held in Colombo, Sri Lanka, in July 1982 and the first meeting of the Consultative Group of the Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on small-scale fisheries and associated fishing vessels held in Havana in February 1983;

(b) stressed in particular the need to implement the decisions adopted at those meetings as well as to continue to convene meetings of experts on various subjects of interest identified in the Third Ministerial Meeting on Fisheries;

(c) recommended that the Group of Experts should draw upon the technical services of the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and other international agencies;

(d) welcomed the offer of the Government of Yugoslavia regarding personnel training facilities in the field of fisheries;

(e) recognized that significant momentum has been generated in this sector under the Action Programme, and recommended that future activities in this sector under the Caracas Programme of Action take into account the activities undertaken under the Action Programme with a view to avoiding duplication.

## I. HEALTH

### The Conference

(a) emphasized the need for full implementation of the agreed goals and objectives as contained in the Action Programme in the field of health as well as in the documents adopted on the basis of this Programme and recommendations adopted at the meetings of health ministers of non-aligned and other developing countries, and invited the co-ordinators to take practical steps in this regard;

(b) endorsed the recommendations contained in the report of the fourth meeting of co-ordinating countries, held in Havana in March 1982, particularly requesting the World Health Organization:

- (i) to initiate a process of strengthening exchanges of information and promoting co-operation projects among the non-aligned and other developing countries so as to reduce quickly the infant mortality rate, reduce the rates of mortality and morbidity caused by the main communicable diseases, improve conditions for children's growth and development, improve the environment and develop the human resources needed to provide health care;
- (ii) to promote the developed and developing countries' interest and co-operation in these programmes and projects and to mobilize and channel financial resources for this purpose; and
- (iii) to offer support for the periodic meetings of health ministers and experts of the non-aligned and other developing countries;

(c) decided that the opportunity offered by the annual meeting of health ministers during the World Health Assembly may be utilized to evaluate the progress made by non-aligned countries towards the goal of health for all by the year 2000 and to continue to co-ordinate their positions at the World Health Assemblies of the World Health Organization.

## J. EMPLOYMENT AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

### The Conference

(a) endorsed the Declaration of Principles and the Action Plan on Employment and Human Resources adopted by the Baghdad Conference of Labour Ministers held in December 1981;

(b) endorsed the three-year programmes (1982-84) for technical co-operation among non-aligned and other developing countries in the sectors of vocational training, employment and protection of workers adopted by the Baghdad Conference;

(c) welcomed the offer by the Government of Peru to host the third Conference of Labour Ministers of Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries;

(d) recommended that the areas of co-operation already identified in the Tunis Programme of Action and the Baghdad Action Plan should be implemented speedily. The non-aligned and other developing countries should in particular consider:

- organizing seminars and meetings of experts at the subregional, regional and interregional level to promote an exchange of information on their respective experiences in the fields of employment and training;

- drawing up within the framework of their national institutions regional training and retraining programmes designed to meet the most urgent needs of the developing countries;

(e) invited the ILO and other competent international organizations to provide the aid and support needed to start activities set out under (d);

(f) welcomed the Tunisian Government's offer to host a seminar in 1983 on employment strategies in the developing countries;

(g) recognized with satisfaction that significant momentum had been generated for co-operation in this sector under the Action Programme and recommended that future activities in this sector under the Caracas Programme of Action take into account the activities undertaken under the Action Programme with a view to avoiding duplication.

## K. TOURISM

### The Conference

(a) requested the co-ordinating countries to pursue their efforts to ensure that the first meeting of experts in the sphere of tourism will take place as soon as possible in order to review progress regarding the implementation of the Action Programme and to work out future guidelines;

(b) urged the non-aligned and other developing countries to co-ordinate their policies in intergovernmental organizations pertaining to this sphere, particularly the World Tourism Organization.

L. TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS

The Conference

(a) reiterated the importance of the early establishment of the Non-Aligned Countries Information Centre on Transnational Corporations in Havana;

(b) urged all interested non-aligned countries to accede to or ratify the statutes at an early date so that swift implementation of this project is made possible;

(c) recommended that all non-aligned and other developing countries should participate actively in the special session of the Commission on Transnational Corporations in March and May 1983 with a view to finalizing an effective international Code of Conduct on Transnational Corporations thus strengthening the negotiating capacity of the developing countries in this regard.

M. SPORTS

The Conference

(a) noted with satisfaction that the first Conference on Physical Education and Sports of Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries, held at ministerial and senior official level in Libya from 23-26 August 1981, had adopted a draft Plan of Action for the period 1981-85 and a Final Act comprising guidelines, decisions and recommendations concerning scientific and technical co-operation, specialized agencies for sport and international sports federations;

(b) approved the draft Plan of Action for the period 1981-85 and called upon non-aligned and other developing countries to strengthen bilateral and multilateral co-operation within its framework;

(c) called upon non-aligned and other developing countries to continue to fight for the elimination of racial discrimination in all its forms, particularly apartheid and Zionism;

(d) invited non-aligned and other developing countries to uphold and promote the ideals and spirit of the Olympic Movement and Olympic Games as a means for enhancing and strengthening friendship among all peoples and nations irrespective of their economic and social systems on the basis of full equality and precluding all mercantile considerations;

(e) decided to encourage exchange among member countries

of the Movement in the field of sports including, inter alia, the organization of sports events at the national, regional and interregional levels;

(f) agreed to hold meetings at the ministerial or senior official level every three years to devise and ratify common plans, programmes and guidelines and to examine the progress made in the intervening period;

(g) asked the co-ordinating countries to meet periodically to review the progress achieved in implementing the Plan of Action for the period 1981-85;

(h) welcomed the offer of the Government of India to hold an international seminar of non-aligned countries on Training of Sports Cadres in 1983.

#### N. RESEARCH AND INFORMATION SYSTEM

##### The Conference

(a) emphasized the importance of the Research and Information System (RIS) designed to forge effective links between the research institutions of non-aligned and other developing countries;

(b) welcomed the offer of the Government of India to host the second meeting of the institutions participating in the Research and Information System in the last quarter of 1983;

(c) recommended that the Research and Information System should pursue work relating to global issues in the field of international economic relations, as well as issues related to the development of economic and technical co-operation among non-aligned and other developing countries;

(d) decided that the programme of work of the Research and Information System should also be instrumental in fulfilling the objectives contained in Resolution 7 on Policy Guidelines on the Reinforcement of Collective Self-reliance between Developing Countries adopted by the Sixth Summit Conference at Havana in 1979, while keeping in mind the relevant actions taken by the Group of 77 in the implementation of the Caracas Programme of Action, in particular the multisectoral information system.

#### O. ROLE OF WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

##### The Conference

(a) urged non-aligned and other developing countries to strive to implement the measures identified in the Programme of Action adopted by the Meeting of high-level experts of the non-aligned and other developing countries on the role of women in development in Havana in 1981;

(b) recommended that non-aligned countries consider the establishment of legal assistance committees, in accordance with the legislative conditions and needs of each country, on all juridical and legislative aspects which concern women;

(c) recommended also that non-aligned countries should take effective steps to initiate and develop training programmes for women in various sectors in order to integrate women in development and devise projects aimed at increasing employment and income for women in urban and rural areas;

(d) endorsed the request of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau, held in Havana from 31 May to 4 June 1982, addressed to the International Centre for Public Enterprises in Ljubljana to prepare a study on the role of women in developing countries and on areas of co-operation, exchange of information and sharing of experience in this field which may be used as a reference in the preparations for the World Conference on Women scheduled for 1985;

(e) recommended that non-aligned and other developing countries hold a meeting prior to the 1985 United Nations World Conference on Women to consider aspects of common interest and co-ordinate positions.

#### P. PEACEFUL USES OF NUCLEAR ENERGY

##### The Conference

(a) decided to continue to co-ordinate efforts with a view to promoting the interests of non-aligned and other developing countries in the various international fora, including IAEA, in which, in particular, they should work towards the implementation of the resolutions of its twenty-fifth General Conference;

(b) recommended that non-aligned and other developing countries co-ordinate their positions in the preparations for the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy in accordance with resolution 32/50 of the United Nations General Assembly;

(c) took note with satisfaction of the invitation of Cuba to convene the second regular meeting of co-ordinators on the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, which will take place in Havana in 1983.

Q. TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The Conference

(a) took note of the recommendations adopted by the meeting of co-ordinating countries held in Belgrade in December 1981 in the field of telecommunications and invited non-aligned and other developing countries to take individual and collective measures for their implementation;

(b) recognized the importance of the forthcoming series of ITU conferences, particularly those dealing with High Frequency Broadcasting and Space Services and directed all the non-aligned and other developing countries to co-operate closely among themselves and with other developing countries with a view to evolving well-harmonized and co-ordinated approaches to the issues at these conferences so as to achieve maximum long-term benefits for all the developing countries;

(c) reaffirmed its decision to establish a Centre for Co-operation among non-aligned and other developing countries in the sphere of postal services and telecommunications to promote the implementation of the Action Programme and noted with satisfaction that the co-ordinators have prepared draft statutes for the Centre and forwarded them to all members;

(d) invited the non-aligned and other developing countries to communicate their comments to the co-ordinators in order to permit the convening as soon as possible of a conference of administrators of postal services and telecommunications to adopt the statutes of the Centre;

(e) invited the interested non-aligned countries to participate in the co-ordinating group to promote wider geographical distribution of participants.

R. PUBLIC ENTERPRISES

The Conference

(a) assessed the valuable work of the International Centre for Public Enterprises in Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, as a concrete and significant contribution to the promotion of co-operation among non-aligned and other developing countries and encouraged the Centre to continue to pursue and further expand its activities;

(b) decided to invite non-aligned and other developing countries which had not yet done so to join the Centre as early as possible and to take an active part in the joint activities organized within the framework of the Centre;

(c) emphasized the important role which public enterprises have to play in industrialization and overall development of developing countries and in the strengthening of technical and economic co-operation between developing countries.

S. SOLIDARITY FUND OF THE NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES FOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Conference

(a) regretted the delay in making operational the Fund for Economic and Social Development, the Agreement of which was approved by the Conference of Foreign Ministers in Lima in 1975;

(b) endorsed the decisions of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau held in Havana in May 1982 which urged that "urgent steps should be taken, inter alia, to put the Fund for Economic and Social Development into operation";

(c) called upon all members of the Non-Aligned Movement that had not done so to fulfil, as a matter of priority, the requisite legal dispositions to adhere to the Fund before the end of 1983, so that the Fund becomes operational in 1984;

(d) recommended that proposals regarding the creation of any other fund under the Action Programme should be considered in the light of the failure so far to put into effect the Fund for Economic and Social Development.

T. INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

The Conference

(a) took note of the report of the co-ordinating countries in this area;

(b) stressed the need for maintaining unity and solidarity of non-aligned countries in international negotiations in order to strengthen their bargaining position vis-à-vis the developed countries;

(c) underlined the importance of resolution 7 of the Sixth Non-Aligned Summit at Havana and urged compliance with the Policy Guidelines on the Reinforcement of Collective Self-Reliance between developing countries;

(d) welcomed the adoption of the Caracas Programme of Action of May 1981 as a step forward in achieving the objective of collective self-reliance of developing countries;

(e) expressed particular satisfaction at the results already achieved in different fields of co-operation among non-aligned and other developing countries and called for its continuation and intensification;

(f) invited the co-ordinators in this field to decide, if necessary, on the holding of further meetings on the subject of international co-operation for development.

#### U. HOUSING

##### The Conference

(a) endorsed the objectives in this sector contained in the recommendations made by the fourth meeting of the co-ordinating countries of the Action Programme held in Havana in March 1982;

(b) called upon the co-ordinating countries to meet to identify and promote areas of co-operation in this field;

(c) welcomed the offer of Sri Lanka to host a meeting of the Co-ordinating Group on Housing in 1983 or early 1984 in Colombo;

(d) recommended that non-aligned and other developing countries should draw up an effective action programme on exchange of experience of mutual co-operation at bilateral and multilateral levels for technical development programmes in the field of low-cost housing, shelter infrastructure and services;

(e) urged the non-aligned and other developing countries to co-operate with the United Nations Commission on Human Settlements and the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (HABITAT) in supporting and promoting measures related to the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless which is now designated for 1987.

#### V. EDUCATION AND CULTURE

##### The Conference

(a) took note with appreciation of the progress made by the co-ordinators in this field;

(b) decided to hold the first Education and Culture Ministers' Conference of Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries;

(c) welcomed in this context the offer of the Democratic Peoples' Republic of Korea to host this Conference in Pyongyang in 1983 in order to devise steps for co-operation in this field, following the Plan of Action in the field of education and culture;

(d) welcomed the adoption of the Plan of Action in the field of education and culture by the first meeting of experts and other high-ranking officials in education and culture of the non-aligned and other developing countries held in Havana from 26 to 29 April 1982;

(e) emphasized the importance of co-ordinating the position of non-aligned and other developing countries in international conferences and in UNESCO;

(f) recommended that non-aligned and other developing countries should consider signing bilateral and multilateral agreements among themselves to promote co-operation in this sphere;

(g) recommended that the non-aligned countries should actively collaborate in enriching the content and enlarging the scope of the Gallery of Arts of all non-aligned countries, established by the City Assembly of Titograd, Yugoslavia, and invited the co-ordinating countries to consider concrete measures in this regard.

#### W. STANDARDIZATION, MEASUREMENT AND QUALITY CONTROL

##### The Conference

(a) endorsed the final report of the first meeting of experts of non-aligned and other developing countries on standardization, measurement and quality control held in Havana in September 1981 and urged the speedy and time-bound implementation of the Action Programme for co-operation in this field;

(b) took note of the fact that the second meeting of the co-ordinating countries was held in New Delhi in May 1982.

LIST OF CO-ORDINATING COUNTRIES

1. Raw Materials  
Afghanistan, Algeria, Bangladesh, Cameroon, Cuba, Guinea, Indonesia, Iraq, Mauritania, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Senegal and Zaire.
2. Trade, Transport and Industry  
Afghanistan, Argentina, Cuba, Guyana, Indonesia, Iraq, Malta, Mozambique and Pakistan.
3. Monetary and Financial Co-operation  
Cuba, Egypt, Guinea, India, Iraq, Madagascar, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka and Yugoslavia.
4. Insurance  
Cuba
5. Scientific and Technological Development  
Algeria, Cameroon, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, India, Pakistan, Peru, Somalia, Yugoslavia and Zaire.
6. Technical Co-operation and Consultancy Services  
Argentina, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, India, Iraq, Nigeria, Pakistan and Panama.
7. Food and Agriculture  
Argentina, Bangladesh, Cameroon, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Ethiopia, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Morocco, Mozambique, Saudi Arabia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Tanzania and Yugoslavia.
8. Fisheries  
Angola, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malta, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia.
9. Health  
Afghanistan, Central African Republic, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Mozambique and Yugoslavia.
10. Employment and Human Resources Development  
Argentina, Bangladesh, Cuba, Iraq, Panama, Sri Lanka and Tunisia.
11. Tourism  
Cameroon, Cuba, Cyprus, Jamaica, Morocco, Tunisia and the Yemen Arab Republic.

12. Transnational Corporations and Foreign Private Investment  
Algeria, Cuba, Nicaragua and Nigeria.
13. Sports  
Algeria, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Madagascar
14. Research and Information System  
India, Mozambique, Peru, Sri Lanka, Tunisia and Yugoslavia.
15. Role of Women in Development  
Angola, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Guinea, India, Iraq, Jamaica, Liberia, Mozambique, Nicaragua and Yugoslavia
16. Nuclear Energy for Peaceful Purposes  
Algeria, Argentina, Central African Republic, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Indonesia, Iraq, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Tunisia and Yugoslavia.
17. Telecommunications  
Argentina, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, India, Mozambique, Yugoslavia, and Zaire.
18. International Co-operation for Development  
Egypt, India, Nigeria, Panama and Saudi Arabia
19. Housing  
Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, India, Mauritania, Morocco, Sri Lanka, Yugoslavia and Zaire.
20. Education and Culture  
Algeria, Angola, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Guyana, India, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Panama, Viet Nam and Yugoslavia.
21. Standardization, Weights and Measures and Quality Control  
Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, India, Iraq, Nicaragua, and Yugoslavia.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE CHAIRMEN OF THE GROUP OF 77 IN NEW YORK (BANGLADESH)  
AND THE MOVEMENT OF NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES (CUBA) ON THE  
HARMONIZATION AND CO-ORDINATION OF THE NON-ALIGNED  
ACTION PROGRAMME AND THE CARACAS PROGRAMME OF ACTION

The Ministerial Declarations of the Non-Aligned Countries and the Group of 77 adopted in October 1982 mandated the Chairmen of the Group of 77 and the Non-Aligned Movement to undertake consultations regarding harmonization of the Non-Aligned Action Programme and the Caracas Programme of Action. Subsequent to consultations between the two Chairmen the following is recommended to the Seventh Summit Conference for consideration.

Taking into account the 21 areas of co-operation incorporated in the Non-Aligned Action Programme and the eight priority sectors of the Caracas Programme of Action, the two programmes should concentrate on certain priority areas to avoid duplication. The Non-Aligned Movement will concentrate on the areas of transport, technology, fisheries, health, insurance, sport, housing, standardization of weights and measures, education and culture, tourism, transnational corporations, research and information systems, industrialization, women, employment and telecommunications and peaceful uses of nuclear energy. The Group of 77 will deal with the question of trade, industry, food and agriculture, raw materials, energy and financial and monetary co-operation. These areas should be handled by respective Action Programmes with support from the other as and when necessary and keeping in mind that the Non-Aligned Movement, as in the past, should play the catalytic role for initiatives in the field of economic co-operation among developing countries which could be given a concrete shape in operational terms by the Group of 77 particularly in the context of multilateral economic negotiations. The two Action Programmes should complement each other to fill in the gaps in their Programmes through effective co-ordination and harmonization. Specific proposals in this regard are reflected in the Action Programme on different areas of co-operation.

Institutional co-ordination:

(a) Meetings:

- (i) The Action Programme of the Non-Aligned Countries should incorporate a calendar of meetings in various areas of co-operation taking into account the calendar of meetings of the Caracas Programme of Action.
- (ii) The follow-up meetings to be held under the Non-Aligned Action Programme and the Caracas Programme of Action should be complementary towards the implementation of each other.

- (iii) In scheduling the follow-up meetings the Chairmen of the two groups should be in close touch with each other in New York to avoid conflict of days.
  - (iv) In preparing for the follow-up meetings the Chairmen of the two groups may undertake consultations to receive relevant inputs to achieve and improve outcome.
  - (v) The Chairmen of the Group of 77 and the Non-Aligned Movement should consult regarding representation of each other in their respective follow-up meetings so as to ensure continuous co-ordination.
  - (vi) The Chairman of the Group of 77 in New York should keep the focal points for ECDC appropriately informed of the results of the follow-up meetings.
- (b) Focal points:
- (i) In order to ensure a co-ordinated national approach regarding implementation of the Non-Aligned Action Programme and the Caracas Programme of Action, the non-aligned countries which have not yet done so should as soon as possible designate their focal points for ECDC, as called for in the Caracas Programme, as focal points for the implementation of the Non-Aligned Action Programme. The two Chairmen should co-ordinate appropriate action in this regard.
  - (ii) The Summit should request the Chairmen of the two groups to prepare in New York a study of the tasks at the national level that would be carried out in the co-ordinated implementation of the Caracas Programme of Action and the Non-Aligned Action Programme, and circulate this information to the focal points of States members of both groups. The Chairman of the Group of 77 in New York would decide whether this study would need to be sent to other members of his Group.
- (c) Action Committees:
- (i) The non-aligned countries may consider forming action committees in appropriate sectors of the Action Programme, modalities of which could be designed according to the recommendation of the Manila Meeting for the implementation of the Caracas programme.
  - (ii) The two Chairmen should exchange information available with them regarding regional experience on the formation of Action Committees.
- (d) Operational Projects:
- While continuing its catalytic role for ECDC the Non-Aligned Action Programme should incorporate the following specific projects

for immediate launching: APEC/TTI Project on pharmaceuticals; purchasers' association on fertilizers and the project on pesticides. The two Chairmen should carry out close consultation regarding launching and conclusion of the projects and draw up necessary modalities for their effective execution.

(e) Information :

- (i) In order to make the optimum use of existing resources, the two groups should use the information channels available to the other.
- (ii) The Chairmen of the two groups in New York should study the possibility of feeding a steady flow of current ECDC information to the Non-Aligned Press Pool.
- (iii) The non-aligned countries will also request the Chairman of the Group of 77 in New York to carry ECDC information in the Non-Aligned Movement context in the Group's Bulletin, and give it wider currency among non-governmental organizations and other institutions with which he is mandated to be in touch by the Caracas Programme of Action.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

AGENDA FOR THE SEVENTH CONFERENCE OF HEADS OF  
STATE OR GOVERNMENT OF NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES,  
NEW DELHI, 7-11 MARCH, 1983

- I. Opening of the Conference.
- II. Election of Officers.
- III. Admission of new members and participation by observers and guests.
- IV. Report of the Chairman of the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries.
- V. Adoption of the Agenda.
- VI. Recommendation of the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries held in New Delhi.
- VII. Organization of work.
- VIII. Strengthening the role and policy of non-alignment as an independent, global, 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 including:
  - A. Intensification of measures to combat colonial domination and foreign occupation, apartheid, racial discrimination and in this context to provide effective support for national liberation movements.
  - B. Measures for strengthening peace and international security and for the promotion of solidarity and material assistance among non-aligned countries with a view to countering more effectively threats, pressures, acts of aggression and destabilization taking into account their political and economic aspects.
- X. 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.
- XI. Non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of States.
- XII. 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.

- XIII. Disarmament and its implications for international security and economic and social development, and assessment of the results of the 1982 special session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to disarmament.
- XIV. Overall review and assessment of the world economic situation and international economic relations and the position of the developing countries in the world economy, intensifying the efforts of the non-aligned and other developing countries in establishing the New International Economic Order, stressing in particular the following:
- a) Global negotiations within the United Nations system.
  - b) Establishing guidelines for the preparatory work for UNCTAD VI in order to have a unified position for non-aligned and other developing countries during that session.
  - c) Follow-up of the implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade.
  - d) United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea.
  - e) Follow-up of the results of United Nations economic conferences, in particular the United Nations Conference on New and Renewable Sources of Energy and the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries.
  - f) The situation of the least developed countries with special reference to the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action (SNPA) adopted at the United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries held in Paris.
  - g) The situation of the land-locked, island and most seriously affected developing countries.
- XV. Analysis of measures and further action, including programmes of mutual assistance, designed to strengthen 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
  - 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

- XVI. Strengthening 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.
- XVII. 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.
- XVIII. Further gatherings of non-aligned countries, including the date and venue of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries.
- XIX. Composition of the Co-ordinating Bureau.
- XX. Other matters.

## APPENDIX II

### KEYNOTE ADDRESS BY SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI, PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA

President Castro, Your Majesties, Presidents, Prime Ministers, Excellencies, Distinguished Guests:

I welcome you to Delhi, a city which in its time has seen much history, witnesses of which are strewn among the dwellings of today. But it is a new experience to have such a large and eminent galaxy of spokesmen of sovereign nations, representing more than half the world all at the same time. I thank you most warmly, Mr. President, for the kind words you have said about my country.

All of you are aware of the circumstances in which the honour of holding this Conference came to us. In spite of the shortage of time and many difficulties, we accepted the unanimous suggestion of our brothers of the non-aligned family, who felt that any further delay in holding the Seventh Summit would only have pleased the critics and opponents of the Movement. Pressure is said to be a good taskmaster. But we seek your indulgence for any shortcomings and discomfort which you may have suffered.

Some of us are from very ancient civilizations and cultures, others from young and dynamic States. India has been through many vicissitudes. Along this tortuous road our guiding polestar has been the philosophy of tolerance. It is this which has held together our vast and diverse nation and enabled it to endure over the millennia. "Truth is one but the wise discern it variously", is an ancient saying. Compassion was the message of the Buddha. The edicts of Emperor Asoka of the third century B.C., teaching that we could not truly revere our own religion if we did not hold in equal reverence the religions of others, are engraved on rocks and are still with us. This also was the policy of the Moghul emperor Akbar, in the sixteenth century. In our own era our great leader Mahatma Gandhi gave new life to these ideas of tolerance and brotherhood and successfully used non-violence as a weapon against a mighty foreign empire.

Only 35 years ago most of our peoples were under foreign thrall, with no say in their own affairs. With independence from colonialism, non-alignment came into being. And anti-imperialism still conditions our outlook. We cannot risk any shadow on our freedom of judgement and action. We have no quarrel with any group of nations. But we speak out against injustice.

When assuming the reins of government in 1946, my father, Jawaharlal Nehru, declared India's determination "to keep away from the power blocs or groups, aligned against one another, which have led in the past to world wars and which may again lead to disasters on an even vaster scale". Later he explained that once "foreign relations go out of your hands into the charge of somebody else, to that extent and in that measure you are not independent ... So our policy will continue to be not only to keep aloof from alignments, but try to make friendly co-operation possible. We approach the whole world on a friendly basis."

As more countries became free, the number of those who believed in peaceful co-existence and wished to keep out of military alliances increased

steadily. It was natural for these non-aligned countries to come together, not to form another bloc but to raise the voices of the exploited millions through a moral and political movement.

The very growth in the membership of our movement, twenty-five in Belgrade, a hundred now, proves that non-alignment meets a felt need of vast numbers of people in various continents.

Its significance is not to be measured by the number of divisions or the megatons of destructive power we command, but by the intensity with which we desire peace and freedom, development and international justice.

Other Governments may have conflicting opinions on right and wrong. We the non-aligned have chosen peace, which surely is the right and inevitable choice. We have sought and continue to seek friendship with all, except Governments which are racist or threaten the hard-earned freedom of others. Non-alignment is not vague, not negative, not neutral.

Non-alignment is national independence and freedom. It stands for peace and the avoidance of confrontation. It aims at keeping away from military alliances. It means equality among nations and the democratization of international relations, economic and political. It wants global co-operation for development on the basis of mutual benefit. It is a strategy for the recognition and preservation of the world's diversity.

Before I take up the issues of our present Conference, I should like to express our Movement's gratitude to President Fidel Castro for the burden of chairmanship he has borne with characteristic determination, capability and dignity over the last three and a half years. The time was not easy and was further complicated by world crises. But President Castro thought only of the unity and strength of our Movement and of its contribution to the reduction of international tensions. We also pay tribute to those of our colleagues who are no longer in our midst. In particular we miss the presence of President Tito, a founding father of our Movement, a man of commanding achievement, of vision and wisdom.

Humankind is balancing on the brink of the collapse of the world economic system and annihilation through nuclear war. Should these tragedies occur, can anyone of us, large, small, rich or poor, from North or South, West or East, hope to escape? Let us analyse the economic crisis. We of the developing world have no margin of safety. We shall be the first and worst sufferers in any economic breakdown. In this interdependent world, where you cannot 'stir a flower without troubling a star', even the most affluent are not immune to such disturbances.

Since Havana, there have been four consecutive years of stagnation or decline in the world economy. World production regressed by 1.2 per cent in 1981 and trade stagnated last year. Unemployment in developed countries now exceeds 30 million, or 10 per cent of the labour force on the average, the highest level since the Great Depression. In poorer countries, where unemployment is chronic, the situation is particularly harrowing. Human problems have grown enormously in oil-importing developing countries, especially the low-income ones.

Since 1979, the current balance of payments deficits of the developing countries and their debt burdens have doubled to \$US 100 billion and \$US 600 billion respectively. Medium and long-term lending to them fell by over \$US 10 billion. Concessional assistance has rapidly declined. The reduction in contributions by a major donor to the International Development Association has considerably limited the capacity of the World Bank to assist low-income countries. The export earnings of developing countries have gone down by \$US 40 billion over the last two years. Commodity prices, which were declining, have collapsed. The levels now are the lowest in the last 50 years. Developing countries get less for what we produce, while we pay more for the industrial goods we import. Interest rates are at an all-time high.

In spite of Ottawa, Cancun and Versailles, the dialogue between the developed and developing has not even begun. Only a few in the North realize that the sustained social and economic development of the South is in its own interest. Thus we ask not for charity or philanthropy but sound economic sense. Such co-operation between North and South will be of mutual benefit.

The Non-Aligned Movement has stood firmly for a thorough-going restructuring of international economic relations. We are against exploitation. We are for each nation's right to its resources and policies. We want an equal voice in the operation of international institutions. We reiterate our commitment to the establishment of a New International Economic Order based on justice and equality. At this meeting, we should also devise a coherent programme of measures to be taken immediately to help developing countries in areas of critical importance. We should outline a strategy for follow-up action at the forthcoming Sixth Session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and other major international conferences. An International Conference on Money and Finance for Development which is not weighted in favour of the North is an urgent need. Problems of money and finance also burden the countries of the North and have to be solved in a mutually beneficial manner. Such a conference should suggest comprehensive reforms of the international monetary and financial system, which is now recognized as out-of-date, inequitable and inadequate. It should facilitate the mobilization of developmental finance for investment in vital areas such as food, energy and industrial development. A major debt restructuring exercise must be undertaken. The debt problem of developing countries has assumed an unprecedented dimension. Its servicing alone absorbs over a quarter of their total export earnings.

Long-range solutions need time and preparation. Immediate problems brook no delay. Some countries are more critically affected than others. Some are in desperate straits. They cannot wait for action by the world community as a whole. Our Movement has an obligation to them and this is not beyond the human resources, technological skills, industrial capacities, even the finances that we now possess. Self-reliance should start with the weakest amongst us, and assistance be aimed at self-development.

Meanwhile technological change rushes on, giving further advantage to the already affluent. No one has the time to think whether its consequences are benign or malign. To keep up, even societies which can ill afford some of these technical products feel they must acquire them. Non-alignment may shield us from war, but science is important for us to eradicate poverty. However, at present 97 per cent of the world's research is not relevant to us because it is earmarked for the priorities and the induced appetites of technological leaders. Science will work for our basic needs only if we direct our own scientific policies towards these problems, especially those of the smallest and poorest amongst us. Each of our countries must strengthen its domestic base of science and technology and collectively we should devise more effective mechanisms for the pooling of our experiences. Earlier non-aligned gatherings have considered this subject. At this Summit can we move forward to make collective self-reliance a reality?

In the last few years some areas of co-operation have been identified. Effective co-operation in agriculture, irrigation, research in plant varieties, public health, technical training and small industries will reduce our dependence on the high-cost economies of the affluent and on business corporations which profit from us. Lack of communication is a major constriction. We just do not know enough about one another, or what we are capable of giving and receiving. Information is a vital input for development. Our economists and scientists should study and take a holistic view of problems relating to co-operation amongst ourselves in planning, development and economic exchanges. The economic experience and theories of industrialized countries are not necessarily valid in our circumstances.

Some people still consider concern for the environment an expensive and perhaps unnecessary luxury. But the preservation of the environment is an economic consideration since it is closely related to the depletion, restoration and increase of resources. In any policy decision and its implementation we must balance present gains with likely damage in the not too distant future. Human ecology needs a more total and comprehensive approach.

I began with an assertion of independence. The time has come to assess to what extent pressures are building up, how international institutions are being used to make us change our policies to directions which are not only against our own judgment and interest but may even defeat the purposes which these very institutions have in mind.

Development, independence, disarmament and peace are closely related. Can there be peace alongside nuclear weapons? Without peace, my father said, all our dreams of development turn to ashes. It has been pointed out that global military expenditure is twenty times the total official development assistance. Each day, each hour, the size and lethality of nuclear weapons increase. A nuclear aircraft carrier costs \$ US 4 billion, which is more than the GNP of 53 countries. The hood of the cobra is spread. Humankind watches in frozen fear, hoping against hope that it will not strike. Never before has our earth faced so much death and danger. The destructive power contained in nuclear stockpiles can kill human life, indeed all life, many times over and might well prevent its reappearance for ages to come. Terrifying is the vividness of such descriptions by scientists. Yet some statesmen and strategists act as

though there is not much difference between these and earlier artillery pieces. The arms race continues, because of the pursuit of power and desire for one-upmanship, and also because many industries and interests flourish on it. More recently the notion has been propagated that tactical nuclear weapons are usable in "limited wars". Powerful States propagate the untenable doctrine of deterrence. New areas are being brought into the scope of strategic groupings, military blocs and alliances. New bases and facilities are being established. That is why our responses must be surer, swifter and sharper.

The desire for peace is universal even within countries which themselves produce nuclear weapons and in those where they are deployed. The Non-Aligned Movement is history's biggest peace movement. It welcomes these spontaneous upsurges of peoples. But governments persist in propounding, practising and pursuing the self-same strategic interests, spheres of influence, balance of power and tutelary relations reminiscent of the earlier theory of divine right.

The paradox of our age is that while weapons become increasingly sophisticated, minds remain imprisoned in ideas of simpler times. Technically, the colonial age has ended. But the wish to dominate persists. Neo-colonialism comes wrapped in all types of packages - in technology and communications, commerce and culture. It takes boldness and integrity to resist it. There are intense political and economic pressures. The limited economic viability, indeed the very survival of many of the non-aligned, especially those with small populations, is threatened through artificial barriers in trade, technology transfer and access to resources. It should be within our ability to devise measures to help these small nations to maintain their independence and non-alignment.

Only with co-existence can there be any existence. We regard non-interference and non-intervention as basic laws of international behaviour. Yet different types of interventions, open or covert, do take place in Asia, in Africa, in Latin America. They are all intolerable and unacceptable. Interference leads to intervention and one intervention often attracts another. No single power or group of powers has the justification or moral authority to so interfere or intervene. You cannot condemn one instance but condone another. Each situation has its own origins. Whatever they be, solutions must be political and peaceful. All States must abide by the principle that force or the threat of force will not be used against the territorial integrity or political independence of another State.

What makes interference possible? Our economic weakness, yes, but also our differences, and the discords within our Movement. At our meetings it is a tradition to avoid discussion on conflicts between member countries. We try to concentrate on matters which unite, and to enlarge such unity rather than get caught in acrimonious internecine conflicts. But so many have approached me and so sincere is our friendship for Iran and Iraq, so strong our desire, that I appeal to Iran and Iraq to end their tragic war. I believe that this is the unanimous view of all their friends, who wish them well. We hope also for early normalcy in Afghanistan.

We are of one mind in our support for the brave, homeless and much harassed Palestinian people. Israel feels free to commit any outrage,

unabashed in its aggression, unrepentant about its transgressions of international law and behaviour. But can it forever obstruct the legitimate rights of Palestinians? The other notorious outlaw is the South African regime which defies the international family with impunity. It has been rightly observed that the very existence of the Government of Pretoria, which institutionalizes racism, negates the oneness of the human race. Aggression against its own people, and those of Namibia and other neighbours, is an affront. A third issue on which we stand as one is in opposing the intensive militarization of the Indian Ocean and the nuclearization of the Diego Garcia base. We should redouble our efforts to ensure that the United Nations Conference on the Indian Ocean is convened as earlier decided. The littoral States, the Non-Aligned Movement and the United Nations have declared time and again that the Indian Ocean should be a zone of peace. Can we develop the strength to make this a reality?

How do we gain strength? By all of us striving to become economically and technologically self-reliant. By settling through peaceful discussions whatever differences we have with one another. By resisting the intervention of others in our internal affairs. And by strengthening the United Nations Organization. It would be most useful if the eminent dignitaries gathered here would urge the Heads of State and Government of all members of the United Nations to attend the thirty-eighth General Assembly Session - to spend a week or ten days together to give a fresh collective look at some of the major problems of the world. Similarly 1985 could be designated as the Year of the United Nations and devoted to its strengthening.

Our plans for a better life for each of our peoples depend on world peace and the reversal of the arms race. Only general and complete disarmament can provide credible security. Negotiations confined to a closed circle of nuclear-weapon powers have made little progress. We are non-nuclear States, who want nuclear energy used only for peace. But we too have a right to live and be heard. In the name of humanity and on behalf of us all, I call upon nuclear-weapon powers to give up the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons in any circumstances; suspend all nuclear weapon tests and the production and deployment of nuclear weapons; and resume disarmament negotiations with determination to reach agreement.

The eyes of the world are upon us. People in India and in all our countries have high expectations from our deliberations. Let us decide here:

- to demand more purposeful steps to carry forward the democratization of the international system and to usher in a New International Economic Order;
- to call for an International Conference on Money and Finance for Development, which will devise methods to mobilize finance for investments in the critical areas of food, energy and industrial development; and
- to reassert our commitment to collective self-reliance.

Above all let us proclaim anew our belief that independence, development, disarmament and peace are indivisible and reaffirm our unceasing faith in the

Five Principles which are the foundations of non-alignment, namely, sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-aggression, non-interference, equality and mutual benefit, and peaceful co-existence. Let us reiterate our support for the heroic Palestinians and Namibians and to all the victims of the aggressive acts of Israel and South Africa and commit ourselves to the strengthening of the United Nations and designate 1985 for that purpose.

Nationalism does not detach us from our common humanity. What a marvellous opportunity is ours, with immense knowledge and increasing capability. Let us grasp it though it be in the midst of dangers. Faith in the future has brought so many of you across the continents and the oceans to meet here. We are here because we do believe that minds and attitudes can and must be changed and that injustice and suffering can and must be diminished. Our world is small but it has room for all of us to live together in peace and beauty and to improve the quality of the lives of men and women of all races and creeds.

Once again I extend a warm welcome to you all. May your stay in our country be useful, interesting and enjoyable.

And I thank you for the trust you have reposed in India in asking us to hold this Conference.

APPENDIX III

CLOSING ADDRESS BY SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI  
PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA

Majesties, Excellencies, Distinguished Guests and Delegates,

These hectic five days have renewed and reinforced our friendship and our togetherness, our faith and our vision. For me it was a special occasion to meet old friends once again and to make acquaintance with new ones. I specially value the advice of President Kenneth Kaunda and President Fidel Castro Ruz, who are experienced past Chairmen, President Mwalimu Julius K. Nyerere is known for his wisdom. His Excellency Sekou Touré is the seniormost amongst us. His Excellency Kyprianou is a friend of long standing. President Forbes Burnham's forthrightness and wit have relieved tense moments. Chairman Yasser Arafat and many others have helped to disentangle knotty problems. I have mentioned a few names. But many of you were involved in the behind-the-scenes work, responsible for the smooth running of the Conference. I hardly know how to express my gratitude to them all.

The people of Delhi and India were privileged to have such eminent personalities amongst us. The wide-ranging discussions have been educative for our people. Indeed, our deliberations have focussed the attention of all nations on our problems, which are so integral to their own. The cause of peace has gained. Human dignity and equality have gained.

This Conference was held in Delhi under exceptional circumstances and only because Iraq graciously gave up its claim, which had been accepted at the Sixth Summit. This gesture was appreciated by all. At that time it was our understanding that the Eighth Summit would be held in Baghdad. You all are aware of the later developments.

Some people might have wished the Movement to quarrel and divide. We have disappointed them. We may not agree on everything - who does? - but we are of one mind that we must keep together and work together - for peace, for development and for equality among nations and peoples, women and men of all races and creeds.

Unity is the best homage we can pay to the far-sighted founders of our Movement: Jawaharlal Nehru and Ahmed Soekarno of reawakened Asia, Gamel Abdel Nasser of the resurgent Arab world, Josip Broz Tito from independent Europe, Kwame Nkrumah from Africa astir. Indomitable fighters all, their message was one of struggle and sacrifice. They dared and suffered, they won and built. They inspired people, and in turn were inspired by the people. Only so, can freedom be attained and strengthened.

However, millions are still denied their birthright - for instance the Palestinians, Namibians and the people of South Africa. His Excellency Chairman Yasser Arafat and His Excellency Chairman Sam Nujomo have honoured us with their presence. Yet they are barred from their own homes. Nelson Mandela is imprisoned because he wants freedom and human rights in his own homeland. Does not this monstrous deprivation make mockery of fine words?

Then, there are hidden and not so hidden pressures and threats. The President of Cyprus and others have given some examples. In fact every region has a tale to tell. Each one of us knows from individual experience how powerful States and international financial institutions try to manipulate us. The list is long. The destinies of humankind are still sought to be decided only by a few. International decision-making and the control of economic institutions, especially financial ones, cannot long ignore the principle of equitable representation for all.

At this Conference we considered in depth the many problems with which the world and various regions are beset. We have reached certain accords which are mentioned in the New Delhi Message and our Economic and Political Declarations. We reiterate our call for a new international economic order and the launching of Global Negotiations. We propose an International Conference on Money and Finance for Development, with universal participation to devise measures to help developing countries in critical areas. The Declaration on Collective Self-Reliance gives shape to our wish for greater South-South co-operation. We reaffirm our solidarity with liberation movements and our opposition to all forms of interference and intervention. We appeal to our dear friends of Iran and Iraq to end their tragic war. We call upon the nuclear-weapon powers not to push the world towards disaster. This challenging programme of action demands all our energies. The extent of our success will depend on our earnestness and unity. We have told one another of our problems. The most significant factor is that we have emerged with greater unity and firmer determination to pursue our objectives.

Born for the universe, we cannot narrow our loyalties. Belonging to humankind, nothing human can be alien to us.

There is no dearth of critics of non-alignment. Some criticize the concept itself and others, its functioning. Are we so gullible, so apathetic to the demands of our independence, as to let ourselves be exploited in such manner? It is no secret that those who stand firm on their own principles and desired direction face opposition and have the most difficulty in obtaining help.

The Non-Aligned Movement is not a mere or casual collection of individual States. It is a vital historical process. It is a commingling of many historical, spiritual and cultural streams. It is the expression of the aspirations of the long-deprived and the newly free. It is an assertion of humankind's will to survive despite oppression, despite the growing arms race and ideological divisions. My father placed events within a broad conceptual framework. Our Movement has a framework, it has developed principles. More important, it is not dogmatic but dynamic. It is a major Movement attempting basic changes. By asserting the right of self-determination, our Movement enfranchised more than half the world which was under colonial subjection. We continue to fight for the rest. We challenge the doctrine and practice of racism. We strive to enforce the right to economic equality. The sights of our Movement are set not merely on short-term and limited benefits but on broader principles to transform the political and economic organization of the world. Non-alignment embodies the courage and strength of self-reliance. Alignment denotes dependence. That is why something akin to the non-aligned outlook is spreading noticeably even among peoples of aligned countries.

Many of you have very kindly commented on the arrangements and smooth running of the Conference. The credit is not just India's but belongs to each one of you. Without your co-operation and spirit of accommodation we could not have completed our agenda or reached agreement. On the organizational side, we have also been aided in this complex task by an expert and hard-working international team of interpreters, translators and secretaries who have slogged long hours. I should like to thank them and all the other agencies and their staffs whose dedicated effort has provided the varied services without which this Conference would not have been possible. I also thank the media, who converged from various parts of the world. Our own workers laboured cheerfully and gave of their best in the service of such eminent world figures and such a worthy cause.

Distinguished delegates, you have placed a heavy burden on me. The Chair or India cannot by itself undertake one action or another. The solution to the two dominating issues of our day, disarmament and development, cannot be dramatic. But we must and shall persist with all urgency. Only with your continuous and brotherly co-operation can I shoulder this responsibility.

I should like to thank all the distinguished delegates who have taken the trouble to find time from their busy lives to travel long distances and attend this Conference. Their statements have been important expressions of the stands of their Governments, significant for their concern for the critical issues of our times. Their earnestness was evident in the sustained interest they showed in the proceedings, sitting until the early hours of the morning. The Conference has been called a Summit because of the top leadership gathered here but in another sense we have only established the base camp and have a long climb to the attainment of our goals and ideals. Any expedition, and especially, one as difficult as ours, needs a sense of comradeship and a team spirit.

In three years we shall meet again. In the meantime we must keep in constant touch to give effect to our decisions. The Conference is over. The concord must endure.

I thank you warmly and with all sincerity and give to you and to your peoples the greetings and best wishes of the people and Government of India.

APPENDIX IV

MESSAGE OF SUPPORT FOR AND SOLIDARITY  
WITH NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENTS

On opening the Seventh Summit Conference of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries at a time when peace is seriously threatened or totally non-existent for many who are struggling for their sacred rights to independence and to build a better future, the Heads of State or Government meeting in New Delhi, India, pay a heartfelt tribute to the Palestine Liberation Organization, the South West Africa People's Organization and the South African Liberation Movement for the indefatigable and heroic struggles waged by their leaders and members during the three years which have elapsed since the Sixth Summit Conference and salute the important victories scored by these freedom-fighters during this period.

The Heads of State or Government solemnly renew their staunchest support for and solidarity with their struggle and the commitment of the non-aligned countries to the attainment of Namibia's independence, the elimination of the opprobrious apartheid regime in South Africa and the realization of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to establish their own sovereign State.

The Heads of State or Government commend these national liberation movements for their valuable contribution to the realization of the common objectives of the non-aligned countries, first and foremost the attainment of independence, peace, security and the right to economic and social development for all peoples.

APPENDIX V

MESSAGE OF SOLIDARITY WITH THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE

The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries meeting in New Delhi, India, strongly condemn Israel for the repression continuously being perpetrated, and even currently intensified, in an attempt to quell legitimate opposition by the Palestinians in the occupied territories.

These brutal and illegal acts by the occupying power in its policy of establishing new settlements continue to pose grave threats and constitute serious obstacles to a peaceful settlement.

The Heads of State or Government urge the international community to put an immediate halt to these policies. They call on the Security Council to exercise its powers and to put an end to Israeli policies of settlement, aggression and occupation.

The Heads of State or Government join in sympathy and solidarity with the Palestinian people in their just struggle and assure them of unstinting support.

APPENDIX VI

REPORT OF THE RAPPORTEUR GENERAL

1. The Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries was held in New Delhi, India, from 7 to 12 March 1983. It was preceded by a Preparatory Meeting of Senior Officials, held on 1 and 2 March 1983, and a Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries, held from 3 to 5 March 1983.

2. The following countries and organizations which are members of the Movement participated in the Conference:

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

3. Those who attended as observers were:

Brazil, El Salvador, Mexico, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Uruguay, Venezuela, African National Congress, Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, League of Arab States, Organization of African Unity, Organization of the Islamic Conference, Pan Africanist Congress of Azania, Socialist Party of Puerto Rico, United Nations.

4. The guests invited to the Conference were:

Austria, Dominican Republic, Finland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the Holy See, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, Food and Agriculture Organization, International Committee of the Red Cross, International Conference on the Question of Palestine, United Nations Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean, United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, United Nations Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People,

United Nations Council for Namibia, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, United Nations Industrial Development Organization, United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid, United Nations Special Committee on Decolonization, World Food Council, World Health Organization.

Inaugural Session

5. The President of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, Fidel Castro Ruz, declared the Conference open.

6. Shrimati Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India, delivered the keynote address, which the Conference decided by acclamation to circulate as a document of the Conference (Annex II).

7. Votes of thanks were moved by President Sekou Touré of Guinea on behalf of the African members, His Majesty King Hussein Bin Talal of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan on behalf of the Asian members, President Spyros Kyprianou of Cyprus on behalf of the European members, President Forbes Burnham of Guyana on behalf of the Latin American members and President Sam Nujoma (SWAPO) on behalf of the national liberation movements.

Election of Officers (Agenda Item II)

8. President Fidel Castro Ruz proposed that the Prime Minister of India, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, be elected Chairman of the Conference. The proposal was supported by President Mengistu Haile Mariam of Ethiopia on behalf of the African members, Prime Minister Mahathir Bin Mohamad of Malaysia on behalf of the Asian members, President Spyros Kyprianou of Cyprus on behalf of the European members, President Reynaldo Benito Antonio Bignone of Argentina on behalf of the Latin American members and Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization on behalf of the national liberation movements. The proposal was adopted by acclamation. Shrimati Indira Gandhi assumed the chairmanship of the Conference.

9. On the recommendation of the Conference of Foreign Ministers, the Conference decided that its Bureau would be constituted as follows:

Vice-Chairmen:

For Africa: Algeria, Comoros, Ghana, Guinea, South West Africa People's Organization, United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire, Zimbabwe.

For Asia: Bangladesh, Indonesia, Iraq, Palestine Liberation Organization, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Viet Nam, Yemen People's Democratic Republic.

For Latin America: Bolivia, Grenada, Panama, Suriname.  
For Europe: Cyprus, Malta.  
Rapporteur General: Mr. Tiamiou Adjibade (Benin).  
Chairman of the Political Committee: Mr. Miljan Komatina  
(Yugoslavia).  
Chairman of the Economic Committee: Mr. Edmundo Jarquin  
(Nicaragua).  
Ex officio member: Cuba.

10. The Conference noted that K. Natwar Singh of India had been appointed Secretary-General of the Conference by the Conference of Foreign Ministers.

Message of Support for and Solidarity with National Liberation Movements and Message of Solidarity with the Palestinian People

11. The Conference observed a minute's silence in tribute to the memory of those who had given their lives in the struggle for independence and freedom and adopted the Message of Support for and Solidarity with National Liberation Movements. It also endorsed the Message of Solidarity with the Palestinian People (Annex V) adopted by the Conference of Foreign Ministers.

Admission of new members and participation by observers and guests (Agenda item III)

12. On the recommendation of the Conference of Foreign Ministers, the Bahamas, Barbados, Colombia and Vanuatu were elected members of the Movement by acclamation. Antigua and Barbuda was invited to participate as an observer and the Dominican Republic as a guest.

Report of the Chairman of the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries (Agenda item IV)

13. President Fidel Castro Ruz, Chairman of the Sixth Conference, presented a report on developments in the Movement and on the international scene since the Sixth Summit. It was decided to circulate this report as a document of the Conference (NAC/CONF.7/Doc.12).

Adoption of the agenda (Agenda item V)

14. The Conference adopted its agenda (Annex I).

Recommendations of the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries held in New Delhi (Agenda item VI)

15. The Conference approved the recommendations contained in the report of the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries (Annex IX).

Organization of work (Agenda item VII)

16. The Conference noted that Political and Economic Committees had been established to consider the draft final documents and that they had started their work during the Conference of Foreign Ministers. It decided that agenda items VIII to XIII, and XVI to XIX should be considered in the Political Committee and items XIV and XV in the Economic Committee.

General Debate

17. In the course of the general debate, the Conference heard statements by the following member States and organizations:

Guinea, Palestine Liberation Organization, Zambia, Yugoslavia, Kenya, Mozambique, Sri Lanka, Egypt, Nepal, Kuwait, Viet Nam, Mauritius, Malaysia, Bangladesh, Algeria, Niger, Grenada, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Jordan, Ethiopia, Zaire, Bahamas, Central African Republic, Barbados, Bahrain, Syrian Arab Republic, Bhutan, Somalia, Lebanon, Seychelles, Nicaragua, Madagascar, Benin, Pakistan, Maldives, Uganda, Lesotho, Angola, Jamaica, Sierra Leone, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Suriname, Iraq, Guinea-Bissau, Ghana, Yemen, People's Democratic Republic of, Djibouti, Morocco, Tunisia, Burundi, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Zimbabwe, Afghanistan, Cyprus, Islamic Republic of Iran, Argentina, Liberia, South West Africa People's Organization, Nigeria, Saudi Arabia, Comoros, Sudan, Cape Verde, Sao Tome and Principe, Guyana, Upper Volta, Chad, Panama, Peru, Botswana, Colombia, Indonesia, Ecuador, Bolivia, Togo, Belize, Trinidad and Tobago, Vanuatu.

18. The following countries waived their right to speak, but circulated their statements in the plenary: Gabon, Oman, Qatar, Rwanda, Singapore, United Arab Emirates, Yemen Arab Republic.

19. The Conference also heard statements from the following observers: Brazil, Venezuela, Mexico, Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania, Socialist Party of Puerto Rico, Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, African National Congress.

20. The Secretary-General of the United Nations was invited to address the Conference.

Report of the Foreign Ministers of Cuba, India and Zambia and the Head of the Political Department of the PLO with regard to the conflict between Iraq and Iran

21. The Conference took note of the report (NAC/CONF.7/Doc.14).

New Delhi Message

22. The Conference adopted the New Delhi Message by acclamation.

Report of the Political Committee

23. The Conference took note of the report of the Political Committee (Annex VII) and adopted the Political Declaration.

Statement by the Chairman on the Iran-Iraq conflict

24. The Chairman addressed an appeal to Iran and Iraq to bring an immediate end to the war.

Further gatherings of non-aligned countries, including the date and venue of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries (Agenda item XVIII)

25. The Conference adopted the proposal made by the Bureau and set forth in paragraph 195 of the Political Declaration. It also decided that the next Conference of Foreign Ministers would be held in Luanda, People's Republic of Angola, in 1985.

Committee on Palestine

26. The Conference adopted a proposal made by the Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization to establish a Committee on Palestine headed by the Chairman of the Movement, as set forth in paragraph 98 of the Political Declaration.

Composition of the Co-ordinating Bureau (Agenda item XIX)

27. The Conference adopted the proposals submitted by the Chairman of the Working Group on the composition of the Co-ordinating Bureau (NAC/CONF.7/Doc.11) and constituted the new Bureau.

Report of the Economic Committee

28. The Conference took note of the report of the Economic Committee (Annex VIII) and adopted the Economic Declaration, the Declaration on Collective Action for Global Prosperity, the Declaration on Collective Self-Reliance among Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries and the Action Programme for Economic Co-operation.

Study of existing and proposed Funds

29. The Conference approved a proposal by the Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, as set forth in paragraph 162 of the Economic Declaration.

Resolution of thanks to the Government and People of India

30. A resolution expressing the gratitude of the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government to the Government and people of India was adopted by acclamation (Annex X).

Report of the Rapporteur General

31. The Conference adopted the report of the Rapporteur General (Annex VI).

Final Documents

32. The Conference adopted the Final Documents by acclamation.

Closing Session

33. The closing session of the Conference was held on 12 March 1983. The closing address was delivered by Shrimati Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India (Annex III).

34. Voces of thanks were moved by President Daniel T. arap Moi of Kenya on behalf of the African members, President Ali Abdullah Saleh of the Yemen Arab Republic on behalf of the Asian members, President Petar Stambolic of Yugoslavia on behalf of the European members, Vice President Jorge Illueca of Panama on behalf of the Latin American members and Chairman Yasser Arafat of the Palestine Liberation Organization on behalf of the national liberation movements.

APPENDIX VII

REPORT OF THE POLITICAL COMMITTEE

1. The Conference of Foreign Ministers which preceded the Summit Conference decided, on 3 March 1983, to set up the Political and Economic Committees to consider respectively the Political and Economic sections of the Draft Declaration circulated by the host country, India. The Ministers further decided that Yugoslavia would be the Chairman of the Political Committee.

2. The Political Committee was entrusted with the task of considering the draft Political Declaration (NAC/CONF.7/Doc.1) in terms of para. 11 of the Report of the Conference of Foreign Ministers (NAC/CONF.7/FM/Doc.4/Rev.1).

I. Organization of work

3. The Political Committee held its first meeting on 3 March 1983. Ambassador Abdul G. Koroma of Sierra Leone was unanimously elected as Vice-Chairman. The Chairman proposed the formation of a separate Drafting Committee of the Whole, which was accepted by the Committee. It was further decided that Ambassador Paul Lusaka of Zambia would be the Chairman of this Drafting Committee. The Political Committee divided the consideration of the political section of the Draft Declaration as follows:

- a) General and conceptual sections, including disarmament, contained in sections I to III and XIX to XXIII, to be discussed in the Political Committee;
- b) Specific political issues contained in sections IV to XVIII, to be discussed in the Drafting Committee.

II. Work of the Political Committee

4. The Political Committee held nine meetings between 3 and 11 March 1983. The representative of India, Ambassador N. Krishnan, introduced the political part of the Draft Declaration. In accordance with the decision taken at the first meeting, the second and third meetings of the Political Committee were devoted to a general exchange of views on the contents of the Draft Declaration.

5. Over 40 delegations participated in the general exchange of views, which revealed a large area of convergence of opinions among the member countries on most of the issues. India's efforts in producing an acceptable document were widely appreciated and the thrust of the Indian draft generally endorsed. The Chairman summed up the exchange of views by saying that the Indian draft offered not simply an excellent basis for further deliberations of the Committee but a guide to the Committee's work and a framework of consensus. The exchange of views was also a manifestation of the strong conviction of members in favour of unity and solidarity which alone can enable the Movement to play a decisive role in strengthening world peace and in finding lasting solutions of major international problems and to establish a new world order based on justice and equity.

6. On 3 March, 1983, the Political Committee recommended to the Conference of the Foreign Ministers to send a Message of Solidarity with the people of Palestine, which was subsequently adopted by the Foreign Ministers (NAC/CONF.7/FM/Doc.3/Rev.1).

7. To facilitate its task, the Political Committee converted itself into an open-ended Working Group which was chaired by Ambassador Koroma of Sierra Leone. The Working Group held seven sessions at which sections I to III and XIX to XXIII were discussed paragraph by paragraph. Section XXIII entitled "Conclusions and Recommendations" was circulated and introduced by the host country India as an addendum to the Draft Declaration and is contained in document NAC/CONF.7/Doc.2/Add.1. This important document was highly appreciated and hailed as clear and concise.

8. Revised paragraphs were prepared by the Chairman of the Working Group, taking into account the comments and amendments received from member countries and after holding informal consultations with the concerned delegations. The revised draft paragraphs were first approved in the Working Group and subsequently adopted by the Committee. A total of 257 written amendments were tabled by the delegates.

### III. Work of the Drafting Committee

9. Concurrently the Drafting Committee held 14 sessions under the Chairmanship of Ambassador Paul Lusaka in which sections IV to XVIII of the draft Political Declaration devoted to specific political issues were discussed. The sections on Western Sahara, Malagasy Islands, South-East Asia and Cyprus were adopted by the Drafting Committee without any amendments to the original text. The following sections were adopted after the regional groups came up with consensus drafts:

- (a) The Situation in Southern Africa;
- (b) The Question of Palestine;
- (c) The situation in the Middle East; and
- (d) Latin American and Caribbean Issues.

10. Open-ended working groups were set up on the paragraphs dealing with the following sections and the consensus texts produced by them were adopted by the Drafting Committee:

- (a) Indian Ocean;
- (b) South-West Asia;
- (c) Europe;
- (d) The Mediterranean; and
- (e) A new section on Mauritian sovereignty over the Chagos Archipelago, including Diego Garcia.

11. In addition, the Chairman of the Drafting Committee personally engaged in consultations and/or set up informal open-ended groups called 'Friends of the Chair' on several sections such as the Iran-Iraq conflict, Western Sahara,

the inclusion of the Korean issue in the document and a new section on the Israeli aggression against Iraqi nuclear installations. On the issue of East Timor there was an extensive debate and no consensus emerged on the subject. The Committee approved the inclusion of a new section on Korea and a consensus formulation was adopted.

12. In respect of the Iran-Iraq conflict, the Drafting Committee recommended to the Political Committee that the issue be referred to the Bureau of the Conference for consideration and consultation.

13. With regard to the venue of the Eighth Summit, Iraq submitted an amendment (PC/CRP/19) stating that "the Conference accepted with appreciation the invitation of the Government of Iraq to host the Eighth Summit in Baghdad in 1986". A debate took place in which 55 delegations took the floor. 51 of them endorsed the Iraqi amendment, which received broad and wide support. During the discussion the Delegation of Syria introduced a new amendment as follows: "The Conference decided to transmit all requests to host the Eighth Summit Conference to a Ministerial Meeting to be held in order to decide the next venue of that Conference." Keeping in mind that the Bureau of the Conference was seized of this question, the Committee decided to submit a factual report of the result of the debate to the Bureau for further consideration.

14. Following the invitation of the Government of the People's Republic of Angola (NAC/CONF.7/FM/Inf.2), the Committee decided to recommend to the Plenary to hold the Ministerial Conference of Non-Aligned Countries in Luanda in 1985.

15. The Draft Declaration covers all important international issues, beginning with the role and the policy of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, the evaluation of the international situation, non-interference and non-intervention, the situation in the focal points of crisis, strengthening of the United Nations, etc. The document reflects the serious concern of the non-aligned countries regarding the tense international situation and the use of force in different parts of the world. Particular attention was devoted to the issue of disarmament, in particular nuclear disarmament, and the prevention of nuclear war, so as to ensure the survival of mankind. A new section on the peaceful uses of nuclear energy has also been added.

16. Discussions in both the Drafting Committee and the Political Committee were conducted in a democratic manner, in an atmosphere of co-operation, accommodation and mutual understanding, which is a characteristic feature of our Movement.

17. The Political Committee approved the Draft Political Declaration of the Seventh Summit of Non-Aligned Countries (NAC/CONF.7/Doc.1/Rev.2) on 11 March 1983.

18. The Political Committee recommends that the Summit Conference adopt this revised Draft.

## APPENDIX VIII

### REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

1. The Economic Committee established by the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries met from 3 to 11 March 1983 under the chairmanship of Mr. Edmundo Jarquin, Minister of International Co-operation of Nicaragua, to consider the draft Economic Declaration (NAC/CONF.7/Doc.6/Rev.1) and the Action Programme on Economic Co-operation among Non-Aligned and other Developing Countries (NAC/CONF.7/Doc.7).

#### Organization of Work

2. At its first meeting it elected Mr. Lal Jayawardene (Sri Lanka) as Vice-Chairman. At its second meeting it set up a Working Group under the chairmanship of Mr. Driss Jazairy (Algeria), to consider the Action Programme on Economic Co-operation (NAC/CONF.7/Doc.7) the section on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries of the draft Economic Declaration and the draft Declaration on Collective Self-Reliance among Non-Aligned and other Developing Countries.

#### Work of the Economic Committee

3. The Economic Committee held 18 meetings between 3 and 11 March. In the course of the meetings, a total of 253 amendments were submitted (EC/CRP.1 - 198 and ECWG/CRP.1 - 55).

4. The representative of India, His Excellency Romesh Bhandari, Secretary to the Government of India, in charge of economic relations, introduced the draft Economic Declaration.

5. The first three meetings of the Economic Committee were devoted to organizational matters and a general debate on the draft Economic Declaration. Over thirty delegations participated in the general debate in the Economic Committee. The draft Economic Declaration was unanimously appreciated and recognized as providing an excellent basis for discussion of the issues covered therein. The tone of the general debate was positive, constructive and useful. It revealed a large area of convergence of opinion among member countries on the critical issues facing the world economy, the need for its restructuring and the need for enhanced economic co-operation among non-aligned and other developing countries to reinforce their collective self-reliance.

6. During the fourth and fifth meetings, the Committee took up Section I of the draft Declaration, moving on to Section II at the sixth and seventh meetings. Section III was examined at the eighth meeting and Sections IV and V at the ninth, tenth and eleventh meetings. At the twelfth meeting, the Committee reviewed Sections VI, VII and VIII. At the thirteenth meeting, the Committee approved parts of Section IX and moved on to Sections X, XI, XII and XIII at the fourteenth meeting.

7. At its eleventh meeting, the Economic Committee decided to set up an informal open-ended drafting group under the chairmanship of the Vice-Chairman for the consideration of the draft texts of Sections IV and V of

the draft Economic Declaration dealing respectively with Global Negotiations relating to International Economic Co-operation for Development and the Programme of Immediate Measures in Areas of Critical Importance to Developing Countries.

Work of the Economic Committee Working Group

8. The Working Group on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries discussed the organization of its work at its first meeting and took note of the fact that its task included consideration of the section on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries of the draft Economic Declaration as well as the Action Programme. It began its examination of the text of the Action Programme at its second meeting and approved a revised version at the twelfth meeting. Consideration of the section on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries was taken up at the eighth meeting and was concluded at the thirteenth meeting. The Group also considered the draft Declaration on Collective Self-Reliance among non-aligned and other developing countries at its thirteenth meeting.

9. At its fifteenth to nineteenth meetings, the Economic Committee approved the revised text of the draft Economic Declaration (NAC/CONF.7/Doc.6/Rev.2). At its eighteenth meeting it approved by acclamation the documents submitted by the Chairman of the Working Group on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries (section XXXII of document NAC/CONF.7/Doc.6/Rev.2), the Action Programme (NAC/CONF.7/Doc.7/Rev.1) and a Declaration on Collective Self-Reliance among non-aligned and other developing countries.

It also approved by acclamation the texts on Global Negotiations and Immediate Measures submitted by the drafting group and the draft Declaration on Collective Action for Global Prosperity (NAC/CONF.7/L.2). All those texts were submitted to the Conference for Adoption.

APPENDIX IX

REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE OF FOREIGN MINISTERS  
OF NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES

1. The Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries met in New Delhi, India, from 3 to 5 March 1983 under the chairmanship of Mr. P.V. Narasimha Rao, Minister of External Affairs of India.

Inaugural Session

2. Mr. Isidoro Malmierca, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cuba, declared the Conference open and proposed Mr. P.V. Narasimha Rao, Minister of External Affairs of India, as Chairman of the Conference. The proposal was adopted by acclamation. Mr. Narasimha Rao assumed the chairmanship and made a brief opening statement.

3. The Conference then heard statements of congratulations by the representatives of Sao Tome and Principe on behalf of the African Group, Pakistan on behalf of the Asian Group, Malta on behalf of the European Group, Belize on behalf of the Latin American Group and the Palestine Liberation Organization on behalf of the national liberation movements.

Adoption of the Agenda

4. The Conference adopted the following agenda:

1. Opening of Ministerial Conference.
2. Adoption of Agenda.
3. Election of officers of the Ministerial Conference and recommendation regarding the election of officers of the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries.
4. Report by the Chairman of the Co-ordinating Bureau.
5. Report by the Chairman of the Meeting of Senior Officials.
6. Organization of work, including the constitution of the Political and Economic Committees and the question of the representation of Kampuchea in the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.
7. Recommendation regarding applications for the admission of new members and for participation as observers and guests.
8. Recommendation regarding the composition of the Co-ordinating Bureau.
9. Report of the Conference of Foreign Ministers to the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries.

10. Any other business.

Election of officers of the Ministerial Conference and recommendation regarding the election of officers of the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries (agenda item 3)

5. On the recommendation of the Preparatory Meeting held on 1 and 2 March at the level of Senior Officials, the Conference decided that its Bureau would be constituted as follows:

Chairman: India

Vice-Chairmen:

For Africa: Algeria, Comoros, Ghana, Guinea, United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire, Zimbabwe, South West Africa People's Organization.

For Asia: Bangladesh, Indonesia, Iraq, Sri Lanka, Syrian Arab Republic, Viet Nam, Yemen People's Democratic Republic, Palestine Liberation Organization.

For Latin America: Bolivia, Grenada, Panama, Suriname.

For Europe: Cyprus, Malta.

Rapporteur: Benin.

Chairman of the Political Committee: Yugoslavia.

Chairman of the Economic Committee: Nicaragua.

Ex officio member: Cuba.

6. It recommended that, in accordance with established practice, the Bureau of the Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries should be the same as that of the Ministerial Conference.

7. Mr. Tiamiou Adjibade was elected Rapporteur-General, Mr. Miljan Komatina of Yugoslavia was elected Chairman of the Political Committee and Mr. Edmundo Jarquin of Nicaragua was elected Chairman of the Economic Committee.

8. The Conference appointed K. Natwar Singh of India as Secretary-General of the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries.

Report by the Chairman of the Co-ordinating Bureau (agenda item 4)

9. The Conference took note of the report of the Chairman of the Co-ordinating Bureau, Ambassador Raul Roa Kouri of Cuba, to the Conference of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries (NAC/CONF.7/Bur.1/Doc.3/Corr.1).

Report by the Chairman of the Meeting of Senior Officials (agenda item 5)

10. The report of the Meeting of Senior Officials (NAC/CONF.7/Bur.1/Doc.4/Rev.1) was presented to the Conference by its Chairman, Ambassador Raul Roa Kouri of Cuba, and the Conference took due note of the report and of its recommendations.

Organization of work, including the constitution of the Political and Economic Committees and the question of the representation of Kampuchea in the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries (agenda item 6)

11. In accordance with the usual practice, the Conference established Political and Economic Committees, which commenced the work of considering the draft final documents and draft agenda for the Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries (NAC/CONF.7/Doc.5)

12. Regarding the second part of agenda item 6, the Chairman made the following statement:

"In regard to agenda item 6, on the question of representation of Kampuchea the Conference had before it the report of the Chairman of the Co-ordinating Bureau.

1. The Conference has considered the question in depth. The extensive debate, in which a large number of delegations had taken part, has revealed a continuing divergence of opinion in the Movement on this issue. One group of delegations held the view that the seat of Kampuchea in the Movement properly belongs to Democratic Kampuchea and should therefore be restored to it. A second group of delegations held the view that the seat of Kampuchea rightfully belongs to the People's Republic of Kampuchea and should not be denied to it. A third group of delegations have urged that, in view of the differences prevailing in the Movement, the seat of Kampuchea should remain vacant.
2. It is not possible, therefore, to arrive at a consensus on the seating of either party.
3. On the basis of informal consultations held with the parties concerned and other interested delegations, I propose that we recommend to the Heads of State or Government that:

/...

- (i) the Co-ordinating Bureau, acting in the capacity of an Ad Hoc Committee, be charged to examine the question further, taking into account all suggestions made during the debate, and to make a recommendation thereon to the meeting of Foreign Ministers to be held in 1985;
  - (ii) they take note of the report of the Conference which will include the Chairman's summing up as I have just made it; and
  - (iii) no further consideration be given to the question at the Seventh Summit.
4. It is my understanding, on the basis of the assurances received from the parties concerned that the question of representation of Kampuchea in the Movement will hereafter be considered only as provided in paragraph 3(i) above."

Recommendation regarding applications for the admission of new members and for participation as observers and guests (agenda item 7)

13. Pursuant to the recommendations made by the Co-ordinating Bureau meeting held in New York in 15 February 1983 preparatory to the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries and by the Meeting of Senior Officials held in New Delhi on 1 and 2 March, the Conference decided to recommend to the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government that:

- (i) the Bahamas, Barbados, Colombia and Vanuatu be admitted to the movement as full members,
- (ii) Antigua and Barbuda participate as an observer in the Movement, and
- (iii) the Dominican Republic be invited to the movement as a guest.

Recommendations regarding the composition of the Co-ordinating Bureau (agenda item 8)

14. The Conference of Foreign Ministers took note of the fact that the Working Group set up by the Senior Officials on the composition of the Co-ordinating Bureau had held a useful exchange of views. The Conference decided that further consultations on this question should continue within the Working Group and that a proposal with regard to the composition of the Co-ordinating Bureau should be submitted by the Working Group to the Summit itself.

Report of the Conference of Foreign Ministers to the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries (agenda item 9)

15. The Meeting adopted its report and decided to transmit it to the Conference of Heads of State or Government.

Any other business (agenda item 10)

16. The Chairman read out the text of a Message of Solidarity with the Palestinian People (NAC/CONF.7/FM/Doc.3) which was approved by the Ministerial Meeting.

APPENDIX X

RESOLUTION OF THANKS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE OF INDIA

The Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting at New Delhi, India, from 7 to 12 March 1983,

Expressing its sincere thanks and deep gratitude to the Government and people of India, as well as to Her Excellency Shrimati Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of the Republic of India, for their warm and friendly welcome, which contributed greatly to the success of this Conference held in the historic city of New Delhi;

Inspired by the eloquent Inaugural Address of the Prime Minister of India, Her Excellency Shrimati Indira Gandhi, in which she reiterated the Movement's abiding and deep commitment and dedication to the principles of non-alignment, directed towards the consolidation of peace, justice and progress in the world, the attainment of disarmament and the establishment of the New International Economic Order based on justice and equity, and in which she stressed the indispensable need to strengthen the unity and solidarity of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries;

Commends the government of India for the excellent facilities which were made available, at short notice, to the participants in the Conference and for the efficiency of the organization and the quality of the services placed at the disposal of the Conference;

Emphasizes its high appreciation for the contribution of India, the land of Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal Nehru and a founding member of the Movement, to promoting the role of non-alignment in strengthening peace, equitable international relations, co-operation and friendship among nations;

Affirms its optimism and confidence that the Conference will strengthen the unity and solidarity of the Movement, thus enhancing the important and dynamic role that the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries is destined to play in the solution of major international problems.

APPENDIX XI

PARTICIPATION AT THE CONFERENCE

MEMBERS

AFGHANISTAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF	H.E. Sultan Ali Kishmand, Chairman, Council of Ministers
ALGERIA	H.E. Chadli Benjedid, Head of State
ANGOLA	H.E. Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, Head of State
ARGENTINA	H.E. Maj. Gen. (Retd). Benito Antonio Reynaldo Bignone, Head of State
BAHAMAS	H.E. Mr. Paul L. Adderley, Foreign Minister
BAHRAIN	His Highness Shaikh Isa Bin Salman Al-Khalifa, Head of State
BANGLADESH	H.E. Lt. Gen. H.M. Ershad, Chairman, Council of Ministers
BARBADOS	H.E. Louis Tull, Foreign Minister
BELIZE	H.E. Carl Lindberg Rogers, Deputy Prime Minister, Minister of Defence and Home Affairs
BENIN	H.E. Mathieu Kerekou, Head of State
BHUTAN	His Majesty Jigme Singye Wangchuck, Head of State
BOLIVIA	H.E. Dr. Mario Velardo Dorado, Foreign Minister
BOTSWANA	H.E. Archibald M. Mogwe, Foreign Minister
BURUNDI	H.E. Levrent Nzeyamana, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation
CAPE VERDE	H.E. Aristides Maria Pereira, Head of State
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	H.E. Jean Louis Gervil Yanbala, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and International Co-operation

MEMBERS

CHAD H.E. Idriss Miskine, Minister of Foreign Affairs and  
Co-operation

COLOMBIA H.E. Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo,  
Foreign Minister

COMOROS H.E. Ahmed Abdallah Abderemane,  
Head of State

CONGO H.E. Col. Denis Sassou-Nguessou,  
Head of State

CUBA H.E. Dr. Fidel Castro Ruz,  
Chairman of the Council of State and of the  
Council of Ministers

CYPRUS H.E. Spyros Kyprianou, Head of State

DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S H.E. Pak Song Chol,  
REPUBLIC OF KOREA Vice President

DJIBOUTI H.E. Hassan Gouled Aptidon,  
Head of State

ECUADOR H.E. Dr. Galo Garcia Feraud, Minister and  
Personal Representative of President

EGYPT H.E. Mohamad Hosni Mubarak,  
Head of State

EQUATORIAL H.E. Apolinar Moiche Echech,  
GUINEA Foreign Minister

ETHIOPIA H.E. Mengistu Haile Mariam,  
Head of State

GABON H.E. Martin Bongo, Minister of State for  
External Affairs and Co-operation

GAMBIA H.E. Lamin K. Jabang, Foreign Minister

GHANA H.E. (Mrs.) Anna Enin, Vice-President,  
Member, Provisional National Defence Council

GRENADA H.E. Maurice Bishop, Prime Minister

GUINEA H.E. Ahmed Sekou Toure, Head of State

GUINEA-BISSAU H.E. Joao Bernardo Vieira,  
Head of State

MEMBERS

GUYANA	H.E. Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, Head of State
INDIA	H.E. (Mrs.) Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister
INDONESIA	H.E. Prof. Dr. Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, Foreign Minister and Personal Representative of the President
IRAN	H.E. Mir Hussein Mousavi, Prime Minister
IRAQ	H.E. Simeon Ake, Foreign Minister
IVORY COAST	H.E. Simeon Ake, Foreign Minister
JAMAICA	H.E. Edward Seaga, Prime Minister
JORDAN	His Majesty Hussein Bin Talal, Head of State
KAMPUCHEA	Seat Vacant
KENYA	H.E. Hon'ble Daniel T. Arap Moi, Head of State
KUWAIT	His Highness Sheikh Jaber Al-Ahmed Al-Jaber Al-Sabah Head of State
LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC	H.E. Souphanouvong, Head of State
LEBANON	H.E. Amin Gemayel, Head of State
LESOTHO	H.E. Dr. Leabua Jonathan, Prime Minister
LIBERIA	H.E. Samuel K. Doe, Head of State
LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA	H.E. Maj. A. Jalloud, Vice-President
MADAGASCAR	H.E. Didier Ratsiraka, Head of State
MALAWI	H.E. E.C.I. Bwanali, Minister
MALAYSIA	H.E. Dato Seri Dr. Mahathir Bin Mohamad, Prime Minister
MALDIVES	H.E. Maumoon Abdul Gayoom, Head of State
MALI	H.E. Alioune B. Beye, Foreign Minister
MALTA	H.E. Dr. A. Sceberras Trigola, Foreign Minister

MEMBERS

MAURITANIA	H.E. Commandant Ahmed Ould Minnih, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation
MAURITIUS	H.E. Anerood Jugnauth, Prime Minister
MOROCCO	His Highness Sidi Mohammed, Crown Prince
MOZAMBIQUE	H.E. Marshall Samora Moises Machel, Head of State
NEPAL	His Majesty Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev, Head of State
NICARAGUA	H.E. Commandant Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Commander of the Revolution
NIGER	H.E. Gen. Seyni Kountche, Head of State
NIGERIA	H.E. Dr. Alex Ifeanyiichukwu Ekwueme, Vice-President
OMAN	H.E. Abdul Munim Al-Zawawi, Deputy Prime Minister and Head of Economic Affairs
PAKISTAN	H.E. Gen. Zia Ul-Haq, Head of State
PALESTINE LIBERATION ORGANISATION	H.E. Yasser Arafat, Chairman
PANAMA	H.E. Dr. Jorge Illueca, Vice-President
PERU	H.E. Dr. Javier Alva Orlandini, Vice-President
QATAR	His Highness Sheikh Khalifa Bin Hamad Al-Thani, Head of State
RWANDA	H.E. Ngarukiyintwali Francois, Foreign Minister
SAINT LUCIA	Did not attend
SAO TOME AND PRICIPE	H.E. Dr. Manuel Pinto Da Costa, Head of State
SAUDI ARABIA	His Royal Highness Prince Saud Al Faisal, Foreign Minister
SENEGAL	H.E. Mousthapha Niassse, Minister of State for External Affairs
SEYCHELLES	H.E. France Albert Rene, Head of State
SIERRA LEONE	H.E. Dr. Saika Probyn Stevens, Head of State
SINGAPORE	H.E. S. Rajaratnam, Deputy Prime Minister

MEMBERS

SOMALIA	H.E. Mohammed Said Barre, Head of State
SOUTH WEST AFRICA PEOPLE'S ORGANISATION	H.E. Sam Nujoma, President of SWAPO
SRI LANKA	H.E. Junius Richard Jayewardene, Head of State
SUDAN	H.E. Omar El-Tayeb, First Vice-President
SURINAME	H.E. Lt. Col. D. Bouterse, Acting President, C-in-C of the National Armed Forces
SWAZILAND	H.E. Hon'ble Richard V. Di-Amini, Foreign Minister
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC	H.E. Hafez Al-Assad, Head of State
TOGO	H.E. Anani K. Akakpo Ahiany, Foreign Minister
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO	H.E. Errol Mahabir, Minister of Labour, Social Security and Co-operation
TUNISIA	H.E. Mohammed M'zali, Prime Minister
UGANDA	H.E. Dr. Apolo Milton Obote, Head of State
UNITED ARAB EMIRATES	His Highness Shaikh Zayed Bin Sultan Al-Nahayyan, Head of State
UNITED REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON	H.E. Paul Donstop, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs
UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA	H.E. Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere, Head of State
UPPER VOLTA	H.E. Michel Kafando, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation
VANUATU	H.E. Sethy J. Regenvanu, Deputy Prime Minister
VIET NAM	H.E. Pham Van Dong, Chairman, Council of Ministers
YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC	H.E. Col. Ali Abdullah Saleh, Head of State
YEMEN PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC	H.E. Ali Nasser Mohammed, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council
YUGOSLAVIA	H.E. Petar Stambolic, Head of State

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