Expanded Number: S-0972-0003-05-00001

Title: Items-in-Non-aligned conference - Algiera, Algiers

Date Created: 07/08/1973

Record Type: Archival Item

Container: S-0972-0003: External Relations - organizations
Santiago, 7 August 1973

Dear Mr. Waldheim,

As promised in my letter of 3 August, I am pleased now to send you the revised version of the project document which was discussed and approved at the Second Meeting of Economic Experts held at Georgetown from 30 July to 1 August 1973.

I am attaching also hereto copy of the report of this Second Meeting and copy of the report submitted by the Co-ordinator of the project, Mr. Max Nolff, to the above Meeting of Experts.

As you know, the Government of Guyana will distribute now this project document for discussion at the Fourth Summit Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries to be held at Algiers from 5 to 8 September 1973 for subsequent submission to the UNDP for financing.

With best personal regards, I am

Yours sincerely,

Mr. E.W. Iglesias
Executive Secretary

Mr. Kurt Waldheim
Secretary-General
United Nations
New York

VIA POUCH
Mr. Chairman:

The First Experts' Meeting held here in Georgetown from 30 April to 2nd May 1973 to consider a draft project of economic co-operation among developing countries of different geographical areas, elaborated a draft project based on the following four inter-related activities:

a) A study of the scope and mechanisms for the formation of producers' associations among developing countries producing certain agricultural and mineral products;

b) The identification of several specific opportunities (based on current excess capacity) for production and trade between pairs or groups of developing countries (the countries not being members of the same integration grouping);

c) The identification of possibilities for the expansion of production and trade among developing countries based on new capacity (the countries not being members of the same integration grouping); and

d) A study on interregional shipping and air transport.

In order to enable the project to get underway early in 1974, the experts recommended that the Executing Government request from the United Nations Regular Programme the financing of the preparatory operation from mid-May to mid-September 1973. This preparatory operation would:

a) Refine and elaborate the project document;

b) Discuss and mobilize technical support for the project by the relevant United Nations Agencies, particularly the Regional Economic Commissions and UNESOB;
c) Enable the Executing Government (Guyana) to present the project effectively and convincingly to the Algiers Summit Conference in September this year; and

d) In conformity with the decisions of the Algiers Summit Meeting enable the completion of the project document in time for submission to UNDP headquarters for consideration by the Governing Council at its meeting in January 1974.

With the financial resources promptly provided by the UN/OTC the mission was carried out from the 31st of May to the 2nd of July 1973. In this respect we have to thank Mr. Philip De Seynes, Under Secretary, Economic and Social Affairs, and Mr. Farah, Commissioner for Technical Co-operation, for their help and support for the project. The Co-ordinator travelled 33 days covering about 70,000 kms. Mr. Allister McIntyre joined the mission in Vienna and attended the discussions with UNIDO and UNCTAD. He also went alone to FAO which agency undertook to supply statistics on the main commodities. Visits were arranged in order to obtain the technical support from the United Nations regional commissions, UNESCO, UNIDO and UNCTAD and to inform their Executive Secretaries of the objectives and structure of the project. I had the opportunity to discuss it with each of these organizations; and I obtained very interesting comments and suggestions which I have tried to incorporate in the new version. I should like to express my sincere thanks to the Executive Secretaries for their help and for the interest they have shown in this project.

I am also grateful to the senior staff of the Commissions and Organizations who made important contributions to refine the project, especially to Mr. Nypan, Chileshe and Mr. Bazin of ECA, Mr. Marzouk, Panchamuki and Widyono of ECAFE, Mr. Manzoor and Diap of UNESOB, Mr. Leguy and Tanaka of UNIDO and Mr. Dolgado and Brewster of UNCTAD. We also contacted ICAO and received from this organization a very interesting proposition on air transport, which we also incorporated in the new version of the project.
The interest of the United Nations System in respect of this project was confirmed at the Meeting of the Executive Secretaries of the Regional Commissions held from 25 to 27 June 1973 in Geneva. In the report of this meeting it was pointed out inter alia: "The meeting felt that this was indeed one of the most challenging among the multinational projects in which the United Nations were called upon to assist. The assistance to be given by the United Nations to this kind of project should not be conceived narrowly as serving only an "interest group". The benefits to be derived would include not only the expansion of trade between the developing countries themselves but also the encouragement of investment by the richer developing countries in other developing nations, as well as the exchange of technology among them. Although the subject of inter-regional economic co-operation was complex, the trend clearly indicated a desire on the part of the developing countries to act more collectively among themselves. The fact that the Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned Governments had indicated their desire to have inter-regional co-operation among all the developing countries belonging to the Group of 77 was regarded as a clear expression of political will to find new ways to accelerate the development of the developing countries.

In view of the importance of the project it would be necessary to find ways and means of financing it from all sources available within the United Nations system as well as from the outside. In addition to the inter-country and regional resources available from UNDP the meeting felt that some of the resource support could also come from country programmes. The meeting noted that as UNDP resources were limited at this time it would be necessary to make special efforts to obtain the necessary financing for this important project from other sources, in addition to the support which UNDP could lend.

In addition to the regional economic commissions which would be acting as a catalytic force to encourage regional action to be dovetailed with inter-regional efforts of economic development, the other
global organizations of the United Nations system, particularly UNCTAD and UNIDO, agreed to assist the project. In this connexion, the meeting felt that attention should be given to organizing the necessary machinery in order that national, regional and global efforts could be harmonized as effectively as possible. It was decided that this item should be kept under review at future meetings of the executive secretaries."

With respect to the revised version of the project document which we shall be discussing during this meeting, I would like to make some brief comments:

1. The orientation of the project and the framework are the same as the ones we approved in the draft project document worked out in the first Experts' Meeting held in Georgetown.

2. There are two kinds of changes in the substantial and in the formal aspects.

3. The main changes in the substantial aspects are the following:

   a) Activity 2 and Activity 3 were joined into a single activity in the light of the integrated approach of the project since the two initiatives must be studied together. This point of view was raised during the discussions with the economic commissions, UNESCB, UNIDO and UNCTAD.

   b) In the new version we give more attention to the problems of trade promotion. In this aspect it is proposed to have regular meetings of the Chiefs of the Trade Centers of the four regions. Also in the trade study importance is given to trade promotion.

   c) The study of producers' associations has now a wider scope; it includes some manufactured goods. This point was strongly recommended by UNIDO.

4. In the formal aspects there are 3 major changes:

   a) The integrated approach of the project is presented more clearly.
b) The order of the activities has been changed. We have now first the trade and production study, secondly the interregional transport and thirdly the producers association, and

c) The structure of the paper has also been improved. We now have the project first and then an Annex with detailed proposals and research schemes for each of the three activities.

5. In the financial aspects we have incorporated two major changes:

a) The budget has increased from US $980,000 to US $1,140,000. That increase of 40% reflects the more detailed and careful calculation of the requirements, and

b) It is proposed that the countries, in order to be consistent with the idea of self-reliance must also contribute some financial resources to the project.

6. Lastly I may add that in respect of the institutional framework of the project it will be necessary to introduce some changes having taken into account some suggestions made by the regional commissions and UNCTAD. We did not have sufficient time to elaborate this suggestion but I shall present the main idea in this respect at the time of discussing this specific point, which has been included in the Agenda as a separate item.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
THE ACTION PROGRAMME FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION AMONG NON-ALIGNED AND OTHER DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

REPORT OF THE SECOND MEETING OF ECONOMIC EXPERTS ON PROPOSALS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SECTION OF THE ACTION PROGRAMME DEALING WITH TRADE, INDUSTRY AND TRANSPORT

The Second Meeting of Economic Experts drawn from the Government of Guyana (the Executing Government), the Caribbean Community Secretariat, the UN Regional Economic Commissions and UNESOB as well as other Organisations of the United Nations was held in Georgetown from 30th July - 31st July 1973, to consider a revised inter-regional project, among Non-Aligned and other developing countries in the fields of Trade, Industry and Transport, for presentation to the Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries in Algiers in September, 1973.

The Meeting met under the Chairmanship of Mr. W.G. Demas, Secretary-General, of the Caribbean Community Secretariat.

The list of Participants is at Appendix I.

The Representative of UNESOB Dr. M.L. Shafei was unavoidably delayed en route by an airline strike and could not reach Georgetown in time for the meeting. In a telegram informing the Coordinator, Dr. Shafei had been delayed, it was indicated that UNESOB stands ready to cooperate within the framework of the work programme presented to the Coordinator during his visit to Beirut in the course of the Preparatory Operation.

UNIDO in a cable to the Coordinator had indicated that unhappily they were unable to send a Representative to the Meeting. However, UNIDO supported strongly the project on the lines discussed in Vienna with the Coordinator. Since UNIDO's Senior Industrial Field Advisor to the UNDP Representative was in Guyana on a routine visit,
Mr. Vyasulu attended the Meeting in his advisory capacity to the Resident Representative.

**Agenda**

After the Chairman's opening remarks, the Meeting adopted the following Agenda:

1. Report by Project Coordinator on the Preparatory Operation.
2. Consideration of the revised Project Document.
3. Administrative and Institutional Framework to implement the project.
4. Financing of the project.
5. Any other business.

**Coordinator's Report on the Preparatory Operation**

In keeping with the recommendation of the first Meeting of Experts held in Georgetown from 30th April to 2nd May, 1973, a Preparatory Operation which had quickly and effectively been financed by the UNOTC had been undertaken by Mr. Max Wollff, the Project Coordinator and Mr. Alistair McIntyre, Consultant to the Executing Government. Mr. Max Wollff reported to the Meeting on the visits which Mr. McIntyre and himself individually and/or jointly had paid to the UN Regional Economic Commissions, UNESO and other Organisations of the United Nations system during the period 31st May to 2nd July. The Coordinator informed the Meeting that he had been invited and had participated in a meeting of the Executive Secretaries of the Regional Economic Commissions which had been held in Geneva from 25th - 27th June, 1973 at which the Action Programme for Inter-regional Cooperation among Developing countries had been an important item on the Agenda. The Executive
Secretaries, Mr. Nolff stated, had strongly supported the Inter-regional Project and in view of its importance had emphasised that it would be necessary to find ways and means of financing it from all sources within the United Nations system as well as from outside.

It was agreed that the relevant extract of the Report of the Executive Secretaries should be circulated and should form part of the records of the Meeting.

The Coordinator explained that the Project as drafted by the First Meeting of Experts had been refined and elaborated in the light of the information and technical advice provided by the UN Regional Economic Commissions, UNESCO and the other agencies of the United Nations. The Report of the Coordinator as adopted is attached at Appendix II.

The Meeting recorded its appreciation of the valuable contribution which Mr. Max Nolff and Mr. McIntyre had made towards the advancement of the Project.

Organization of Work

During the substantive consideration of the revised Project Document, it was decided to appoint three drafting sub-committees to revise certain sections of the Work Plan and Annex I of the Project Document as follows:

**TRANSPORT**

Mr. Sidney Cooper, Convenor
Mr. L. Abrams
Mr. S.M. Hussain

**TRADE AND INDUSTRY**

Mr. M. Nolff, Convenor
Mr. H. Brewster
Consideration of the revised Project Document

In the general discussion which preceded the detailed consideration of the Project Document the Meeting took note of the following points:

(i) that as the four sections of the Action Programme were closely inter-related, every effort should be made to ensure that information on what is being done in implementing each of the four sections of the Action Programme was made available to the Non-Aligned Steering Committee and that, where necessary, there was a coordination of efforts.

(ii) that the Project Document should indicate that assistance may be sought by the Non-Aligned countries responsible for the three other sections of the programme when projects had been elaborated.

(iii) that Africa attached particular importance to the promotion of Producers' Associations as this is the area in which that region could benefit significantly from the Project.
(iv) that the Project should take account of the developments of inter-modal transport as for example, those envisaged in Asia, especially as such forms of transport, were of special interest to land-locked countries.

(v) that while the arrangements should be mainly at the inter-regional level, in those cases where smaller and/or less developed countries are not in a position to derive benefits from such inter-regional arrangements, arrangements could be made as between member countries at the sub-regional or regional levels.

(vi) that special attention should be given in the Project to land-locked developing countries, developing island economies and least developed countries.

The Project Document as revised by the Meeting of Experts is attached.

Administrative and Institutional Framework to implement the Project

The Meeting agreed that it was desirable to create special machinery to carry out the Project and such machinery is outlined in the Project Document. It was emphasised that the machinery should be designed in a way to provide for utmost flexibility and that it should be capable of assisting with the implementation of the other sections of the Action Programme.

Financing of the Project

The UNDP Observer informed the Meeting, with respect to the possibility of obtaining financing from the UNDP inter-regional funds that the commitments for 1974 and onwards, and the ongoing projects
already in operation under the inter-regional scheme were so large that it would be dangerous to raise hopes in this respect. The Observer further informed that the level of UNDP inter-regional funds were not more than 4 million US dollars per year and that a large-scale project such as the one under discussion would absorb close to half of the resources available. The Observer stated that the Deputy Administrator of UNDP had confirmed that this was the considered opinion of his Headquarters.

Statement by Guyana Delegation

In response to the observation of the UNDP Observer, the Guyana delegation made the following statement:

While Guyana, as the Executing Government must give due weight and careful consideration to the position of the UNDP as conveyed by its Representative, it must be said that Guyana has been profoundly encouraged by the strong and growing support which the project has received at all levels in the UN System. To name only a few - Mr. Gabriel Valdes, the Director of the Latin American Bureau of UNDP during his recent visit to Guyana indicated his strong support for the Project. The valuable and concrete assistance which has been received from Mr. Philippe de Seynes, Under Secretary-General for Economic and Social Affairs and Mr. Abdul Farah, Commissioner for Technical Assistance, is well known. More recently, Guyana has been encouraged by the attention given to and the endorsement of the Project which had come from the Executive Secretaries of the Regional Economic Commissions when they met in Geneva just over a month ago.

The Guyana delegation was convinced that this global project with a significance for the peoples of the developing countries greater perhaps than that of any other similar project yet devised, should receive support from and be executed as far as possible within the UN system.
Guyana will present the project to Algiers in the confidence that when it is endorsed by more than half of the nations of the world, funds for its implementation as envisaged by its Executive Secretaries when they met in Geneva should be sought and provided from all sources within the United Nations system to enable its rapid implementation.

Recommendation by the Experts

After considering other possible ways of financing the Experts, in view of the global significance of the project and potential it held out for improving the standard of living of the peoples of the developing world, decided to recommend strongly that funds should be sought from the UNDP for the financing of the project. In making this recommendation the Meeting noted that although the 1973 inter-regional programme was heavily committed, the fact that the Project phased over two years and would possibly begin during the second quarter of 1973, the actual incidence on the UNDP inter-regional programme would be phased over the 1973, 1974 and part of 1975 budget at a lower percentage than that indicated by the UNDP Observer.

Bridging Operation

The Meeting considered it essential that a bridging operation was required between the end of the Preparatory Phase and the beginning of the actual Project. In this respect the UNDP Observer indicated that while the appointment of a provisional Project Manager, under UNDP financing was not possible, he thought that enough funds were still available under the UNOFC allocation to cover the services required for the bridging operation. Accordingly, the Meeting unanimously recommended to the Guyana Government to process this request through the UNDP representative in Guyana in consultation with ECLA.
Expressions of Appreciation

At the conclusion of the Meeting the Guyana Delegation recorded its thanks to the Experts and the Coordinator who had done so much to advance the Project.

The Experts expressed their appreciation of the sympathetic and effective chairmanship of Mr. W.G. Demas, of the work of the Secretariat, and in particular of the Rapporteurs, and of the facilities provided by the Host Government.

The UN Experts also recorded appreciation of the effective assistance which has been provided by the UNDP Office in Georgetown.
LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Government of Guyana (the Executing Government)

Mr. Lloyd Searwar, Counsellor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Donald Augustin, Chief Planning Officer (Acting) Ministry of Economic Development

Mr. Altaf Mohamed, First Secretary (Trade and Economics) Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Miss Desiree Field-Ridley, Senior Economist, Ministry of Trade (with Mr. Tom Millington, Economist, as alternate)

Mr. L. Abrams, General Manager, Guyana Airways Corporation

Caribbean Community Secretariat

Mr. W.G. Demas, Secretary-General

Mr. J. Tyndall, Deputy Secretary-General

United Nations System

ECAFE

Mr. Syed Masood Hussain, Principal Officer

ECA

Mr. Erling Nypan, Chief Trade, Fiscal and Monetary Division

UNCTAD

Mr. Havelock Brewster, Economic Affairs Officer

ECLA

Mr. Max Nolff, Project Coordinator
APPENDIX I (Cont'd)

ICAO

Mr. Sidney Cooper, Representative

UNDP (Observer)

Mr. Jaime Balcazar-Aranibar,

Mr. K. Vyasulu, Senior Industrial Field Adviser of UNIDO

RAPPORTEURS

Mrs. S. Omowale, Caribbean Community Secretariat

Mr. E. Baccus

Mr. S.A.S. Lestrade

Mr. P. Denny

Mr. M. Jamalodeen

Administrative Officers

Mr. R. Austin Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Mr. J. Seeram

Conference Secretariat

Mrs. Waveney Lee Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Miss Bridget Cogswell

Miss Joyce Haniff

Miss Hazel Joseph

***************
ADDRESS BY HIS EXCELLENCY MR. ABDELAZIZ BOUTEFLIKA,
MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE
DEMOCRATIC AND POPULAR REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA

AL-73-79
Dear Friends,

In welcoming you today, I should like to tell you how happy I am at seeing among you the faces of so many friends, faces which have become increasingly familiar to me on the long journey we have made together on the non-alignment road.

Your session in Algiers immediately precedes the Conference of Heads of State or Government, and marks, as it were, the decisive stage in the mandate entrusted to you at the Georgetown Conference of Foreign Ministers. We know how devotedly and efficiently you have carried out your task and we feel sure, therefore, that your efforts will have contributed largely towards the success of the Fourth Conference of Non-Aligned Countries.

This Summit Conference is taking place at a time when the evolution of international relations obliges us to make an objective assessment of our past activities and to define clearly the orientation of our future action. New trends are emerging in the world which fortunately seem conducive to the replacement of confrontation by co-operation. However, the situation prevailing in the Third World is still characterized by relations based on domination and exploitation.

While peaceful co-existence among the super-powers and developing movements towards détente and security in Europe may avert the danger of a world conflagration, our countries and the international community as a whole will not reap the possible resulting benefits of such a situation unless we play an active role, which has so far been denied us, in the establishment of a new international society based more on a balance of interests than on the relationship of forces. The question is, therefore, whether the over-all approach and principles which have thus far guided the Non-Aligned Countries' activities will be duly appreciated in the light of the present relations among the great powers.

Inasmuch as that the non-aligned countries, ever since the establishment of their movement, have advocated the dissolution of blocs as a means of instituting a relaxation of tension and striving to safeguard peace, they can only rejoice at any developments in that direction, provided they are effective. In any case, the context in which the present efforts are being displayed appear incapable of protecting the world against a system which gives no consideration to the problems of prime concern to the smaller countries.
Whereas the nature of the problems we are facing remains unchanged, the international atmosphere in which they are posed modifies their delineation and necessitates an adequate approach in order to work out a solution. The Conference of Heads of State or Government will doubtless have much food for thought on that score, and, in that connection the work of the Committee will be highly appreciated.

The fact is that it is only on the basis of a clear vision of the future and closer cohesion in our action that we can assume our proper share of responsibility in the great debates of our time.

Peace can be meaningful only if it is extended to all regions of the world. It can be built only on the conscious and willing acceptance by all of principles worked out by all. This is what we have in mind when we call for the democratization of international relations, which would bring about equality among States through the participation of all in responsibilities in a shrinking world, a world whose common destiny is becoming increasingly inescapable.

The non-aligned movement is primarily a refusal: a refusal of any form of dependence or alienation. It arises fundamentally from the will of our peoples not to renounce their rights; to preserve, by all means, their personality and sovereignty.

Since its creation, our movement has considerably expanded: it now includes nearly all the countries of the Third World which are united in their diversity, by the same concern to preserve their identity, authenticity and national independence. From now on, non-aligned countries enter a new phase marked by a clearer awareness of their place in the international community, implying more active responsibilities in the settlement of world problems. This is an undeniable sign of maturity, the outcome not only of historical evolution but also of our experience, failures and successes.

Dear Friends,

The Preparatory Committee was given the task in Georgetown of preparing the 4th Summit Conference of the Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries. We are all aware of the importance of such many-sided tasks as the material arrangements, organization of work and preparation of documents for the holding and success of this Conference. We are grateful for all the efforts you have made and will make during this session. I would like to draw particular attention to another aspect of your activities which deserves mention here and for which we are extremely grateful:
namely that your Committee has been responsible for representing our group, co-ordinating its activities and expressing its position when circumstances made it indispensable that the voice of the non-aligned countries should be heard. In the absence of institutions entitled to speak on behalf of our movement, your Committee has assumed this mission, ensuring by the same token the effective presence of non-aligned countries on the international scene. This is important and I should like to thank you for it.

The Algiers session will certainly demand fresh efforts and considerable and difficult work. I will therefore take up no more of your time.

In conclusion I should like to wish you every success in your work and to reiterate the warm welcome of the Algerian people and Government. I assure you that no effort will be spared to facilitate your work and make your stay more enjoyable.

Thank you
It is my honour and pleasure to express, on behalf of my colleagues in the Preparatory Committee, our deep thanks to you, Mr. Minister and through you to the Government and people of Algiers for the very warm welcome extended to us and indeed for the hospitality which we have been enjoying since our arrival in your beautiful city of Algiers.

The Preparatory Committee feels greatly honoured that you, Mr. Minister, have personally taken time off from your busy schedule to come and formally open our meeting. This does not surprise us because we know your keen interest in and the importance which your great country attaches to the Non-aligned Movement.

Your active participation in the activities of the non-aligned group is on record and your commitment to the ideals of our Movement is evidenced by your Government's kind offer to host not only this second meeting of the Preparatory Committee but also and certainly more importantly, the Fourth Summit Conference itself.

Mr. Minister, we in the Preparatory Committee are privileged to hold our second and last meeting in the very seat of the Summit. The advantages are obvious. Our task will be greatly facilitated by the fact that, being on the spot, we shall have the grand opportunity to liaise very closely with you and in this way ensure that the preparatory efforts of the host country and those of the Committee will best compliment each other for the success of the Summit.

Mr. Minister, the Non-aligned Movement is today recognized everywhere as a strong force whose indisputable positive role is assured in the search for a new world order based on genuine peace and security for all nations and also on freedom and human dignity for all the people in the world. The Fourth Summit Conference will understandably be another milestone on the road to full realization of our noble objectives. With the kind of attention that it has attracted, the Non-aligned
Movement is the envy and enemy of those who oppose its principles and purposes. But the Non-aligned Movement is the hope of the oppressed, the exploited and the threatened.

Those who believe in the status quo or in some change based on the equilibrium of their selfish interests are working hard not only to frustrate our endeavours but also to destroy our Movement altogether. As a means to this end, they would like to see division and not coherence in our Movement. To succumb to their pressures would be to disappoint and fail the millions of our people who look to us as, perhaps, their last hope for the realization of a just world order. Peace must further human equality for all the people in order to bring the world closer to justice. Our just cause and its popular support should unite us even more. Our challenge as non-aligned countries is the heavy burden which we have assumed for the good of the international community.

It is against this background, Mr. Minister, that I wish to thank you for your most inspiring statement and to assure you that we in the Preparatory Committee will do everything possible to ensure the success of the Summit.

In this connexion, I am happy to state that our first meeting in Kabul, Afghanistan, was a success and that its results will also facilitate our work during this second meeting.
SECOND SESSION OF THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE OF
NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES

Algiers, Algeria, 29-31 August 1973
Report

1. The Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Georgetown (Guyana) from 8 to 12 August 1972, renewed the mandate given to the Preparatory Committee to make the necessary arrangements for the Conference of Non-Aligned Countries.

2. In accordance with the decision taken at Kabul, the Preparatory Committee held its second session at Algiers from 29 to 31 August 1973.

3. After the formal inaugural meeting, the Committee continued its work in closed session.

Open Session

4. The Co-ordinator, H.E. Mr. F.J.F. Lusaka, Permanent Representative of Zambia to the United Nations, invited H.E. Mr. Abdelaziz BOUTEFLIKA, Foreign Minister of Algeria, to declare the meeting open. The text of the Minister's address appears in Annex A.

5. At the end of this address the Co-ordinator thanked the Foreign Minister of Algeria. The text of his statement appears in Annex B.

Closed Session

6. The following countries were represented:

   Afghanistan  India  Sri Lanka
   Algeria       Indonesia  Sudan
   Burundi       Iraq      Tanzania
   Egypt         Malaysia  Yugoslavia
   Ethiopia      Morocco  Zambia
   Guyana        Senegal

   The list of delegates is contained in Annex C.

7. The Co-ordinator then proposed that the Representative of Algeria be elected Chairman of the Preparatory Committee at its second session. H.E. Mr. Abdellatif RAHAL was elected by acclamation.

8. The Chairman thanked the members of the Preparatory Committee for having elected him and paid a tribute to the Representative of Zambia, H.E. Mr. Paul Lusaka for the work he had accomplished during his term of office.
9. The Preparatory Committee placed on record its deep appreciation for the devoted and valuable contributions made by the outgoing Co-ordinator.

Observers and guests
10. The list of observers and guests is in Annex D.

Adoption of the Agenda
11. The Committee adopted the provisional agenda contained in Annex E.

Organization of work
12. The Preparatory Committee proceeded to appoint a Drafting Committee consisting of the following countries:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Guyana, Senegal, Yugoslavia, Zambia.

It was understood, however, that any country represented on the Preparatory Committee could take part in the work of the drafting committee.

Arrangements regarding administrative preparations and financial matters (item 5 of the Agenda)
13. The Representative of Algeria described the arrangements made for housing, transport, medical services, technical services and documentation. The report of the Algerian Delegation is contained in Annex F.

It was agreed that the financial implications of organizing the Conference would be considered on the basis of the relevant provisions drawn up at Georgetown.

Applications (item 6 of the Agenda)
14. Having noted that this question had already been examined at Kabul with respect to the applications of Bangladesh and Panama, the Preparatory Committee considered new applications for membership of the non-aligned group and recommended that the Conference of Ministers give favourable consideration to the candidatures of the following countries: Peru, Oman, Qatar, Argentina, Bhutan.

The Committee also decided to submit to the Conference Malta's application for membership and recommended that Sweden be invited as a guest.

Meeting of Foreign Ministers (item 7 of the Agenda)
15. The Preparatory Committee drew up a draft agenda for the Conference of Foreign Ministers, which is contained in Annex G.

It was understood that the purpose of the annotations made to the draft agenda for the 4th Summit Conference contained in working document (Annex H) had been designed to facilitate the work of the Conference.
16. The Preparatory Committee suggested that the Foreign Ministers' first task should be to take a decision on the candidatures that had been submitted and then proceed to appoint two committees, one on political matters and the other on economic matters.

Conference of Heads of State or Government

17. The Preparatory Committee:

(a) Recommended the draft agenda of the Conference as it appears in Annex I.

(b) Recommended the usual Rules of Procedure of the Non-Aligned Conferences should be adopted reference being made to the Rules of Procedure of the United Nations General Assembly.

(c) Decided to leave it to the Foreign Ministers to decide on the organization of work of the Conference of Heads of State or Government.

18. The Preparatory Committee decided that the organization of the Conference (Bureau, Secretary-General, Rapporteur, etc.) would take place in accordance with the usual procedures and that the host country would prepare the basic working documents for the Conference. These documents are contained in Annex J. Other delegations have also prepared some documents.

19. The Preparatory Committee decided that the task of giving a Press conference should be left in the hands of the Chairman.
1) ADDRESS BY HIS EXCELLENCY MR ABDELAZIZ BOUTEFLIKA
MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE DEMOCRATIC AND
POPULAR REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA
ADDRESS BY HIS EXCELLENCY MR. ABDELAZIZ BOUTEFLIKA,
MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE
DEMOCRATIC AND POPULAR REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA
Dear Friends,

In welcoming you today, I should like to tell you how happy I am at seeing among you the faces of so many friends, faces which have become increasingly familiar to me on the long journey we have made together on the non-alignment road.

Your session in Algiers immediately precedes the Conference of Heads of State or Government, and marks, as it were, the decisive stage in the mandate entrusted to you at the Georgetown Conference of Foreign Ministers. We know how devotedly and efficiently you have carried out your task and we feel sure, therefore, that your efforts will have contributed largely towards the success of the Fourth Conference of Non-Aligned Countries.

This Summit Conference is taking place at a time when the evolution of international relations obliges us to make an objective assessment of our past activities and to define clearly the orientation of our future action. New trends are emerging in the world which fortunately seem conducive to the replacement of confrontation by cooperation. However, the situation prevailing in the Third World is still characterized by relations based on domination and exploitation.

While peaceful coexistence among the super-powers and developing movements towards détente and security in Europe may avert the danger of a world conflagration, our countries and the international community as a whole will not reap the possible resulting benefits of such a situation unless we play an active role, which has so far been denied us, in the establishment of a new international society based more on a balance of interests than on the relationship of forces. The question is, therefore, whether the over-all approach and principles which have thus far guided the Non-Aligned Countries' activities will be duly appreciated in the light of the present relations among the great powers.

Inasmuch as that the non-aligned countries, ever since the establishment of their movement, have advocated the dissolution of blocs as a means of instituting a relaxation of tension and striving to safeguard peace, they can only rejoice at any developments in that direction, provided they are effective. In any case, the context in which the present efforts are being displayed appear incapable of protecting the world against a system which gives no consideration to the problems of prime concern to the smaller countries.
Whereas the nature of the problems we are facing remains unchanged, the national atmosphere in which they are posed modifies their delineation and dictates an adequate approach in order to work out a solution. The Conference of State or Government will doubtless have much food for thought on that score, in that connexion the work of the Committee will be highly appreciated.

The fact is that it is only on the basis of a clear vision of the future and cohesion in our action that we can assume our proper share of responsibility in the great debates of our time.

Peace can be meaningful only if it is extended to all regions of the world. It is built only on the conscious and willing acceptance by all of principles worked out. This is what we have in mind when we call for the democratization of national relations, which would bring about equality among states through the participation of all in responsibilities in a shrinking world, a world whose commonality is becoming increasingly inescapable.

The non-aligned movement is primarily a refusal: a refusal of any form of subjection or alienation. It arises fundamentally from the will of our peoples not to lose their rights; to preserve, by all means, their personality and sovereignty.

Since its creation, our movement has considerably expanded; it now includes nearly all the countries of the Third World which are united in their diversity, by the same will to preserve their identity, authenticity and national independence. From now on, non-aligned countries enter a new phase marked by a clearer awareness of their role in the international community, implying more active responsibilities in the context of world problems. This is an undeniable sign of maturity, the outcome not of historical evolution but also of our experience, failures and successes.

Friends,

The Preparatory Committee was given the task in Georgetown of preparing the plenum Conference of the Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries. We are all aware of the importance of such many-sided tasks as the material preparations, organization of work and preparation of documents for the holding and success of this Conference. We are grateful for all the efforts you have made and will make during this session. I would like to draw particular attention to another aspect of our activities which deserves mention here and for which we are extremely grateful:
namely that your Committee has been responsible for representing our group, co-ordinating its activities and expressing its position when circumstances made it indispensable that the voice of the non-aligned countries should be heard. In the absence of institutions entitled to speak on behalf of our movement, your Committee has assumed this mission, ensuring by the same token the effective presence of non-aligned countries on the international scene. This is important and I should like to thank you for it.

The Algiers session will certainly demand fresh efforts and considerable and difficult work. I will therefore take up no more of your time.

In conclusion I should like to wish you every success in your work and to reiterate the warm welcome of the Algerian people and Government. I assure you that no effort will be spared to facilitate your work and make your stay more enjoyable.

Thank you
It is my honour and pleasure to express, on behalf of my colleagues in the Preparatory Committee, our deep thanks to you, Mr. Minister and through you to the Government and people of Algiers for the very warm welcome extended to us and indeed for the hospitality which we have been enjoying since our arrival in your beautiful city of Algiers.

The Preparatory Committee feels greatly honoured that you, Mr. Minister, have personally taken time off from your busy schedule to come and formally open our meeting. This does not surprise us because we know your keen interest in and the importance which your great country attaches to the non-aligned Movement.

Your active participation in the activities of the non-aligned group is on record and your commitment to the ideals of our Movement is evidenced by your Government's kind offer to host not only this second meeting of the Preparatory Committee but also and certainly more importantly, the Fourth Summit Conference itself.

Mr. Minister, we in the Preparatory Committee are privileged to hold our second and last meeting in the very seat of the Summit. The advantages are obvious. Our task will be greatly facilitated by the fact that, being on the spot, we shall have the grand opportunity to liaise very closely with you and in this way ensure that the preparatory efforts of the host country and those of the Committee will best compliment each other for the success of the Summit.

Mr. Minister, the Non-aligned Movement is today recognized everywhere as a strong force whose indisputable positive role isassured in the search for a new world order based on genuine peace and security for all nations and also on freedom and human dignity for all the people in the world. The Fourth Summit Conference will understandably be another milestone on the road to full realization of our noble objectives. With the kind of attention that it has attracted, the Non-aligned
Movement is the envy and enemy of those who oppose its principles and purposes. But the Non-aligned Movement is the hope of the oppressed, the exploited and the threatened.

Those who believe in the status quo or in some change based on the equilibrium of their selfish interests are working hard not only to frustrate our endeavours but also to destroy our Movement altogether. As a means to this end, they would like to see division and not coherence in our Movement. To succumb to their pressures would be to disappoint and fail the millions of our people who look to us as, perhaps, their last hope for the realization of a just world order. Peace must further human equality for all the people in order to bring the world closer to justice. Our just cause and its popular support should unite us even more. Our challenge as non-aligned countries is the heavy burden which we have assumed for the good of the international community.

It is against this background, Mr. Minister, that I wish to thank you for your most inspiring statement and to assure you that we in the Preparatory Committee will do everything possible to ensure the success of the Summit.

In this connexion, I am happy to state that our first meeting in Kabul, Afghanistan, was a success and that its results will also facilitate our work during this second meeting.
PROVISIONAL LIST OF PARTICIPANTS
LISTE PROVISOIRE DES PARTICIPANTS

AFGHANISTAN

1. H.E. Mr. Abdul Samad GHAUS
   Deputy Chief of Delegation
   Minister Plenipotentiary,
   Director of International Relations and
   United Nations Department,
   Ministry of Foreign Affairs

2. Mr. Mir Abdul Wahab SIDDIQ
   First Secretary Permanent Mission of
   Afghanistan at U.N.
   Ministry of Foreign Affairs

3. Mr. Abdul Ahad NASSER-ZIAYEE
   Member of the Secretariat of the
   Foreign Minister,
   Ministry of Foreign Affairs

ALGERIA/ALGERIE

1. S.E. M. Abdellatif RAHAL
   Ambassadeur d'Algérie à New York

2. S.E.M. Djamel HOUHOU
   Ambassadeur d'Algérie à Ottawa

3. S.E.M. ChaTb TALEB
   Ambassadeur d'Algérie à Pékin

4. S.E.M. Raouf BOUDJAKDJI
   Ambassadeur d'Algérie à Genève
ALGERIA/ALGERIE (Cont.)

5. S.E.M. Aziz HASSEN
Ambassadeur d'Algérie à Dakar

6. S.E. M. Belkacem BENYAHIA
Ambassadeur d'Algérie au
Ministère des Affaires Etrangères

7. M. Ferhat LOUNES
Directeur des Affaires économiques
Ministère des Affaires Etrangères

8. M. Mohamed MBDJAD
Directeur des Affaires juridiques et consulaires
Ministère des Affaires Etrangères

9. M. Abdelkader HADJ AZZOUT
Chef de Division O.I.
Ministère des Affaires Etrangères

10. M. Abdelghani KEG:
Chef de Division Affaires Culturelles
Ministère des Affaires Etrangères

11. M. Abderrahmane BENSID
Chef de Division Asie/Amérique Latine
Ministère des Affaires Etrangères

12. M. Bachir OULDIOUIS
Chef de Division Affaires économiques
Ministère des Affaires Etrangères

13. M. Nouredine HARBI
Chef de Division Afrique
Ministère des Affaires Etrangères

14. M. Nasredine HAFFAD
Chef de Division des Pays Socialistes
Ministère des Affaires Etrangères

15. M. Nadjib BOULBINA
Sous-directeur des Affaires juridiques
Ministère des Affaires Etrangères

16. S.E. M. Mohamed Lamine ALLOUANE
Ministre Plénipotentiaire au
Ministère des Affaires Etrangères

17. M. Rachid BENCHEIKH
Conseiller au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères
ALGERIA/ALGERIE (Cont.)

18. M. Abderrahmane LAHLOU
   Conseiller au Ministère des Affaires Étrangères

19. M. Abdelaziz BOUCHOUK
   Conseiller au Ministère des Affaires Étrangères

20. M. Mohamed BOUZARBAIA
   Conseiller au Ministère des Affaires Étrangères

BURUNDI

1. S.E.M. Joseph NTAKABANYURA
   Ambassadeur du Burundi à Paris (France)

2. M. Simon SABIMBONA
   Directeur des affaires politiques
   Ministère des Affaires étrangères

EGYPT/EGYPTE

1. H.E.: Ambassador Mohamed CHOUCRI
   Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs
   Ministry of Foreign Affairs

2. H.E. Mr. Mohamed Munir HASABOU
   Presidency of the Republic

3. H.E. Mr. Omar SIRRY
   Minister Plenipotentiary
   Ministry of Foreign Affairs

4. Mr. Mokhless HOUBBA
   Counsellor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

5. Mr. Sayed EL MASRY
   Second Secretary,
   Ministry of Foreign Affairs

6. Mr. Hamdy NADA
   Second Secretary
   Ministry of Foreign Affairs

7. Mr. Osamah HAGAG
   Third Secretary
   Ministry of Foreign Affairs
ETHIOPIA/ETHIOPIE

1. H.E. Ato Getatchew MEKASHA
   Ambassador of Ethiopia to India

2. Ato Haflou Wolde-Giorghis
   Head of Department,
   Ministry of Foreign Affairs

3. Ato Alemayehu SEIFU
   Assistant, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

GUYANA/GUYANNE

1. H.E. Mr. Rashleigh JACKSON
   Permanent Representative of Guyana to the
   United Nations

2. Mr. Lloyd SEARWAR
   Counsellor, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

3. Miss P. Fung-On
   Second Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

4. Mr. R. AUSTIN,
   Third Secretary
   Ministry of Foreign Affairs

INDIA/INDE

1. H.E. Mr. Kewal SINGH,
   Foreign Secretary to Government of India

2. H.E. Mr. N. KRISHNAN
   Joint Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs

3. Mr. N. P. JAIN
   Deputy Permanent Representative of India to U.N.

4. Mr. Aditya N.D. HAKSAR
   Director, Ministry of External Affairs

5. Mr. S.M. HASHMI
   Director, Ministry of External Affairs

6. Mr. S.M.S. CHADHA
   Director, Ministry of External Affairs

7. Mr. R. MULYE
   First Secretary, High Commission of India, Lagos
   (Nigeria)
INDONESIA/INDONÉSIE

1. H.E. Mr. R.B.I.N. DJAJADININGRAT
   Director General for Political Affairs
   Department for Foreign Affairs

2. H.E. Ambassador Ch.A. SANI
   Permanent Representative to the U.N.

3. Mr. A. KAMIL
   Director for International Organizations
   Department for Foreign Affairs

4. H.E. Ambassador Moh. Sjarif PADMA DISASTRA
   Ambassador of Indonesia in Cairo (Egypt)

5. Mr. KUSUMASWORO
   Minister, Permanent Mission to the U.N.

6. Mr. Martono KADRI
   Member of the delegation

IRAQ/IRAK

1. H.E. Mr. Abdulmalik ALYASIR
   Ambassador in Algiers (Algeria)

2. H.E. Mr. Nasser AL HADITHI
   Ambassador of Iraq in Afghanistan

3. H.E. Mr. Jahad KARAM
   Ambassador of Iraq in Brazil

4. H.E. Mr. Adnan FAJUF
   Minister Plenipotentiary
   Ministry for Foreign Affairs
MALAYSIA/MALAYSIE

1. H.E. Mr. H.M.A. ZARARIA
   Permanent Representative of Malaysia to the U.N.

2. Mr. J.A. KAMIL
   Deputy Permanent Representative of Malaysia

3. Mr. Anthony YEOW
   Principal Assistant Secretary
   Ministry of Foreign Affairs

MOROCCO/MAROC

1. S.E. M. Mehdi ZENTAR-MRANI
   Délégué Permanent aux Nations-Unies

2. S.E. M. Abdelaziz BENNANI
   Ambassadeur du Maroc au Zaïre

3. S.E. M. Boubker BOUMQHDI
   Ambassadeur du Maroc en Côte d'Ivoire

4. S.E. Mr. Mohamed SIJELMASI
   Ambassadeur du Maroc en Algérie

SENEGAL

1. S.E. M. Nassa DJATT
   Ambassadeur du Sénégal en Iran

2. S.E. M. Thierno DIOP
   Ambassadeur du Sénégal en Algérie

3. M. Youssouf BARO
   Chef de la Division Afrique au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères

SUDAN/SOUĐAN

1. Mr. Fadl Obied Fadl
   Secretary-General
   Ministry of Foreign Affairs

2. Mr. Mamoun Ibrahim HASSAN
   Director, Department of International Organizations
   Ministry of Foreign Affairs

3. Mr. Abdalla SIDHAMED
   Department of Economic and Technical Co-operation
   Ministry of Foreign Affairs
SUDAN/SOUDAN (Cont.)

4. H.E. Mr. Hassan El BECHIR
Ambassador of Sudan at Algeria

SRI-LANKA

1. H.E. Ambassador B.P. TILAKARATNA
Director of Foreign Relations
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

2. Mr. J.H.N. GOONERATNE
First Secretary, Embassy of Sri-Lanka
Cairo (EGYPT)

TANZANIA/TANZANIE

1. H.E. Mr. S.A. SULIM
Ambassador, Permanent Representative at the U.N.

2. Mr. F. MNAYA
Second Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs

3. Mr. J.W. OPANGA
Second Secretary, Permanent Mission to U.N.

YUGOSLAVIA/YOUGOSLAVIE

1. H.E. M. Berislav BADURINA
Chef de la délégation
Secrétariat fédéral des Affaires Etrangères

2. H.E. Mr. Andjelko BLAZEVIC
Suppléant du chef de la délégation
Secrétariat fédéral des Affaires Etrangères

3. Mr. Gavro POPOVIC
Secrétariat fédéral des Affaires Etrangères

4. Mr. Zivojin JAZIC
Secrétariat fédéral des Affaires Etrangères

5. Mr. Franjo RAKNIC
Secrétariat fédéral des Affaires Etrangères

6. Mr. Sekulic LUBISA
Secrétariat fédéral des Affaires Etrangères

7. Mr. Zarko TOMASEVIC
Secrétariat fédéral des Affaires Etrangères

8. Mr. Ljubomir VUJIC
Secrétariat fédéral des Affaires Etrangères
YUGOSLAVIA/YOUKOSLOVIE (CONT)

9. MR. BUBIC DIMITRIJE
SECRETARIAT FEDERAL DES AFFAIRES ETRANGERES

10. MR. KULISIC JOSIP
SECRETARIAT FEDERAL DES AFFAIRES ETRANGERES

ZAMBIA/ZAMBIE

1. H.E. MR. PAUL J.F. LUSAKA
ENVOYEE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS

2. MR. NCHIKURUYA JOHN SIKALU
SECOND SECRETARY
PERMANENT MISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF ZAMBIA
IN THE UNITED NATIONS

THE HONOURABLE DELEGATES ARE KINDLY REQUESTED TO INFORM THE GENERAL CO-ORDINATION OFFICE NO. 32 OF ANY CHANGES THAT MAY BE REQUIRED.

LES HONORABLES DÉLEGUES VOUPRONT BIEN AVOIR L'OBLIGEANCE D'INFORMER LA COORDINATION GÉNÉRALE BUREAU NO. 32 DE TOUT CHANGEMENT NÉCESSAIRE.
LIST OF OBSERVERS AND INVITEES

Delegations from the following countries attending the meeting of the Preparatory Committee as Observers and/or Invitees:

ARGENTINA/ARGENTINE
CAMBODIA/CAMBODGE
CHILE/CHILI
PERU/PEROU

PROVISIONAL REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT OF SOUTH VIETNAM
GOUVERNEMENT REVOLUTIONNAIRE PROVISOIRE DU SUD VIETNAM

Des Délégués des pays suivants ont assisté au réunion du Comité Préparatoire en tant qu'Observateurs et/ou Invités

ARGENTINE - CAMBODGE - CHILI - PEROU - G.R.P. (Sud Vietnam)
AGENDA OF THE SECOND MEETING OF THE PREPARATORY COMMITTEE OF THE
FOURTH SUMMIT CONFERENCE OF THE NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES

Algiers 29-31 August 1973
AGENDA

1. Formal opening of the Session by His Excellency Abdelaziz Bouteflika, Foreign Minister of the Democratic and People's Republic of Algeria.

2. Election of the Chairman of the Committee

3. Adoption of the Agenda

4. Organization of work
   - drafting committee
   - timetable

5. Arrangements regarding administrative preparations and financial matters
   (a) meeting of Foreign Ministers
   (b) Conference of Heads of State or Government
       Report of the Algerian delegation

6. Nominations
   (a) members
   (b) observers
   (c) guests

7. Meeting of Foreign Ministers
   (a) agenda
   (b) organization of work

8. Conference of Heads of State or Government
   (a) agenda
   (b) rules of procedure for the Conference
   (c) organization of work
   (d) Conference documents

9. Report of the Preparatory Committee: final document

10. Any other matters
REPORT OF THE ALGERIAN DELEGATIONS ON THE PREPARATIONS
OF THE FOURTH SUMMIT CONFERENCE OF THE NON-ALIGNED
COUNTRIES
PREPARATORY COMMITTEE OF
NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES

ALGIERS MEETING

29-31 August, 1973

REPORT OF THE ALGERIAN DELEGATION ON THE
PREPARATIONS OF THE FOURTH SUMMIT CONFERENCE

A. ACCOMMODATION

1. Heads of Delegations

The Head of each delegation will be accommodated at "Club des Pins" in a villa with all facilities (staff, butlers, etc...). Heads of delegations may order meals in their villas.

Each villa is equipped with two telephones:

- a telephone connected to the Post Office and Telecommunication Department for communications with foreign countries;

- an internal telephone connecting all the villas of the Heads of Delegation to enable the Head of each delegation to contact his counterparts. A directory which for security reasons is confidential, will be delivered to the Heads of delegations.

2. Foreign Ministers

All Ministers will be accommodated in apartments in Sidi-Ferruch (with bedroom and living-room).

The Ministers will be able to eat at the "Palais des Nations" or in Sidi-Ferruch restaurants.

3. Delegates

Delegates will be accommodated in hotels in Sidi-Ferruch, Moretti, and Zeralda.

AL-73-26
B. Medical Services

A polyclinic with four (4) units headed by professors of medicine will be at the service of delegations.

The polyclinic consists of the following units:
- surgery
- cardiology
- resuscitation
- dental surgery.

Medical teams will be mobilized around the clock; a helicopter will be on stand-by at Club des Pins should immediate transfer to hospitals in Algiers be necessary.

At Algiers airport, a "Mystere" jet will be on stand-by to fly to Paris in case of absolute emergency, and private wards will be reserved at the Neuilly Hospital (Paris).

C. TRANSPORT

Algeria will provide each delegation with a "Citroen DS" for the Head of the Delegation, and three (3) other cars with numbered identification plates bearing the name of the country. Algeria will meet the relevant expenses for these vehicles.

If delegations require other vehicles, they may hire them from the Agence de Tourisme Algerienne (ATA) which has an office at the airport.

D. BADGES

Heads of Delegation will receive gold badges; silver badges will be given to a limited number of delegates, and other delegates will receive bronze badges. Guests and the wives of the Heads of delegation may attend the opening session and an area of the Conference hall will be reserved for them. Six members of each delegation may occupy the seats reserved for them.

E. CONFERENCE ROOMS

There are four (4) Conference Rooms equipped with simultaneous interpretation systems:
- 1 large hall for plenary sessions;
- 2 rooms for committee meetings;
- 1 smaller room for the drafting Committee.
F. **DOCUMENTS**

Conference documents will be distributed in the four working languages (Arabic, French, English and Spanish).

The summary record of the plenary sessions (meetings of Heads of State and Ministers of Foreign Affairs), will be published in the four (4) working languages. Summary records of Committee meetings will be compiled in two languages (French and English). All Conference documents will be translated and reproduced by the Conference Secretariat.

It is advisable to send copies of statements to the interpreters before delivery.

G. **PRESS**

Representatives of the Press will be accommodated at the Hotel Aletti.

Radio and television personnel will be accommodated at Cite Ben-Aknoun. They should meet their own expenses.

---

**FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS**

A. **Food and accommodation**

Algeria will meet the cost of food and accommodation for the Heads of Foreign Ministers' delegations and five other delegates.

The Foreign Minister and the other five (5) delegates who will be accommodated at the Hotel Manar (Sidi-Ferruch) will receive food vouchers which may be used anywhere.

B. **Transport**

Algeria will meet the expenses for the cars of the Heads of delegation and three (3) other vehicles per delegation.
DRAFT AGENDA OF THE MEETING OF FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE
NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES
Algiers 2-4 September, 1973
AIDE MEMOIRE

THE NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT

The Government of Malta has been following closely the activities of the Non-Aligned Movement which is holding its next meeting in Algiers.

The Government of Malta is in full agreement with such activities and supports fully the principles and aims of the Movement as re-affirmed in paragraphs 11 and 12 of the Lusaka Declaration of 8-10 September, 1970.

Since taking up Office, the new Government has embarked on a policy of strict neutrality with no strings attached to any alliance and this in accordance with the Party's electoral manifesto.

To put its principles into effect, the Government of Malta soon after it assumed Office removed the NATO Headquarters from the Island. Last year the Government also requested a foreign broadcasting service with a relay station in Malta to remove such an installation in view of its strict neutrality in the Middle East conflict.

If Malta continues to offer military facilities to Britain, she does so solely for economic reasons and it is the Government's strong intention that such facilities will not be renewed after 1979.

Malta's contribution to its policy of non-alignment has not been limited to these spheres. Its contributions in the United Nations Organization on the various items to which the Non-Aligned Movement attaches great importance, are well known.

Worthy of mention are also Malta's endeavours to promote peace in the Mediterranean, also in the belief that regional co-operation will create the right atmosphere for collective international understanding. The meeting of the Foreign Ministers of Tunisia, the Libyan Arab Republic, Italy and Malta held in November of 1972 signalled the start of efforts aimed at co-operation in this region. Malta has also been the venue of four Pacem in Maribus Convocations where problems relating to the oceans have been discussed between scholars from countries all over the world in a friendly and peaceful atmosphere. The stand taken by Malta recently at the Helsinki talks is another proof of its interest to bring about a healthier climate in the area.

In view of the above and in order to be in a position to follow more closely the activities of the Non-Aligned Movement, the Government of Malta hereby expresses its desire to join the Movement as full member and to participate as such in the Algiers meeting scheduled to take place from 5 to 7 September, 1973.
MEETING OF FOREIGN MINISTERS
OF NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES

2-4 September 1973

ALGIERS

Draft Agenda

1. Formal opening session.
2. Election of the Chairman.
3. Adoption of the Agenda.
5. Consideration of the draft agenda of the Summit Conference.
6(a) Setting up of the Political and Economic Committees and election of their Chairmen.
6(b) Distribution of the items on the agenda of the Summit Conference between the Political and Economic Committees.
7. Documents for the Summit meeting.
8. Exchange of views regarding the election of the Deputy-Chairmen and the Rapporteurs of the Conference.
10. Forthcoming Meetings of the Non-Aligned Group, including the date and location of the Fifth Summit Conference.
11. Any other matters.
PROVISIONAL ANNOTATED AGENDA FOR THE FOURTH SUMMIT OF HEADS OF STATE/GOVERNMENT OF NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES
1. Opening of the Conference
2. Election of Officers
3. Adoption of Agenda
4. Report of the Chairman of III Summit Conference
5. Recommendations of Foreign Ministers Meeting

Applications for full-fledged participation at the Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries were received from the Governments of Bangladesh, Peru and Qatar. An application for participation as an observer was received from the Government of Panama.

Welcoming the growing interest in non-alignment among countries in all regions of the world, and taking into account the positive recommendations made on these applications by the Preparatory Committee, the Foreign Ministers proposed that they be accepted.
5. **Organization of work**

7. **General review and appraisal of the international situation and the role of non-alignment**

8. **Consideration of political issues and co-ordinated action of non-aligned countries for strengthening world peace and security:**

   (a) **Promotion of positive trends in international relations, efforts for relaxation of international tension, democratization of international relations and the universal application of the principles of peaceful co-existence.**

The Lusaka Conference noted that the policy of non-alignment had contributed to the relaxation of tension and decreasing the danger of general nuclear war. That Conference further noted that the immediate danger of a conflict between the superpowers had lessened because their tendency to negotiate for the improvement of their mutual relations was strengthening. However, the Conference firmly pointed out that new trends
- requirement to have all States participate on
  an equitable footing in the resolving of basic
  international issues;

- dangers resulting from persistent pressures and
  aggression against many small and medium-sized
  countries, and conviction that further weakening
  of military blocs would enhance the general cause
  of peace.

These processes in international relations are
continuing. While détente and negotiation character-
ize relations among the great powers and within the
developed world, crises in individual regions are
continuing and aggression against some independent
countries still persists; moreover, pressures,
interference and the threat of force are increasing
and assuming the most diverse forms.

The Summit Conference may wish to devote consider-
able attention to the appraisal of the international
situation and to the formulation of concrete
measures and activities which could encourage
broader application of the principles of active
and peaceful co-existence to international rela-
tions as a whole and could bring about the
prevailing in international relations had not brought security to small and medium-sized countries and to the developing countries, nor had they prevented the danger of local wars and crises, while interference in the internal affairs of other States, threats or use of force for aggressive purposes were assuming alarming proportions and dangerous frequency, and bloc division further remained one of the salient features of the international relations.

The Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned Countries in Georgetown, while supporting the process of negotiation and relaxation of international tension, at the same time accentuated the following:

- necessity to have this process extended to all regions of the world without exception, otherwise it would not be possible to secure peace and security, especially of the developing countries;

- need to have this process encompass the solution not only of issues of immediate interest to the great Powers, but also problems besetting the largest number of countries in the world;
dissolution of military alliances conceived in the context of great power rivalries and orient the action of non-aligned countries in this new international situation.

In reviewing the role and influence of the policy of non-alignment in this context, the following points may be taken into account:

- Reaffirmation of the basic aims of non-alignment;
- Effective projection of the expanding role of the non-aligned Movement in the re-shaping of international relations based on justice, peace, security and development;
- Continuation of concerted action of the non-aligned countries aimed at condemning and curbing the policy of force and aggression;

Welcoming the forthcoming Conference on European Security and Co-operation, and emphasizing that normalization of the situation in Europe should be an integral part of strengthening international peace and security as a whole. It should also give due regard to the needs and interests of other countries which, because of
their geographic location are affected by these issues. In this connection, should be stressed that the problems of security in Europe are inseparable from the situation in the Mediterranean and the Middle East.

The need for a more rapid replacement of the bloc security system with more reliable measures of international and regional security on the basis of a universal application of the Charter of the United Nations and other relevant documents of the UN;

In relations among the non-aligned countries - the assuming of an obligation to avoid military conflicts among themselves and to find the most effective methods for a peaceful settlement of all disputes; the strengthening of mutual solidarity;

Recognition of opportunities for, as well as new hazards and challenges to, the movement in the process of the democratization of international relations.
(b) Joint measures and concerted efforts for combating aggression, eliminating foreign occupation and threats to independence and security of non-aligned countries, including all forms of interference and subjugation.

It is necessary for non-aligned countries to exercise a more resolute influence in the direction of finding urgent and satisfactory solutions to international conflicts in the context of the changing pattern of international relations. This presupposes a more active and better organized concerted action of the non-aligned countries in those areas in which the policy of force is directly clashing with the legitimate aspirations of the people to freedom and emancipation, as is the case in the Middle East, Indochina, Africa and Latin America. These crises were examined in Lusaka and Georgetown. The declarations and resolutions of these two Conferences contain joint viewpoints of the non-aligned countries which, in their basic premise and principles, are still valid today, since they seek solutions on the basis of full compliance with the legitimate rights of the peoples of those regions to self-determination, equality and independent development.
The situation in the Middle East, resulting from Israel's denial of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian peoples, aggressive expansionist policies and continuing military occupation of the territories of three non-aligned countries represents a serious threat to world peace and security, and a challenge to the policy of non-alignment and its positive role in the strengthening of an international order based on peace, equality and justice.

In the light of this serious situation and its far-reaching consequences for the principles of non-alignment and the Charter of the United Nations, the Summit may wish to consider the following:

- To reaffirm unequivocally that the acquisition of territory through force is wholly inadmissible, and to declare that it is impermissible for Israel to remain occupying the territories of three sovereign non-aligned countries, and that such occupation is a continued aggression against these countries and violates the basic principles of the United Nations Charter and of International Law.
To call for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from all Arab territories to the pre-June 5, 1967 lines.
To extend full and effective support to the three non-aligned countries whose territories are occupied, in their legitimate struggle to recover entirely and by every means their territorial integrity.
To call for the full restoration of the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine in their usurped homeland, as being essential to the restoration of peace, and to reaffirm its support of their struggle for national liberation and against colonialism and racism.
To support and work for the participation of the representatives of the Palestinian people in debates concerning them in all the important organs of the United Nations.
To urge all Member States of the United Nations to refrain from supplying Israel with any weapons, military equipment or any political, economic or moral support likely to enable it to continue its military occupation and perpetrate its continued aggression on three sovereign non-aligned countries.
10.

- To declare that all measures taken by the Israeli occupying authorities with a view to changing the demographic, ethnic or political structure of the occupied areas are null and void in accordance with the Geneva Conventions of 1949.

It may be opportune for the Summit to consider the application of adequate measures against Israel with a view to terminating its illegal occupation and restoring peace based on justice in the Middle East, as well as to declare that Israel's continued aggression, and its negative attitude blocking all roads to a just and lasting peaceful settlement, will lead the non-aligned countries to take individually or collectively political and economic measures against it, in conformity with the principles of the United Nations Charter.
The broad support of the non-aligned countries for the struggle of the people of Indochina is of lasting importance. The non-aligned countries in Georgetown expressed full solidarity with the heroic struggle of the people of Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos and demanded the withdrawal of all foreign forces from those countries. The Conference in its Declaration gave full support to the proposals of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam and of the Government of Prince Norodom Sihanouk which would ensure independence, self-determination, unity and territorial integrity of the countries of Indochina.

The forthcoming Summit of non-aligned countries may wish to examine the problems of Indochina taking into account the following points:

- total withdrawal of foreign troops from all countries of Indochina and restoration of their independence, sovereignty, unity and territorial integrity could only pave the way for a durable peace in the region.

- stress in this connection the need for the effective implementation of the agreements on Vietnam and Laos and of the Final Document of the Paris Conference; express concern over the difficulties which had arisen in the
12.

effective enforcement of the cease-fire in Vietnam and which were due to the violation of the Paris Agreement by the United States and the South Vietnam regime.

- demand that the USA stop military intervention in Cambodia so as to enable the people of that country to decide their own fate; condemn and call for an immediate cessation of the bombing of Cambodia.

- consider active participation in the reconstruction and development programmes of Indochina.

- consider further affirmation of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam in international relations;

- acknowledge, commend and encourage the non-aligned orientation of the Governments of the countries of Indochina.
(c) **Intensification of measures to combat colonialism, neo-colonialism, apartheid, racial discrimination and to provide effective support for national liberation movements.**

In Lusaka, the non-aligned countries adopted very concrete resolutions on all colonial issues, which included a demand for sanctions against Colonial powers and a call for all round assistance to the liberation movements. In Georgetown, they went even further elaborating measures for financial, military and material aid to the liberation movements. However, due to the non-implementation of these resolutions of the non-aligned countries and indeed those of the United Nations, the status quo has not only persisted but, furthermore, the forces of colonialism, neo-colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination have launched a large-scale offensive against independent States in Southern and West Africa and against the liberation movements.

Certain Western powers have even intensified their arms delivery and investment of enormous foreign capital in Southern Africa and Rhodesia as well as the extension of help to Portugal through the
NATO mechanism. These policies have played a
tremendous catalytic and costly role in the
escalation of tension in Southern Africa. They
have strengthened the hand of South Africa, rebel
Rhodesia and Portugal in their continued subjugation
of the masses, whose inevitable reaction against
their oppressors cannot but be equally violent.

In the light of the serious threat to international
peace and security that the ever-mounting tension
in Southern Africa constitutes, the Summit may
wish to consider taking action along the follo-
lines:

- Adoption of concrete decisions on assistance
to Zambia and other independent countries of
Southern and West Africa in their resistance
to the pressures exerted upon them by Rhodesia,
South Africa and the Portuguese Colonialists.

- Formulation of guidelines for the drafting of
resolutions to be adopted by the U.N. General
Assembly at its twenty-eighth session, against
Colonialism, racism and apartheid, including
the condemnation of the colonial and racist
regimes for their acts of aggression against
independent countries, censure of every form of
assistance to them and call for sanctions against
them.

- Conclusion of specific forms of political,
military and economic aid to the liberation move-
ments and the establishment of a co-ordination Committee for this purpose.

Deciding on the convening of a Special Conference of Non-Aligned Countries dedicated to the problems of Southern and West Africa.

Calling on the participants in the Conference on European Security and Co-operation to condemn Portuguese colonialism and to demand that Portugal abide by the principles of the United Nations Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and peoples.

Considering the need for the more rapid eradication of colonialism from the Indian Ocean and Latin America to prevent the transformation of colonial possessions into military bases of the great powers and springboards for pressure against non-aligned countries.

Adoption of measures for combating neo-colonialism particularly the following of its manifestations:

(a) military pressures and interventions,

(b) diverse systems of economic dependence,

(c) influence upon the course of internal social transformation,

(d) policy of cultural and scientific dependence.
(c) Strengthening of international security, creation of zones of peace and intensification of efforts directed towards general and complete disarmament.

For the policy of non-alignment, the Strengthening of International Security and the achievement of general and complete disarmament constitute important and essential steps towards the democratization of international relations, the elimination of the threat or use of force, pressures and interference in international relations and the establishment of a pattern of relations based on the principles of peaceful co-existence and the Charter of the United Nations. The Georgetown Declaration stressed the need for continued efforts to bring about the dissolution of military alliances conceived in the context of great power rivalry and based on the concept of military equilibrium between Blocs. An integrated and comprehensive approach incorporating respect for human rights and fundamental freedom as essential ingredients for international security was emphasised.

With this background, the Summit may wish to take into account the following points:

I. INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

1. Reiterate the concept and components of a system of international security conducive to the promotion of policy of non-alignment in all parts of the world.
2. Emphasise the need for co-ordinated action among members of the movement especially in the United Nations to ensure implementation of the Declaration on International Security in the best interest of non-aligned countries in the context of growing multi-polarity in international relations.

3. Consider ways of strengthening general international security including the economic security of States and the protection of sovereignty over their natural resources.

4. With greater orientation towards self-reliance, examine specific forms of mutual co-operation and assistance within the non-aligned movement in the event of pressure and aggression against any one of its members.

II. DISARMAMENT

1. Call for more determined efforts to achieve the elimination of all nuclear stockpiles in the world, for an early complete and universal prohibition of all nuclear weapon tests, stress need for total prohibition and elimination of all chemical weapons and destruction of existing stockpiles.
2. Consider fresh initiatives which could ensure the availability and increased use of nuclear and other technology hitherto used for armaments for peaceful purposes and the economic development of developing countries.

3. Urge upon the big powers to ensure that savings accruing from measures in the field of disarmament be utilised for development, particularly of developing countries.

4. Pursue actively, the early convening of a World Disarmament Conference and for that purpose formulate guidelines for co-ordinated efforts at the XXVIII Session of the General Assembly for overcoming the current stalemate regarding the Committee on Disarmament.

5. Formulate a strategy for conducting disarmament negotiations both in Geneva and New York taking into account the tendency on the part of the big powers to discuss and negotiate basic disarmament issues outside the United Nations (for example SALT, Reduction of Armed Forces and Armaments in Europe etc.)

III. ZONES OF PEACE

1. Consider further steps to expedite the implementation of the Declaration of the Indian
Ocean as a zone of peace which was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its XXVI Session.

At Georgetown, the Foreign Ministers were of the view that the implementation of this Declaration would strengthen the conditions, security and co-operation in an important region of the Third World.

2. Further elaboration of the concepts of zones of peace and co-operation in specific regions and ways and means for putting these concepts into effect.

3. Consider reaffirmation of the Kuala Lumpur Declaration on South East Asia as a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality as a positive development in the strengthening of peace and international security.
(e) Measures to combat threats to the permanent sovereignty of States over their natural resources including in particular the threats posed by the activities of trans-national corporations

The questions of sovereignty over natural resources in the present conditions are gaining in dimension and importance; in fact, they have been raised in many United Nations fora. Already in Georgetown, action was initiated with a view to harmonizing the viewpoints of the non-aligned countries regarding the import of foreign private capital; in fact, a special experts of non-aligned countries is to be held on this problem. In addition to these more long-term aspects, there is also emerging as a pressing problem due to neo-colonialist attempts, the need for political mobilization of the non-aligned countries in defence of the rights of countries directly engaged in a struggle against the aggression of foreign private capital.

In giving consideration to this question, the Summit may wish to take the following action:—

- Reiterate the sovereignty of countries over their natural resources and support endeavours to strengthen their political and economic independence by
nationalising powerful foreign monopolies in the interest of national development and the welfare of the people.

- Condemn continuing pressures, threats and reprisals against these countries in the exercise of their sovereign rights over their natural resources.

- Evolve co-ordinated activity at the XXVIII General Assembly in the light of further developments, including progress in the work of the Group of Experts appointed by the Secretary-General to study the activities of trans-national corporations.

The non-aligned, more specifically, the developing countries, have initiated, and in fact have been the main motivating force in the preparations for, the convening of the Third Conference of the United Nations on the Law of the Sea.

The primary concern and the point of departure of the newly liberated countries has been the fact that the existing law of the sea (The Geneva Conventions) reflects and further deepens the differences between the developed and the developing countries, namely, that it reflects the domination of great naval Powers in this area of international relations. The demand for a change, and for the formulation of a new law in essence is conducive to a demand for regulating relations in this economically and politically highly important area on the basis of equality and sovereignty and, with particular emphasis on the legitimate interests and accelerated development of the developing countries.

It will be recalled that in the Georgetown Declaration the Foreign Ministers expressed a determination and commitment to establish an international regime and appropriate inter-
national machinery to ensure equitable sharing of the resources of the sea bed beyond the limits of national jurisdiction for the benefit of all mankind, taking into particular consideration the interests of all developing countries.

In giving consideration to this question, the Summit may wish to take the following action:

co-ordinate policies and harmonize differences in viewpoints on crucial questions such as boundaries of national territorial jurisdiction, exclusive economic zones, etc. This would help the collective effort on the eve of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, and ensure the safeguarding of the legitimate interests of the developing countries in the light of their needs and the peculiarities of their geographic location.
Measures to assist peoples and countries which are victims of aggression, colonialism and foreign occupation

Aggression and foreign occupation have been outlawed by the Charter and by a number of other international acts. The international community has also assumed obligations and established certain mechanisms for combating aggression; however, this has not prevented many small countries and their peoples from becoming the victims of aggression in the past or even today. Colonialism is still becoming more aggressive today and in the defence of its positions not only is resorting to mass terror over the peoples in the colonies but directly threatening the security of many independent countries.

The non-aligned countries have always deemed it their duty to condemn all forms of aggression and to pledge themselves to their elimination. To this end they have supported all measures made imperative by aggression or which the international community has considered as essential against the aggressor and for the mitigation of the consequences of aggression. They are determined to resist every attempt at altering boundaries by force and every occupation of foreign territories.
The non-aligned countries are interested in perfecting the international system of measures which could enhance the preventing or suppressing of every intent and aggression, also in harmonizing viewpoints on the undertaking of measures to extend direct moral, political and material aid to the victims of aggression. In examining this question, the Summit may wish to consider different joint measures which the non-aligned could take, such as:

- resolute condemnation of aggression, political and the economic isolation of aggressor, material and military assistance to the victims of aggression, colonialism and foreign occupation.

(h) Strengthening of the role and efficacy of the United Nations

The strengthening of the role and efficacy of the United Nations has always been a subject of major concern and active interest to non-aligned countries.

The Georgetown Declaration reaffirmed that the United Nations provided the most effective means of...
26. maintaining and promoting international peace and security, and of strengthening freedom and harmonizing relations among states. In the view of the non-aligned countries, in the present era of growing world interdependence, essential ingredients for the Organization's effectiveness were the achievement of universality of membership, the ability to resist the great power tendency to monopolize or influence global decisions on vital issues of world peace, security, disarmament, development, the monetary crisis etc. by bypassing the United Nations, and the need for the widest-possible participation of member-states in the principal organs of the United Nations and its specialized agencies, as well as their secretariats, particularly at the policy-making level.

In examining this question, the Summit may wish to give consideration to the following action:

- taking further steps to achieve the objective of the universality of the United Nations;
- adapting UN activity towards more rapid application of the principles of equality and the broadest participation of member States in decision-making and in sharing the responsibility for practical implementation of resolutions
related to problems of common interest;

- establishing ways and means for the implementation of programme declarations and resolutions of principal importance, especially those falling within the area of economic development, decolonization, elimination of racial discrimination and apartheid, disarmament and security;

- full realization of the principles of equitable geographical representation and adequate enlargement of the United Nations organs, so as to give the increased number of member States greater possibility for participation and exercise of their rights and responsibilities; this equally applies to the Specialized agencies and to the Secretariat of the United Nations, particularly at policy-making levels;

- ensuring a continuous presence of non-aligned countries in the Security Council (among the non-permanent members) and their more effective performance with greater reliance upon all the non-aligned countries members of the United Nations; commending and encouraging the evolving practice of the Security Council meeting away from Headquarters;

- exploring possibility of convening special sessions of the General Assembly dedicated to issues of the widest interest.
(i) Advancement of co-operation and solidarity among the non-aligned countries and the co-ordination of their action at the United Nations

The Co-operation and concerted activity of the non-aligned countries in the United Nations remains one of the most important areas of action of the policy of non-alignment since the strategic objective of the non-aligned is to concentrate in a greater measure all international affairs within the framework of the United Nations and specialized agencies.

Since the Third Conference of the Non-Aligned and the Conference of the Foreign Ministers in Georgetown, the activity of the non-aligned has registered a constant upward trend. During the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, the non-aligned and the developing countries acted as a decisive factor in adopting a number of resolutions on questions of development, disarmament, security, decolonization, terrorism, etc. After the twenty-seventh session of the General Assembly, the Non-aligned countries continued to be actively engaged at the initiative of the Standing Committee. The non-aligned have been active in adopting joint positions with respect to Vietnam, the complaint of Zambia, the crisis in the Middle East.
The group has been effective in the Security Council also.

Forms of co-operation of the non-aligned countries in the United Nations have been asserted as effective. The existence of the Group of the non-aligned countries, on the principle of non-regional rallying on a voluntary and equitable basis, has today become an important element in the strengthening of the United Nations. The Standing Committee has proved to be a useful factor in guiding and co-ordinating the activity of the non-aligned on concrete issues for which it received the authorization and mandate from the entire Group. Also the setting up of ad hoc working groups of the non-aligned countries for specific issues has shown to be effective, especially in drafting resolutions and negotiating with regional groups, or other interested States.

Judging by past solutions and experiences, there is a growing need for increased co-operation and co-ordination among the non-aligned in general, and within the framework of the United Nations in particular.
9. Consideration of economic issues and international action aimed at accelerating economic and social progress of non-aligned countries

Three years have elapsed since the Lusaka Conference adopted the Declaration on Non-Alignment and Economic Progress. In that period a number of important international gatherings have been held at which programmes of action were reviewed and adopted with a view to resolving problems of economic development of the developing countries. The International Development Strategy for the Second United Nations Development Decade was adopted (December 1970) as well as the Declaration of the Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77 developing countries (Lima, November 1971); the Third Conference of the United Nations on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) was held (Santiago, April-May, 1972) and the Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned Countries (Georgetown, August 1972), at which the Action Programme for Economic Co-operation among the non-aligned countries was adopted. At the same time, a number of other international gatherings, within the framework of the United Nations and outside the Organization, have been actively considering questions of economic development of the developing countries.
On the whole, the results achieved in the field of development are not satisfactory. The existing issues have become more pressing, while at the same time new ones emerged imposing upon the developing countries additional difficulties and further impeding their efforts in the field of economic and social development.

(a) **State of international economic relations and deterioration of the economic position of the developing countries, commitments of the developed world in international action for development**

Although in the field of international economic relations the concept of mutual interdependence has been increasingly recognised, the lack of political will on the part of the great majority of the developed world, especially those which are economically strongest continues to be an obstacle in the way of implementing the goals and objectives of the International Development Strategy. In order to prevent the Second Development Decade from ending in another decade of failure and frustration, the Summit may therefore wish to give consideration to the following points:

Urge upon developed countries to fulfil their commitments on aid and assistance, particularly in view of the alarming and still widening gap between the GNP of developed and developing countries.
(b) Biennial review and appraisal of the implementation of
the International Development Strategy and the need
for urgent solution of problems arising as a result of
subsequent developments in international economic
relations including in particular the multilateral
trade negotiations and the reform of the international
monetary system.

It is clear from available statistics and other
material that the experience of the past two years
in the implementation of International Development
Strategy, though limited, has been a discouraging
one. The task of biennial review and appraisal
needs to be undertaken in the light of efforts
made and difficulties encountered by developing
countries and the performance of developed
countries. The position paper submitted by the
Group of 77 at the Second Session of the Committee
on Review and Appraisal sets out in detail the
point of view of developing countries. (document
E/C.9/L.4 of May 29, 1973). The Summit may wish
to take the following points particularly into
account in this connection:

- Resist efforts to reduce a factual and compre-
  hensive analysis of the progress made and short-
  falls encountered to a mere exercise attempting to
  change the very basis of review and appraisal by
  bringing in new and extraneous elements or by over-
33.

- Evolve agreed guidelines to tackle urgently the critical problems of foreign debts servicing faced by developing countries.

- Press for the finalization and implementation of a legally binding Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences in order to improve the position of developing countries in the field of shipping and to assist them in increasing their export earnings through the provision of fair freight rates.

- Express regret at the extremely limited progress made in dismantling numerous tariff and non-tariff barriers to trade and urge fuller implementation of a generalized scheme of preferences on the part of the developed countries.

- Consider joint measures to seek the elimination of the danger of eroding the benefits of a generalized scheme of preferences for developing countries as a result of the enlargement of the preferential arrangements among developed countries and the prospects of mutual reductions in tariffs among these countries following the multilateral or bilateral trade negotiations.

- Suggest guidelines for elaboration of a Charter on the Economic Rights and Duties of States, and, further action for securing permanent sovereignty over natural resources and measures for the transfer of technology.
emphasising isolated examples of progress in some sectors of the economy.

- Stress that the development objective must be returned to a central place in the constellation of great issues to which the international community should urgently seek effective and consistent solutions.

- The need to tackle international, monetary, trade and financial problems in a co-ordinated manner, taking into account their interdependence and with the full participation, on an equal basis of the developed and developing countries.

- Suggest measures to achieve progressively the removal of gross inequalities in economic development and social welfare that have widened among the nations of the world and to attack mass poverty and underdevelopment particularly in ways that fully take into account the urgent needs of the least developed among the developing countries and the poorest groups in the developing countries.

- Emphasize the complementary role of different sectors of the economy in order to benefit from the transformative role of industry on the development of agriculture, transport and other sectors as well as the creation of additional employment opportunities.
36.

- ensure in negotiations with developed countries and great powers, that as they become more engaged in achieving accord among themselves, attention to developing countries should not be allowed to slacken. Detente should create greater opportunities for development support to developing countries.

(c) Follow-up action on the Lusaka Declaration on Non-Alignment and Economic Progress and the Georgetown Action Programme for Economic Co-operation among Non-Aligned Countries

At Lusaka the non-aligned countries agreed to cultivate a spirit of self-reliance in organizing their social and economic progress. At Georgetown an action programme was adopted aimed at achieving greater self-reliance and full mobilization of domestic resources for development as well as further promotion of mutual co-operation in the various economic sectors. In this regard, the Summit may wish to take the following action:

- Reiterate full support for the action programme and stress its energetic and speedy implementation.
- Take note of and endorse the steps taken since the Georgetown meeting to implement the action programme.
- Identify further concrete spheres in which mutual co-operation could be forged in the immediate future to the advantage of all the developing countries.

- Formulate guidelines for evolving a joint stand in international fora on matters affecting economic relations among the developing countries.

- Need for constant liaison with the Group of 77 at UNCTAD, ECOSOC and other international economic fora, so that non-aligned countries as a group could be an effective factor in the struggle of developing countries in the economic sphere.

(d) Special measures in favour of the least developed including the land-locked among developing countries

Taking note of the recognition in leading United Nations fora, such as UNCTAD, ECOSOC and the General Assembly, of the need to take special measures in favour of the least developed countries, it would be necessary to ensure the highest priority with respect to its full implementation, so as to enable these countries to derive equitable benefits from the general measures envisaged in favour of all developing countries. In co-operation among the developing countries, the most developed among them should give priority attention and apply special
measures towards supporting the efforts of the least developed countries.

(e) Promotion of favourable trends in regional, inter-regional and international economic co-operation

Integration arrangements are becoming an increasingly important factor in the efforts of the developing countries undertaken for the purpose of accelerating their economic and social development. Over the past decade, the degree of success achieved in this respect has been uneven in various parts of the developing world. In light of the experience gained so far, a more in-depth study is called for in order to work out adequate and timely solutions satisfactory to all the developing countries.

(f) Advancement of co-ordination of action of non-aligned countries on economic issues at the United Nations and other fora.

In the forthcoming period a number of important international meetings will be held; they are expected to adopt far-reaching decisions affecting various fields of international economic co-operation (the UNCTAD Board, the GATT Ministerial Meeting, the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund, the General
Assembly of the United Nations).

The absence of satisfactory results in international development activity leads to a conclusion that it is necessary for the non-aligned countries and the developing countries to re-examine the ways and methods of struggle for full implementation of their programmes and aims. The proliferation of resolutions and declarations, low level of participation at different meetings, lengthy debates, etc., have contributed to the inadequate results and weakened political pressure in the direction of more effective solution of problems. Therefore, it would be necessary to undertake such measures as would increase the economic interest of the developed countries for the realization of international development policy and contribute towards increasing the political readiness of the developed countries in that respect.

To this end, it would be useful to elaborate a programme of action of the non-aligned countries to enable them to play a catalytic role in the Group of 77 for strengthening its unity.
10. Measures for promoting co-operation and co-ordination among non-aligned countries including educational, cultural, scientific, information and other areas.

At the Conferences of Heads of State/Government held in Cairo and subsequently at Lusaka and the Foreign Ministers Conference in Georgetown, it was considered necessary to explore the possibilities of promoting mutual cooperation among non-aligned countries in cultural, scientific, educational and information fields. There is considerable scope for promoting cooperation in activities in these fields between the non-aligned countries as well as in adopting a joint stand in multilateral forums like UNESCO etc. The Summit may wish to take the following points into account while considering this matter.

- Concerted promotion of cultural and scientific exchanges through exchange of ideas, experts, techniques and experiences through appropriate bilateral or more broad-based agreements between non-aligned countries.

- Emphasize the need for effective dissemination of information of importance to non-aligned countries to the international community through suitable information media. This is essential to counteract the often tendentious, incorrect, non-objective and
inadequate coverage given in the international information media which are controlled by agencies of developed countries which at present practically monopolise the dissemination of world information and news. Promote in this regard through mutual help and assistance the establishment of national news and information agencies in non-aligned countries where needed as well as other information media covering a number of non-aligned countries.

- Improvement of technical facilities and training of personnel of existing news agencies and information media such as radio, television, films etc, in the less developed non-aligned countries.

- Formulate the exchange of information and programmes among radio and television networks as well as among news agencies.

- Encourage cooperation through visits and seminars between journalists in the non-aligned countries.

- Formulate broad guidelines for development and expansion of the public mass and information media in the non-aligned countries in terms of specific needs of the country and the region concerned.
keeping in view the ideal of self-reliance enshrined in the Lusaka Declaration, suggest concerted measures to stop any further decline in the share of developing countries in world trade, particularly on the export side. On no account should any growth in East-West trade be to the detriment of the vital interests of developing countries.

- take a joint stand against the continuing tendency on the part of some developed countries to concentrate on the solution of their economic and financial problems in a manner which ignores the concept of interdependence and the interests development of the developing world.

- insist upon having prior consultation and effective participation in all policy decisions on vital international economic issues of interest to developing countries such as the future monetary order, multilateral tariff negotiations etc.

- action programmes to curb the harmful activities of certain trans-national corporations in both the political and economic fields and similar other efforts at putting external pressure on developing countries, to dilute their political and economic independence.
United Nations, the Preparatory Committee of 16 established during the Preparatory Meeting held at Dar-es-Salaam in 1970, whose mandate was extended and competence enlarged, groups of the non-aligned countries entrusted with the elaboration of the pressing and topical issues in the period between the meetings of the Preparatory Committee, etc. Thus, conditions have been created for maintaining a continuity in the concerted activities of the non-aligned countries.

In the light of the foregoing and recalling the resolution on coordination adopted at the Georgetown Conference, the Summit may wish to examine the desirability of a Standing Committee to ensure co-ordination and continuity of the activities of non-aligned countries.

(The Summit may wish to consider the question of the venue and date for the next Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, taking into account the invitation extended by the Government of Sri Lanka to hold it in Colombo.)

12. Any other business.
ANNEX I

DRAFT AGENDA OF THE FOURTH CONFERENCE
OF THE HEADS OF STATES OR GOVERNMENTS OF THE
NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES
DRAFT AGENDA FOR THE FOURTH SUMMIT OF HEADS OF STATE/ GOVERNMENT OF NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES

1. Opening of the Conference
2. Election of Officers
3. Adoption of Agenda
4. Report by the Chairman of the Third Summit
5. Recommendations of Foreign Ministers' Meeting
6. Organization of work
7. General review and appraisal of the international situation and the role of Non-Alignment
8. Consideration of political issues and co-ordinated action of non-aligned countries for strengthening world peace and security
   (a) Promotion of positive trends in international relations, efforts for relaxation of international tension, democratization of international relations and the universal application of the principles of peaceful co-existence.
   (b) Joint measures and concerted efforts for combating aggression, eliminating foreign occupation and threats to independence and security of non-aligned countries, including all forms of interference and subjugation.
   (c) Intensification of measures to combat colonialism, foreign domination neo-colonialism, apartheid, racial discrimination and to provide effective support for national liberation movements.
   (d) Strengthening of international security, creation of Zones of peace and intensification of efforts directed towards general and complete disarmament.
   (e) Measures to combat threats to the permanent sovereignty of states over their natural resources including in particular the threats posed by the activities of trans-national corporations.
   (g) Measures to assist peoples and countries which are victims of aggression, colonialism and foreign occupation.
   (h) Strengthening of the role and efficacy of the United Nations.

AL.73-111
(i) Advancement of co-operation and solidarity among the non-aligned countries and the co-ordination of their action at the United Nations.

9. Consideration of economic issues and international action aimed at accelerating economic and social progress of non-aligned countries.

(a) State of international economic relations and deterioration of the economic position of the developing countries, commitments of the developed world in international action for development.

(b) Biennial review and appraisal of the implementation of the International Development Strategy and the need for urgent solution of problems arising as a result of subsequent developments in international economic relations including in particular the multilateral trade negotiations and the reform of the international monetary system.

(c) Follow-up action on the Lusaka Declaration on Non-Alignment and Economic Progress and the Georgetown Action Programme for Economic Co-operation among Non-Aligned countries.

(d) Special measures in favour of the least developed including the land-locked among developing countries.

(e) Promotion of favourable trends in regional, inter-regional and international economic co-operation.

(f) Advancement of co-ordination of action of non-aligned countries on economic issues at the United Nations and other International forums.

10. Measures for promoting co-operation and co-ordination among non-aligned countries including educational, cultural, scientific, information and other areas.

11. Future meetings of the Non-Aligned countries including the date and venue of the next Summit.

12. Any other business.
(1) Draft Political Declaration

(2) Draft Economic Declaration

(3) Components of a Development and International Co-operation Programme in Favour of the Third World
DRAFT POLITICAL DECLARATION OF THE FOURTH SUMMIT CONFERENCE
OF NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES
Mankind has always aspired to freedom, well-being and peace. Such ideals are no longer unattainable or solely within the reach of a minority. All the peoples of the world can now aspire to them. The creative potentials of our age make this possible; the pressing necessities of peoples make it an historical necessity.

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

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

I

Since the Lusaka Conference, the evolution of the international situation has been marked by the strengthening of trends towards peace in the developed world, whereas in the Third World centres of tension and war still exist and are aggravated by the increasing deterioration in economic conditions.

1. The present strengthening of the detente between East and West and the settlement of European territorial and other problems left over from the Second World War represent important achievements by the forces of peace in the world. The fears created by the nuclear threat as well as the determination of peoples increasingly tend to give primacy to dialogue rather than confrontation.

The essential aim of East-West rapprochement, the multifarious negotiations currently in progress and the bilateral or multilateral agreements concluded or about to be concluded is to establish co-operation within the framework of a system of collective security based on principles which, surmounting ideological differences, aim to regulate international relations. It was within this context that the proposal for a European Conference on Security and Co-operation was translated into fact.

The non-aligned countries which have worked unceasingly to establish peace and eliminate tension through negotiation and recourse to international bodies welcome all these efforts and initiatives and regard them as a positive step towards the establishment of peace.
2. While considerable progress has been made towards East-West detente, the fact that peoples are confronted with colonialism, neo-colonialism and imperialism remains an essential reality of our age.

As witness the situation prevailing in Indo-China despite the Paris Agreements, in the Middle East where the situation continues to deteriorate, in Africa where there is a renewed outbreak of colonial wars of extermination, and in Latin America where there is an increase in imperialist plots against the sovereignty and security of States, peace is far from being assured in all parts of the World.

As long as colonial wars, apartheid, imperialist aggression, power politics and economic exploitation and plunder prevail, the peace which the Great Powers are seeking to establish will prove limited in principle and scope. In a world already divided into rich and poor countries, it would be dangerous to increase such division by restricting peace to the prosperous areas of the world while the rest of mankind remained condemned to insecurity and domination by the most powerful. Peace is indivisible: it should not be reduced to a mere shifting of confrontation from one area to another, nor should it condone the continued existence of tension in some areas while endeavouring to eliminate it elsewhere.

3. In this respect, the non-aligned countries are simply expressing the aspirations of the majority of peoples, as illustrated by the Belgrade, Cairo, Lusaka and Georgetown Declarations. What these peoples want is to get rid of the colonial yoke where it still exists, eradicate apartheid, Zionism and racial segregation, and put an end to the regimes which are inspired by them.

The point at issue, also, is to create real independence by eliminating foreign monopolies and assuming control of national resources and exploiting them for the benefit of peoples, and finally, to consolidate that independence by effective exercise of national sovereignty against any hegemony; this implying the rejection of any form of subordination or dependence, and of any interference or pressure whether political, economic or military.

In this connexion, rejection of the military alliances which are part of the pattern of great power rivalry and the military bases on which such alliances rely, is one of the fundamental aims of national independence and non-alignment policy.
The Conference calls upon non-aligned countries to observe strictly the principles of the sovereign equality of States and territorial integrity in their foreign relations, to refrain from the threat or use of force and to settle their disputes by peaceful means.

The evolution of the international situation fully confirms the validity of the principles and motivations of the non-alignment policy and necessitates its reinforcement.

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

Accordingly, the non-aligned movement has continued to grow in scope and acquire a wider audience by expressing, at international level, the aspirations of small and medium-sized States, national liberation movements and all the forces for emancipation and progress throughout the world.

In order to assume fully their international responsibilities and contribute to the solution of the problems of our times which involve the fate of all the peoples of the world, the non-aligned countries should work together with a view to bringing about a change in international relations on the basis of democracy and equality among States.

II

In this context, the Conference emphasizes the need for more resolute action by non-aligned countries in order to find a speedy solution to the conflicts of which the Third World is the arena and where power politics clash with the peoples' legitimate aspirations.

(a) In the Middle East, the situation continues to give rise to deep concern. Israel's obstinate persistence in its policy of aggression and annexation and its refusal to withdraw from the territories occupied by force are in defiance of the principles of the United Nations Charter and constitute a threat to international peace and security.

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

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

Israel's persistent attitude of defiance of international feeling could lead non-aligned countries to take individual or collective measures against it.

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

(b) The Conference expresses its concern at the refusal of the United States of America and the Saigon Administration to observe strictly the Paris Agreements. It condemns the military intervention of the United States of America and its allies in Cambodia, as well as their interference in the domestic affairs of that country.

The Conference calls for the withdrawal of foreign troops from the whole of Indo-China, and respect for the free exercise of the right of the Indo-Chinese peoples to self-determination, which is a prerequisite for the establishment of real peace in the area.

The Conference of Heads of State or Government invites member countries to give their diplomatic support to the FRG and to contribute to the reconstruction of Viet-Nam devastated by war.

(c) The Conference considers that the deteriorating situation in the African territories under colonial domination makes it imperative to implement a programme of action aimed at expediting the liberation process. By concerted action and effective solidarity with colonial peoples, the non-aligned countries can make a valuable contribution to the elimination of colonialism and hence to the establishment of real peace and harmonious development in Third World countries.

The non-aligned countries urgently appeal to international opinion and to all peace-and justice-loving countries to increase their assistance to the liberation movements and to condemn by every means the policy of aggression and domination conducted by the colonialist countries with the support of their imperialist allies.

The existence of these last colonial strongholds in Africa constitutes continued aggression against the security and territorial integrity of the independent States in that continent, and especially the countries bordering the combat areas.
The Conference further expresses its concern at the aggravation of tension in the Mediterranean resulting from Israel's aggression and characterized by the strengthening of existing military bases and the deployment of foreign naval forces.

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

The Conference welcomes the Kuala Lumpur Declaration aimed at the creation of an area of peace, freedom and neutrality in South-East Asia.

The Conference declares itself in favour of general and complete disarmament and especially a total ban on all nuclear tests and the manufacture of atomic weapons and warheads and the total destruction of existing stocks, as well as the banning and destruction of all chemical and bacteriological weapons.

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

The Conference recalls the Declaration on the United Nations adopted by the Third Summit Conference of non-aligned countries and reaffirms its devotion to the principles and objectives of the Charter. It considers that the United Nations could be an effective instrument for fostering international peace and security, increasing co-operation among States and safeguarding their fundamental rights and freedoms.

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

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

With a view to ensuring the effectiveness and authority of the United Nations, the non-aligned countries stress the need to improve the structures and functioning of the Organization, particularly through wider participation by non-aligned States in the main bodies of the United Nations and in the specialized agencies, as well as at secretariat level and in the centres of political decision-making.
The Conference expresses its concern at the constant deterioration of economic conditions in Third World countries, with an ever-widening gap between them and the industrialized countries. The efforts made in the context of the first United Nations Development Decade and the first years of the Second Decade have failed to achieve any substantial results.

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

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

With a view to establishing conditions for real development, the Conference reaffirms the need to put an end to all forms of foreign domination and exploitation. It proclaims the right of States to recover their natural resources and develop them for the benefit of their peoples, within the framework of a freely chosen development programme.

The Conference considers that international co-operation between countries, on the basis of mutual respect and reciprocal benefit, is an appreciable contribution to development policy.

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

* * * *
At the close of the Fourth Conference of Non-Aligned Countries, and in order to ensure the continuity and effectiveness of the policy of non-alignment, the legitimacy and validity of which have been confirmed by recent developments in the international situation, it is the decision of the Heads of State or Government that they consolidate their activities and co-ordinate their efforts.

This is an absolute necessity especially in view of the fact that the principles of non-alignment have been adopted by numerous institutions for regional and international co-operation as the basis for their action programmes.

The important political, economic and technological changes now taking place in a world in process of organization, the urgency and gravity of liberation and development problems and the demand for genuine peace, prompt the non-aligned States at this time to intensify their activities and organize co-operation among themselves with a view to giving new content to their solidarity and ensuring their participation in the solution of the major international problems.

To that end, the Heads of State or Government have agreed:

- to hold a Special Conference of non-aligned countries on colonialism and apartheid in 1974;
- to take steps with a view to the convening of a special session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to economic and development problems;
- to hold an annual meeting of the Foreign Ministers of non-aligned countries;
- to set up an International Institute for Study and Research on non-alignment policy;
- to provide the non-aligned movement with a framework for permanent co-ordination;
- to hold the next Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries in Colombo (Sri Lanka) in 1976.