APPENDICES

APPENDIX - A

SECOND CONFERENCE OF NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES, CAIRO, OCTOBER, 1964

Declaration on Non-Alignment and Economic Progress

The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, united by common political and economic aspirations;

Expressing the determination of the non-aligned countries to achieve economic emancipation, to strengthen their independence and to make their contribution to world peace and to economic and social progress for all mankind;

Reviewing the lack of progress in the implementation by the international community of the policies and objectives declared by them at Belgrade and Cairo, and those enshrined in the Charter of Algiers;

Disturbed by the rapidly widening gap between the economies of the rich and the poor nations, which constitutes a threat to the independence of developing countries and to international peace and security;

Noting with concern the negative trends which exclude developing countries in particular, the decline in the share of developing countries from the mainstream of world economic life despite their endeavour to participate in contemporary progress;

Noting in particular the decline in the share of developing countries in world export trade from one third in 1950 to 1/6th in 1969;

Noting further with regret the decline in financial flows in terms of percentage of GNP from developed to developing countries and the increase in financial flows from developing countries by way of payments of debts, dividends, and royalties, and financial commercial services;

Believing that the poverty of developing nations and their economic dependence on those in affluent circumstances constitute a structural weakness in the present world economic order;
Convinced that the persistence of an inequitable world economic system inherited from the colonial past and continued through present neo-colonialism poses insurmountable difficulties in breaking the bondage of poverty and shackles of economic dependence;

Realizing that the occupation of parts of territories of non-aligned developing countries and dependent nations by aggressors or minority governments deprives these groups of their resources and constitutes a hindrance to their development;

Considering that the gap in science and technology between the developing and developed countries is widening and the need for preventing the emergence of technological colonialism is pressing;

Recognizing that the massive investments in the economic and social progress of mankind can be made if agreements are reached to reduce expenditure on armaments;

Conscious of the increase since the meeting in Belgrade, in the capability of non-aligned countries to plan, organize and manage their own economic development, both individually and within a multinational cooperative framework, and the progress made by them during the sixties;

Convinced that the second United Nations Development Decade provides an opportunity to bring about structural changes in the world economic system so as to meet pressing needs of poor nations, to strengthen their independence, and to provide for a more rapid and better balanced expansion of the world economy;

APPENDIX - B

NON-ALIGNED CONFERENCE, LUSAKA SEPTEMBER, 1970 DECLARATION ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND COOPERATION

The Heads of State or Government participating in this Conference.

Convinced that peace must rest on a sound and solid economic foundation,

that the persistence of poverty poses a threat to world peace and prosperity,
the economic emancipation is an essential element in the struggle for the elimination of political domination,
that respect for the right of peoples and nations to control and dispose freely of their national wealth and resources is vital for their economic development;
Consciousness that participating State have a special responsibility to do their utmost to break through the barrier of underdevelopment;
Believing that economic development is an obligation of the whole international community,
that it is the duty of all countries to contribute to the rapid evolution of a new and just economic order under which all nations can live without fear or want or despair and rise to their full stature in the Family of Nations,
that the structure of world economy and the existing international institutions of international trade and development have failed either to reduce the disparity in the per capita income of the peoples in developing and developed countries or to promote international action to rectify serious and growing imbalances between developed and developing countries;
Emphasizing the imperative need to amplify and intensify international cooperation based on equality, and consistent with the needs of accelerated economic development;
Noting that as a result of the proposals adopted at Belgrade in 1961 and elaborated in Cairo in 1962, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development met in Geneva in 1964;
Considering that while the Geneva Conference marks the first step in the evolution of a new international economic policy for development and offers a sound basis for progress in the future, the results achieved were neither adequate for, nor commensurate with, the essential requirements of developing countries.

APPENDIX-C

FOURTH NON-ALIGNED CONFERENCE, ALGIERS, SEPTEMBER, 1973

Economic Declaration

The Heads of State or Government have made a detailed study of changes in the economic and social situation of developing countries in the international context since the
Lusaka Conference, with special reference to the United Nations' international development strategy, the third UNCTAD, the United Nations Conference on the human environment, preparations for multilateral trade negotiations, reform of the monetary system, and the important Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries in Georgetown.

They have noted that the international trend toward detente, which has been endorsed by the non-aligned countries and which is a positive factor in consolidating peace in some parts of the world, has had no visible effect on the developing countries and international cooperation.

For this reason, the Heads of State or Government consider that the growing tendency for economic relations among the advanced countries to be strengthened should in no way work to the detriment of the basic interests of the underdeveloped countries.

THE STRUGGLE AGAINST IMPERIALISM

The Heads of State or Government of the Non-aligned Countries have noted that imperialism is still the greatest stumbling block to the emancipation and advancement of developing countries, which are striving to attain a standard of living in accordance with the most basic norms of welfare and human dignity. Imperialism is not only opposed to the economic and social progress of developing countries but has also adopted an aggressive attitude towards those who stand in the way of its designs and seeks to impose political, social and economic structures which facilitate foreign domination, dependence or neocolonialism.

This situation is the result of the systematic policy pursued everywhere by imperialism, which does not change, even though its implementation may take on different forms, depending on place and circumstances. It should particularly be stressed that in addition to being a violation of the principles of sovereignty and independence, this policy sometimes acquires the character of open aggression against the economies of peoples who do not submit to foreign domination.

This policy has even resorted to the use of force or has instigated criminal wars, such as those which are still
inflicting suffering on the peoples of Indochina and the Arab peoples of the Middle East.

Furthermore, many countries are still subject to imperialist domination and neo-colonialist exploitation, which threaten the sovereignty of States and mortage the growth of these nations. This situation explains the large gap between the industrial and the underdeveloped world and the constant widening of this gap.

In addition, some peoples are still the victims of direct colonization and Apartheid, which are depriving them of their fundamental rights to sovereignty and independence and are precluding any possibility of development.

The developing countries as a whole are still directly or indirectly subjected to imperialist exploitation.

Colonialism and imperialism have not been able to withstand the vast movement for political liberation, for which the Bandung Conference was an historical turning point, but they have revised their methods in order to be able to continue under some other guise robbing the riches of the third world, and they have secured markets and all manner of privileges for their manufactured products and services.

Policies have begun to be pursued which are based on resort to open or disguised economic aggression, as illustrated by the multifarious and increasingly pervasive activities of multinational and monopolistic commercial, financial and industrial companies. In their struggle for an independent economic development and complete equality in international relations, the non-aligned countries, either individually or collectively, with the support of all progressive forces in the world, are successfully withstanding imperialist aggression and have thus emerged as an important force in the struggle against imperialism in the world.
APPENDIX-D

FIFTH CONFERENCE OF NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES, COLOMBO, AUGUST 1976

NON-ALIGNMENT AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

...  ...

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

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

(a) individual self-reliance in order that developing countries may utilize their economic potential to co-operate among themselves to set up the New International Economic Order;

(b) intensification of economic co-operation between developing countries;

(c) strengthening of their solidarity and the co-ordination of the activities of the developing countries in a common front against all attempts of imperialists to sow division and to apply pressure.

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

24 The Fourth Summit Conference in Algiers held in 1973 marked the turning point both with regard to the mutual co-operation among Non-Aligned and other developing countries in as much as its decisions and recommendations served as the basis for intensive international negotiations aimed at the establishment of the New International Economic Order. The Algiers Summit affirmed the solidarity of the Non-Aligned and other developing countries in the struggle for a better life for their peoples and placed its entire weight and influence behind the actions to be taken by producer countries of raw materials to obtain a remunerative price for their products.

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

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

27. The Lima Conference in 1975 set up new guidelines for the Non-Aligned Countries in its Programme for Mutual Assistance and Solidarity. The Programme of economic cooperation of the developing countries has been given concrete shape and form in the Manila Declaration due to the solidarity of the Non-Aligned Countries and of the other developing countries within the Group of 77.

28. The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries recognize with appreciation that the economic content of the Non-Aligned movement has influenced and in turn has been influenced by the articulate and dynamic organization of the Group of 77. The Non-Aligned movement shall continue to maintain and strengthen its solidarity with the Group of 77 which has today emerged as a real force of countervailing authority. The Non-Aligned Countries emphasize the highly constructive role of the Group of 77 in the negotiations for advancing the cause of the developing countries and particularly in the establishment of the New International Economic Order.

THE NEW INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER

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

APPENDIX - E

SIXTH NON-ALIGNED CONFERENCE, HAVANA, SEPTEMBER, 1976

Economic Declaration

INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

The Conference reiterated the historic mission that the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries should play in the struggle to attain the economic and political independence of all developing nations and peoples, to exercise their full and permanent sovereignty and control over their natural and all other resources and economic activities, and to promote fundamental
restructuring of the world economy through the establishment of the New International Economic Order.

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

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

7. The Conference reiterated its grave concern over the negligible progress that has been made in the negotiations for implementation of the Declaration and Programme of Action on the establishment of the New International Economic order adopted at the 6th Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly owing to the lack of political will on the part of the most of the developed countries and specifically condemned the dilatory, diversionary and divisive tactics adopted by these countries aimed at retaining their privileges in their relations with the developing countries.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The conference emphasized the close inter-relationship between problems and issues in the areas of trade, development, money and finance and stressed the need to set up within the framework of UNCTAD, a global consultative mechanism which would ensure that policies of the developed countries in these areas are mutually consistent and supportive of the development process in developing countries and also that their short term policies promote and do not obstruct or distort the restructuring of the international economy conducive to the establishment of the New International Economic Order. The Conference urged the developed countries to reconsider their attitude on these matters which have been submitted to the forthcoming session of the Trade and Development Board and thus facilitate international agreement on these crucial issues.
11. The Conference underscored that the establishment of the New International Economic Order is one of the most important and most urgent tasks facing the Non-Aligned Movement and that democratization of international economic relations constitutes its political substance and that all countries, irrespective of their size, socio-economic systems and level of economic development should participate in its establishment.

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

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

APPENDIX-F

SEVENTH CONFERENCE, NEW DELHI, MARCH 1983

ECONOMIC DECLARATION

INTRODUCTION

1. The Heads of State or Government reviewed the worsening of the world economic situation since the Sixth Summit Conference. The crisis of international economic relations and the widening gap between developing and developed countries have emerged as the most serious problems and a source of instability threatening world peace and security. For the first time since the Second World War, there has been a decline in the per capita GDP of many developing countries. Commodity prices in real terms were the lowest in the last 50 years. Access to developed countries' markets for their manufactured products were being increasingly curtailed. The earnings of developing countries had shown an ominous decline while interest rates on foreign loans had dramatically increased. Medium-term and lending to developing countries had fallen. Their balance of payments deficits and their debt burden had reached crushing levels.
Measures at present contemplated and proposed were totally inadequate to deal with these problems.

2. They reiterated that the international economic crisis was not merely a cyclical phenomenon but rather a symptom of structural maladjustment marked inter alia by increasing imbalances and inequalities to the detriment of the developmental prospects of the developing countries.

3. Under the present unjust world economic system the levers of power are firmly in the hands of a few developed countries and are often used to the detriment of the interests of the developing countries. Developed countries continue to adopt retrogressives policies and practices which run counter to the goals and objectives of the New International Economic Order and of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade. There can be no hope of anything but at best a short-lived revival of the world economy, nor can there be an equitable and viable system of international economic co-operation without a basic and fundamental change in the approaches and policies of the developed countries with respect to the establishment of the New International Economic Order.

4. The Heads of State or Government stressed the interdependent character of the international situation-increasing interrelationship of problems, interconnection of their solutions and growing interdependence among nations-as the rationale and incentive for dialogue and co-operation between developing and developed countries. The developing countries were facing extremely bleak prospects. In particular, the situation of the least developed countries was desperate and their prospects for development were even bleaker. The developed countries too were facing the problem of record idle productive capacity and mounting unemployment. In addition to the necessity of greater equity in international relations, there were compelling reasons for organizing interdependence on the basis of equality, justice, mutual interests and benefits. While some of the developed countries favoured the strengthening of international economic co-operation, others resisted it. Indeed a few economically powerful countries have impeded progress towards the restructuring of international economic
relations. The developed countries as a whole can no longer, under any pretext, shy away from their share of responsibility for international economic co-operation, nor can they afford to ignore the fundamentally indivisible nature of global prosperity. The Heads of State or Government decided to act in unison in order to influence the course of international economic co-operation decisively and in the right direction, focussing on points of substance with a view to tackling the immediate and structural problems facing the world economy and to promote the establishment of the New International Economic Order.

APPENDIX-G

EIGHTH NON-ALIGNED CONFERENCE, HARARE, SEPTEMBER, 1986.

ECONOMIC DECLARATION

INTRODUCTION:

1. The Heads of State or Government assessed the evolution of the international economic situation and expressed grave concern that since the Seventh Summit Conference held in New Delhi in March 1983, the world economic crisis has continued to escalate, characterized inter alia by the accentuation of structural imbalance and inequities resulting from the inadequacy of the present international division of labour for the balanced and equitable development of the world economy as well as in the breakdown of the international payments system. The widening gap between the developed and developing countries and the persistence of the unjust and inequitable international economic system constitute a major impediment to the development process of Non-Aligned and other developing countries and poses a serious threat to international peace and security. In this regard, they reiterated the commitment of the Movement to continue to work for a restructuring of the international economic system with a view to establishing the New International Economic Order based on justice, equity, equality and mutual benefit.

2. The Heads of State or Government recalled the many important initiatives taken by the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries over the last quarter of a century for the
The Heads of State or Government deplored the tendency on the part of some developed countries, in their search for solutions to global economic problems, to ignore the fact that the development problems of the developing countries are an integral part of an interdependent world economy. In this regard, they expressed their deep conviction that as long as the macroeconomic policies of developed countries are incompatible with the goals and objectives of the International Development Strategy, the goal of a sustained and durable growth of the world economy will remain illusive. In this context, they called upon developed countries to enter into serious negotiations with the developing countries in order to achieve the objectives of the international consensus for development as embodied inter alia in the Declaration and Programme of Action on the Establishment of the New International Economic Order and the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade.

4. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their full commitment to the principles and objectives of the Charter of the United Nations as well as the role of the United Nations as the
central forum for dialogue and negotiations on issues relating to international co-operation for development and called on all States to respect the democratic principles and all norms and practices governing the United Nations system and to assist it to overcome the present funding difficulties. They commended some of those international institutions that have contributed to economic progress in developing countries. In this connection, they expressed profound concern at the recent attempts to subvert and weaken multilateralism in general and the United Nations and its specialized agencies in particular. They expressed their determination to work towards the strengthening of the international institutions and to ensure that their role is not eroded.

5. The Heads of State or Government strongly deplored the increasing tendency on the part of some developed countries to resort to unilateral, coercive and discriminatory economic policies and practices as a means of exerting economic and political pressure on the members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and developing countries in flagrant violation of the provisions of the United Nations Charter and the Charter Economic Rights and Duties of States. They urged those developed countries concerned to desist from implementing or threatening to implement trade restrictions, blockades, embargoes, sanctions or any other coercive measures or threats or use of force incompatible with the provisions of the United Nations Charter. They expressed their fully solidarity with those Non-Aligned and other developing countries, victims of this aggression in their endeavours to consolidate their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. The Heads of States or Government decided to intensify their individual and collective efforts in combating these aggressive acts.

APPENDIX H

NINTH NON-ALIGNED CONFERENCE BELGRADE SEPTEMBER 1989

ECONOMIC COOPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The Heads of State of Government

- Reviewed economic and technical cooperation among developing countries;
- Reiterated that mutual economic cooperation was a lasting commitment of non-aligned and other developing countries and a key element in the strategy of collective self-reliance;
- Stressed that mutual economic cooperation was not an alternative to, or substitute for, their cooperation with the developed countries, but rather its complementary part;
- Assessed that joint efforts invested since the 8th summit, despite numerous difficulties and the generally deteriorated position of developing countries, have enabled a further formulation and implementation of programmes of mutual economic cooperation, to which a special contribution has been made by the Extraordinary Ministerial Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries in P'yongyang in 1987, the annual ministerial meetings of the non-aligned countries and the Group of 77 at the United Nations, the special Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77 in Caracas in June 1989, the Seventh Meeting of the Inter-Governmental Follow-Up Coordination Committee (IFCC);
- Noted with satisfaction that the Agreement on the Global System of Trade Preference among Developing Countries was concluded at their ministerial meeting in Belgrade in April 1988 and came into force on April 19, 1989.

The Heads of State or Government

1. Endorsed the report of the Sixth Meeting of the Coordinating Countries on the Action Programme for Economic Cooperation among Non-Aligned Countries;

2. Expressed their determination to strengthen cooperation along the lines of the Action Programme for Economic Cooperation among Non-Aligned Countries (APEC) and the Caracas Programme of Action of the Group of 77 (CPA);

3. Stressed the need for a constant critical re-appraisal of mutual economic cooperation and of the existing mechanisms through which this cooperation unfolds, as well as for a faster realization of the decision of the 8th Summit on rationalizing APEC and bringing it into harmony with the CPA of the Group of 77. In this regard, analogous areas of cooperation in the APEC and the CPA should be coordinated and integrated wherever possible, and the realization of this cooperation ensured through the mechanisms of the Group of 77;

4. Recommended that the coordinating-countries re-examine the priorities defined in other areas and, where necessary, re-
define them in order to enhance the efficiency of mutual cooperation, facilitate the coordination of positions of the non-aligned countries in relevant UN bodies and other international organizations;

5. Emphasized in particular that economic cooperation among non-aligned and other developing countries should be based on the recognized economic and social criteria, as the only way to ensure the maximum level of its self-generation, and self-financing;

6. Considered that projects of cooperation among the non-aligned and other developing countries could be initiated and carried out by a number of interested partners in non-aligned and other developing countries, but should be open to other participants;

7. Stressed the need for the governments of non-aligned and other developing countries to make efforts for the creation, within national frameworks, of favourable legal, fiscal, financial, monetary, commercial and other conditions, as well as institutional mechanisms to stimulate economic entities - enterprises, banks and others - to engage in direct cooperation;

8. Pointed to the need for taking action in order to complete the process of defining the Project Development Mechanism for Techno-Economic Cooperation;

APPENDIX - I

Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by Sixth Special Session of the UN General Assembly May 1, 1974

3201 (S-VI). Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order.

We, the members of the United Nations,
Having convened a special session of the General Assembly to study for the first time the problems of raw materials and development, devoted to the consideration of the most important economic problems facing the world community,
Bearing in mind the spirit, purposes and principles of the
Charter of the United Nations to promote the economic advancement and social progress of all peoples,

Solemnly proclaim our united determinations to work urgently for THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NEW INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER based on equity, sovereign equality, interdependence, common interest and co-operation among all States, irrespective of their economic and social systems which shall correct inequalities and redress existing injustices, make it possible to eliminate the widening gap between the developed and the developing countries and ensure steadily accelerating economic and social development and peace and justice for present and future generations, and, to that end, declare:

1. The greatest and most significant achievement during the last decades has been the independence from colonial and alien domination of a large number of peoples and nations which has enabled them to become members of the community of free peoples. Technological progress has also been made in all spheres of economic activities in the last three decades, thus providing a solid potential for improving the well-being of all peoples. However, the remaining vestiges of alien and colonial domination, foreign occupation racial discrimination, apartheid and neo-colonialism in all its forms continue to be among the greatest obstacles to the full emancipation and progress of the developing countries and all the peoples involved. The benefits of technological progress are not shared equitably by all members of the international community. The developing countries which constitute 70 per cent of the world's population, account for only 30 per cent of the world's income. It has proved impossible to achieve an even and balanced development of the international community under the existing international economic order. The gap between the developed and the developing countries continues to widen in a system which was established at a time when most of the developing countries did not even exist as independent States and which perpetuates inequality.

2. The present international economic order is in direct conflict with current developments in international political and economic relations. Since 1970, the world economy has experienced a series of grave crises which have had severe repercussions, especially on the developing countries because of their generally greater
vulnerability to external economic impulses. The developing world has become a powerful factor that makes its influence felt in all fields of international activity. These irreversible changes in the relationship of forces in the world necessitate the active, full and equal participation of the developing countries in the formulation and application of all decisions that concern the international community.

3. All these changes have thrust into prominence the reality of interdependence of all the members of the world community. Current events have brought into sharp focus the realization that the interests of the developed countries and those of the developing countries can no longer be isolated from each other that there is a close inter-relationship between the prosperity of the developed countries and the growth and development of the developing countries, and that the prosperity of the international community as a whole depends upon the prosperity of its constituent parts. International co-operation for development is the shared goal and common duty of all countries. Thus the political, economic and social well-being of present and future generations depends more than ever on co-operation between all the members of the international community on the basis of sovereign equality and the removal of the disequilibrium that exists between them.