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REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

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

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

RESERVATION EXCLUSIVELY FOR PEACEFUL PURPOSES OF THE SEA-BED AND THE OCEAN  
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RESTORATION OF THE LAWFUL RIGHTS OF THE ROYAL GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL  
UNION OF CAMBODIA IN THE UNITED NATIONS

REDUCTION OF THE INCREASING GAP BETWEEN THE DEVELOPED COUNTRIES  
AND THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

73-26999

(100 p.)

Letter dated 22 November 1973 from the Permanent Representative of  
Algeria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

With reference to communication No. AR/ma/098/73 of 9 October 1973, which accompanied the official documents of the Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, I have the honour to reiterate to you my request for the publication of those documents as a single official document of the United Nations, in other words, as an official document of the General Assembly. The documents in question relate in particular to items 12, 22, 23, 39, 40, 41, 42, 46, 50, 70, 71, 72, 101, 106 and 108 of the agenda of the current session of the General Assembly.

Having regard to the importance of the decisions of the Fourth Conference of Non-Aligned Countries for the work of the current session, I am sure that this request, which I make on behalf of the Chairman of the Conference of Non-Aligned Countries and of the Group of Non-Aligned Countries, will be dealt with favourably and expeditiously by your services.

(Signed) Abdellatif RAHAL  
Permanent Representative of the  
Democratic and Popular Republic  
of Algeria to the United Nations

DOCUMENTS OF THE FOURTH CONFERENCE OF HEADS OF STATE  
OR GOVERNMENT OF NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES

Held at Algiers, from 5 to 9 September 1973

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4<sup>th</sup> SUMMIT CONFERENCE OF THE  
NON - ALIGNED COUNTRIES  
(ALGIERS, SEPTEMBER 1973)



مؤتمر القمة الرابع للدول غير المنحازة  
(الجزائر سبتمبر سنة 1973)

4<sup>a</sup> CONFERENCIA CUMBRE DE LOS  
PAISES NO ALINEADOS  
(ARGEL, SEPTIEMBRE 1973)

4<sup>ème</sup> CONFERENCE AU SOMMET  
DES PAYS NON - ALIGNES  
(ALGER, SEPTEMBRE 1973)

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POLITICAL DECLARATION OF THE FOURTH CONFERENCE  
OF NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES

(Algiers, 5-9 September 1973)

ERRATUM

The following organizations:

United Nations (UN)

Organization of African Unity (OAU)

The Arab League

Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Organization (AAPSO)

participated in the Fourth Conference of Non-Aligned Countries as observers  
and not as guests.

POLITICAL DECLARATION OF THE FOURTH CONFERENCE  
OF NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES

(Algiers, 5-9 September 1973)

1. The Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries was held in Algiers from 5 to 9 September 1973.

The following countries were present:

Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Bahrain, Bhutan, Botswana, Burma, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Chad, Chile, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Dahomey, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya (Arab Republic of), Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Peru, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra-Leone, Singapore, Somalia, South Viet-Nam (P.R.C.), Sri-Lanka, Sudan, Swaziland, Syria (Arab Republic of), Tanzania, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Upper Volta, Yemen (A.R.), Yemen (P.D.R.), Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia.

The following countries and organizations attended the Conference as

Observers:

Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama, Uruguay, Venezuela, Angola (M.P.L.A. and F.L.N.A.), Guinea-Bissao (P.A.I.G.C.), Mozambique (F.R.E.L.I.M.O.), Principe and Sao Tome (C.L.P. Sao Tome), Zimbabwe (Z.A.P.U. and Z.A.N.U.), South Africa (A.N.C. and P.A.C.), Namibia (S.W.A.P.O.), Seychelles Islands (S.P.U.P.), Comores Islands (M.O.L.I.N.A.C.O.), Somalia (F.L.C.S. and M.L.D.), Palestine (O.L.P.), Puerto Rico (Socialist Party of).

The following attended the Conference as Guests:

Austria, Finland, Sweden, United Nations Organization,  
Organization of African Unity (O.A.U.), Arab League,  
Solidarity Organization of Afro-Asian Peoples (O.S.P.A.A.)

2. The participants observed that more than half of the Member States of the international community representing the majority of the world's population took part in the Conference. The number and the level of the participants, as well as the general quality of the work, are indicative of the vitality and dynamism of non-alignment.
3. The participants exchanged views on the world situation and the role of non-alignment.
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. The Heads of State or Government of non-aligned countries noted with satisfaction that the evolution of international relations had confirmed the vitality and lasting validity of the aims, principles and practice of the policy of non-alignment. They were unanimous in the appraisal that the policy of

non-alignment, together with other peace loving, democratic and progressive forces, constitutes an important and irreplaceable factor in the struggle for freedom and independence of peoples and countries, for general peace and equal security for all States, for universal application of principles of active and peaceful co-existence, for democratization of international relations, for all-round equitable co-operation, for economic development and social progress.

I

8. Examining the contemporary international developments, the Heads of State or Government of non-aligned countries consider that there have emerged profound changes in the general balance of forces in the world, as a result of the growing forces of peace, independence and progress.

9. 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 other areas centres of tension and war still exist and are aggravated by the increasing deterioration in economic conditions of developing countries.

10. The present strengthening of detente between East and West and the progress towards the settlement in Europe of problems inherited 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.

11. This trend has also been reflected in the intensification of contacts between the Soviet Union and the United States and the United States and the People's Republic of China.

12. The essential aim of the East-West rapprochement, of the negotiations of all kinds currently in progress and of the agreements recently 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 reality.



13. 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.

14. While considerable progress has been made towards East-West détente, the fact that peoples are in direct confrontation with colonialism, racial discrimination and apartheid, alien domination and foreign occupation, neo-colonialism, imperialism and zionism, remains an indisputable reality of our age.

15. Peace is far from being assured in all parts of the world, as evidenced by the situation prevailing in Indochina despite the Paris Agreements, and the cessation of American bombardments in Cambodia, in the Middle East where the situation continues to deteriorate, in Africa where there is a renewed outbreak of colonial wars of extermination and of aggression of all kinds against the independent States, and in Latin America, where colonial situations still remain and where there is an increase in imperialist plots against the sovereignty and security of States.

16. As long as colonial wars, apartheid, imperialist aggression, alien domination and foreign occupation and power politics, economic exploitation and plunder prevail, peace will prove limited in principle and scope. In a world where, besides a minority of rich countries there exists a majority of 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 could 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. Détente would remain precarious if it did not take into consideration the interests of the other countries.

17. In this respect, the non-aligned countries are simply expressing the aspirations of the majority of peoples, as illustrated by the Bandung, 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 all forms of racial discrimination and segregation, and put an end to the regimes which are inspired by them and find in them their raison d'être. 18. It is also a question of establishing a genuine independence by eliminating foreign monopolies and assuming control over their national resources and exploiting them for the benefit of their peoples. The peoples of the non-aligned countries wish to safeguard their own personality, to revive and enrich their cultural heritage, and to promote in all fields their authenticity which had been seriously alienated by colonialism. They finally strive to consolidate their independence through effective exercise of their national sovereignty against any hegemony, in other words to reject any form of subordination or dependence and any interference or pressure, whether political, economic or military.

19. In this respect, international security cannot be achieved if it does not include an economic dimension which guarantees to all countries the right to implement their development programmes free from economic aggression and any other form of pressure.

20. The non-aligned countries pledge to reinforce their common action in order to promote the principles of economic security in international relations.

21. Furthermore, the rejection of military alliances which are part of the pattern of great power rivalry and the dismantling of bases on which such alliances rely, constitutes a fundamental principle of national independence and the policy of non-alignment. It is also necessary to create conditions for promoting the accelerated development of developing countries.

22. The Conference reaffirms the determination of the non-aligned countries to observe strictly the principles of respect for sovereign equality and territorial integrity of all States, to refrain from the threat or use of force and to settle their disputes by peaceful means, in conformity with the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter, and calls upon all States to act likewise.

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

24. 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.

25. Accordingly, non-alignment has continued to grow in scope and acquire a wider acceptance by expressing, at the international level, the aspirations of an increasing number of States, of national liberation movements and of all the forces for emancipation and progress throughout the world.

26. 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 must continue to work, together with all forces striving for peace, liberty and progress, with a view to bringing about a change in international relations towards democracy and equality of all States, and to ensure that decisions which could affect big and small countries are not taken without their full participation on an equal basis.

## II

27. In this context, the Conference emphasizes the need for more resolute action by non-aligned countries in order to find an urgent solution to the conflicts of which the Third World is the arena and where the policy of force of imperialism and colonialism clashes with the legitimate aspirations of the peoples.

28. In the Middle East, the situation continues to give rise to deep concern. Israel's obstinate persistence in its policy of aggression, expansion and annexation, as well as its policy of oppression directed against the inhabitants of the territories occupied by force, is a challenge to the international community, the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and a threat to international peace and security.

29. 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.

30. 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 aggressive and expansionist policy.

31. Israel's persistence in its defiant attitude towards the international community and the United Nations will lead non-aligned countries between them and, within the framework of the United Nations, in conjunction with the member States of that organization, to take individual and collective measures against it in accordance with the provisions of Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter.

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

33. The Conference expresses its satisfaction at the signing of the Paris Agreements on Vietnam, and considers them as a common victory for the Vietnamese people and the peoples of non-aligned countries, as well as all peace and freedom-loving peoples throughout the world. The Conference expresses its concern at the refusal of the United States of America and the Saigon Administration to observe strictly the Paris Agreements.

34. The Conference calls for the immediate cessation of any commitment and interference by the United States of America in the domestic affairs of the peoples of Indochina, and respect for the free exercise of the right of the Indochinese peoples to self-determination, which is a prerequisite for the establishment of real peace in the area.

35. The Conference of Heads of State or Government invites member countries to give their diplomatic support to the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Viet-Nam, which is the sole authentic representative of the population of South Viet-Nam, and to contribute to the reconstruction of war-devastated Viet-Nam.

36. The Conference hails the victory of the Cambodian people in stopping the US bombing of Cambodia, and condemns the stubborn US policy of aggression as at present evidenced by widely based US support for the Pol Pot regime.

37. It condemns the military intervention of the USA and its allies in Cambodia and its interference in Cambodian domestic affairs.

38. It declares the only legal and rightful government of Cambodia to be the GRUNK, under Prince NORODOM SIHANOUK, Head of State, and urges all non-aligned countries to recognize it immediately.

39. The Conference welcomes the signature of the Vientiane Agreement and hopes that the parties will sign protocols to set up a national coalition government in Laos.

40. Strict implementation of the Vientiane Agreement is essential for an effective and lasting restoration of peace and national harmony corresponding to the legitimate aspirations of the people of Laos.

41. In particular, the Conference welcomes the determination of the countries of this region to continue to follow a policy of non-alignment.

42. The Conference supports the action of independent and peaceful reunification undertaken by the Korean people, requests the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and considers that the Korean problem must be solved without foreign interference.

43. The Heads of State or Government of non-aligned countries have studied very carefully the situation of the peoples of South Africa, Namibia, Zimbabwe, Angola, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde, which are experiencing the most serious forms of exploitation, oppression and destruction at the hands of the forces of colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism with the political, economic and military support of some Western Governments and international capital. The colonial and racist regimes in this region are in addition a

direct threat to the free development of all African countries, and more particularly Guinea, the People's Republic of the Congo, Senegal, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zaire, Zambia, Botswana, Swaziland and Lesotho.

44. The collusion of the colonialist, segregationist and illegal minority regimes respectively of Portugal, South Africa and Rhodesia, and the many forms of aid which such regimes receive from certain NATO countries, reflect the strategic aims of imperialism in the region.

45. The Heads of State or Government note that colonial, neo-colonial and racist powers have continued their policy of aggression, domination and apartheid since the Lusaka Manifesto on Southern Africa was approved. The Conference reiterates that armed struggle is the only way of ending colonial and racial domination in this region.

46. In this connexion the Conference hails the heroic struggle of the peoples of Angola, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde and that of all peoples fighting for their freedom. It pays tribute to the courageous struggle waged under particularly difficult conditions, by the peoples of South Africa, Zimbabwe and Namibia.

47. The Conference considers it urgent to put an end to the colonial presence in the so-called Spanish Sahara, so-called French Somaliland (Djibouti), the Comoro Islands and the Seychelles.

48. The Conference supports the programme of action adopted at the Oslo International Conference of Experts for the Support of Victims of Colonialism and Apartheid and calls for its effective implementation.

49. The Conference invites the Governments of the countries participating in the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe to condemn Portuguese colonialism and all other forms of colonialism and racism, to reaffirm the United Nations declarations and resolutions on decolonization and not to allow Portugal, which is waging colonial wars in Africa, to obtain protection on account of the strengthening of security and co-operation in Europe.

50. The Conference stresses the need for co-operation on the part of the non-aligned countries with all countries and forces opposed to colonialism and neo-colonialism, so as to provide active and material support to the armed struggle of African liberation movements.

51. The Conference stresses the necessity of putting an end to colonial domination where it still survives in Latin America. It reaffirms the complete solidarity of the non-aligned countries with the peoples of the region still subjected to colonialism and demands that their inalienable right to national independence be recognized. It supports the struggle of the people of Puerto Rico for their national independence and supports the resolutions on Puerto Rico adopted by the United Nations Special Committee on Decolonization.

52. It requests that the United States Government refrain from doing anything likely to affect directly or indirectly the exercise by the people of Puerto Rico of their right to independence.

53. The Conference demands that the military bases of the U.S.A. on Cuban, Panamanian and Puerto Rican territories be restored to the countries which are their rightful owners.

54. It supports the struggle of the peoples of Latin America for the affirmation of their sovereignty, the restoration of their natural resources and implementation of the structural changes essential for their development, and condemns the imperialistic aggressions and pressures to which these countries are subjected.

55. The Conference considers that the struggle for the liberation of Latin America is an important factor in the struggle of its peoples against colonialism, neo-colonialism and imperialism and is a contribution towards achieving and strengthening peace and international security.

56. The Conference hails the Government and people of Chile, who in their struggle to consolidate their independence and build a new society are facing the combined aggression of reaction and imperialism. It expresses its solidarity with Chile in its efforts to achieve the economic and social transformations already started, to avoid civil war and preserve its national unity.

57. It hails the Government and people of Peru in their struggle to safeguard their national sovereignty, win back the wealth of their country and change its economic, social and political structures.

58. It hails the victory of the Argentine people in their struggle for true independence and social progress.

59. It supports the Government and people of Panama in their efforts to recover their sovereignty over the Canal Zone.

### III

60. The non-aligned countries stress the need for the détente initiated between great powers, already hailed by the Conference of Non-Aligned Countries, to lead to the effective breaking up of the military alliances stemming from the cold war.

61. It reaffirms the objective set in the Declaration of the Third Summit of non-aligned countries regarding the dismantling of all military bases and the withdrawal of foreign troops from all parts of the world.

62. It gives its support to countries struggling for the removal of military bases established on their soil under unequal treaties and maintained against the wishes of their peoples.

63. The Heads of State or Government of the non-aligned countries emphasize that the strengthening of international security forms an integral part of the programme and actions for achieving peace and progress for all peoples and all countries. This aim can be reached only by constructing an international security which would cover all parts of the world and which would be equal for all peoples and all countries.

64. It considers that the creation of zones of peace and co-operation in the various regions of the world, on the basis of the principles of the United Nations Charter, is calculated to reduce tension, eliminate foreign military presence and to promote peaceful co-operation among the countries concerned.

65. The Heads of State or Government welcome the adoption by the twenty-sixth session of the United Nations General Assembly of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace and the setting up by the United Nations of an ad hoc committee to consider the measures aimed at implementing the Declaration. They consider that action designed to promote the objectives of the Declaration will



contribute to the strengthening of international peace and security. They urge all powers to co-operate in order to achieve the objectives of the implementation of this resolution.

66. The Conference expressed its concern at the growing 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.

67. The Conference supports the efforts exerted by the Arab States and peoples in the Arabian Gulf to safeguard the stability, security and well-being of the region and to preserve its independence as well as resist any foreign interference in its affairs, whatever the sources.

68. 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 the interests of the countries concerned and of non-interference in the internal affairs of States.

69. The Heads of State or Government welcome the Kuala Lumpur Declaration aimed at the creation of an area of peace, freedom and neutrality free from any form of interference by Powers from outside the region, and notes with satisfaction the progress made in the implementation and in the attainment of the objectives of the Declaration. They consider it to be a positive contribution to the establishment of international peace and security, and appeal to all States to respect its principles and objectives. They express the hope that military presence in this region, including foreign bases, will be eliminated.

70. The participants devoted particular attention to the strengthening of the security and to the defence of the non-aligned countries against all dangers from outside. They expressed their countries' determination to increase their mutual solidarity and assistance in the case of threats to their independence and territorial integrity.

71. The Conference noted with concern that the flow of conventional arms to non-nuclear states, which is a threat to the security of the non-aligned countries and which gives rise to tension in some regions, is continuing. It demands that an end be put to the flow of such armaments.

72. The Conference declares itself in favour of general and complete disarmament, and especially a ban on the use of nuclear weapons and the manufacture of atomic weapons and warheads and the total destruction of existing stocks, as well as the total cessation of all nuclear tests in all environments and all regions of the world.

73. In this connexion, the Conference demands the suspension of the French nuclear tests being programmed and carried out at Mururoa in the South Pacific.

74. The Conference also declares itself in favour of the banning of all existing chemical and bacteriological weapons.

75. The Conference demands that a world conference on disarmament, with the participation of all States, shall be convened as soon as possible.

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

77. 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 and safeguarding fundamental rights and freedoms.

78. The Conference reaffirms that the achievement of universality of membership in the United Nations is an essential ingredient for its effectiveness. In this connexion, it welcomes the restoration of the People's Republic of China to its rightful place in the Organization, so long advocated by non-aligned countries, and the recommendation of the Security Council on the admission of both German States.

79. The Conference supports the admission into the United Nations of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, a full and sovereign member of the family of non-aligned countries. It took note in this connexion that the conclusion of the recent agreement in New Delhi on 28 August 1973 has opened the way for the solution of the outstanding humanitarian problems for the establishment of durable peace in the South Asian continent.

80. 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.

81. 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.

82. With a view to ensuring the effectiveness and authority of the United Nations, the non-aligned countries stress the need to improve the Organization. To this end, the Security Council, the organ primarily responsible for the maintenance of international peace and security, should not be prevented from exercising all the responsibilities conferred on it by the Charter. In this connexion, the Heads of State or Government invite all those upon whom the Charter has conferred a special responsibility to show wisdom and moral integrity in the exercise of their functions.

83. They consider it necessary that adequate, unequivocal decisions and resolutions, anchored in the principles of the Charter, should be adopted by the United Nations bodies concerned and the respect for them assured.

#### IV

84. The Conference expresses its concern at the constant deterioration of economic conditions in developing 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.

85. The increase in cases of infringement of the sovereignty of States, the neo-colonial 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.

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

87. 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.

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

89. 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.

V

90. The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries recalled the Statement on the Sea-bed and the Declaration on Non-Alignment and Economic Progress adopted at Lusaka, and reviewed the progress made since then. They noted with satisfaction that the Declaration of Principles adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1970 was in harmony with the principles set forth in the Lusaka Statement on the Sea-bed, and that those principles had continued to guide the work of the United Nations Committee on the Peaceful Uses of the Sea-bed. They also noted with satisfaction that the suggestion made at Lusaka for the convening of a conference on the Law of the Sea to deal with all the questions relating to the marine environment in a comprehensive manner had been accepted by the international community.

91. The Heads of State or Government agree to support the adoption of zones of national jurisdiction not exceeding 200 miles, measured from base lines, within which the riparian State would exercise its rights to exploit natural resources and to protect the other related interests of its peoples, bearing in mind the special rights and interests of developing countries, whether coastal, land-locked or geographically handicapped, without prejudice either to freedom of navigation and overflight, where applicable, or to the regime concerning the continental shelf.

92. The Heads of State or Government reaffirm the vital importance of a rational exploitation of the resources of the seas and oceans, in the interests of economic development and the promotion of the well-being of peoples.

93. The participants reaffirm their adherence to the basic principle that the area and resources of the sea-bed beyond the limits of national jurisdiction are the common heritage of mankind and recommend the setting up of an international authority, possessing wide powers which would be responsible for administering this area for the benefit of the international community as a whole, and especially the developing countries.

94. The participants urge all interested parties to abide by the moratorium banning the exploitation of the resources of the international zone until such time as a regime is established.

95. They stress that the new rules of the Law of the Sea must effectively contribute to the elimination of threats to the security of States and ensure respect for their sovereignty and territorial integrity.

96. The participants recommend that the legislation on utilization and exploitation of ocean space include appropriate measures for ensuring the preservation of the sea environment.

97. The Heads of State or Government proclaim the urgency of holding the Conference on the Law of the Sea at Santiago, Chile, in 1974, as well as the need to ensure its success by proper preparation, and consider that prior consultation among non-aligned countries is essential in order to co-ordinate their positions and actions concerning problems of substance and procedure with a view to arriving rapidly at satisfactory results.

## VI

98. In closing the Fourth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries, the Heads of State or Government, in order to ensure the continuity and effectiveness of the policy of non-alignment, the justice and rightness of which have been confirmed by recent developments in the international situation, decide to reinforce their action and co-ordinate their efforts.

99. This is a necessity which is rendered all the more imperative by the fact that the principles of non-alignment have been adopted as a basis for action by many organs of regional and international co-operation.

100. The major changes now taking place at the political, economic and technological levels in a world that is becoming even more highly organized, the urgency and acuteness of the problems of liberation and development, as well as the necessity for true peace, are factors which today induce the non-aligned

countries to intensify their activities and organize mutual co-operation in order to give a new content to their solidarity, and to guarantee their participation in the settlement of major international problems.

101. It decides that the next Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries shall be held at Colombo, Sri Lanka, in 1975.

4<sup>th</sup> SUMMIT CONFERENCE OF THE  
NON - ALIGNED COUNTRIES  
(ALGIERS, SEPTEMBER 1973)



وتمر القمة الرابع للدول غير المنحازة  
(الجزائر سبتمبر سنة 1973)

4<sup>a</sup> CONFERENCIA CUMBRE DE LOS  
PAISES NO ALINEADOS  
(ARGEL, SEPTIEMBRE 1973)

4<sup>ème</sup> CONFERENCE AU SOMMET  
DES PAYS NON - ALIGNES  
(ALGER, SEPTEMBRE 1973)

NAC/ALG/CONF.4

9 September 1973

DECLARATION ON THE STRUGGLE FOR NATIONAL LIBERATION AND  
POLITICAL RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE FOURTH CONFERENCE OF  
HEADS OF STATE OR GOVERNMENT OF NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES

(Algiers, 5 to 9 September 1973)

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3. Resolution on Angola, Guinea Bissau, the Cape Verde Islands, Mozambique and Sao Tome e Principe.



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DECLARATION ON THE STRUGGLE FOR NATIONAL LIBERATION

The Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-aligned Countries, meeting in Algiers, from 5 to 9 September 1973,

Having made a thorough study of the problems of decolonization, apartheid and racial discrimination still affecting the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America, has adopted the following declaration:

The confrontation of peoples with colonialism, neo-colonialism, zionism and imperialism, remains a fundamental reality of our era, continually emphasizing the common destiny and the indivisible nature of the struggle of the peoples of the Third World.

The policy of non-alignment, one of the main aims of which is the struggle for independence and the safeguarding of national sovereignty, fully identifies with the liberation struggle of oppressed peoples against all forms of domination and exploitation.

The close ties between the national liberation movements and the non-aligned countries are not purely historical in origin, but draw their strength from their association with the common ideals of freedom, justice and peace; they are the expression of the solidarity of the non-aligned countries in the face of the continuous threats and attempts of systems of domination to subject the newly independent countries to other forms of political and economic domination.

The Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government emphasizes that the Third World continues to be the favourite battlefield for colonial wars and imperialist plots. The situation in this part of the world is characterized by armed resistance to colonial systems and imperialist aggression and by the struggle for the safeguarding and consolidation of national independence and the economic and social advancement of peoples.

The process of detente and co-operation taking place in certain parts of the world will continue to be limited in effect and incapable of meeting the aspirations of peoples to freedom, security and peace as long as it tolerates with the continued existence of colonialism and racism, and foreign exploitation and aggression in other areas of the world.

The national liberation movement is confronting the increasingly accentuated action and political, economic and military mechanisms that tend to freeze the existing situation and to introduce new forms of oppression and exploitation aimed at checking the process of Third World emancipation.

In fact, colonialism continues to flourish in various forms all rooted in political subjection and economic exploitation.

The situation in countries still under foreign domination and the threats that this situation pose to neighbouring countries are a clear indication of the designs of imperialism and of the vulnerability of young independent States.

The aims of imperialism are to exploit the immense riches of these regions and to hinder the evolution of independent neighbouring countries by resorting to armed aggression and economic pressure with a view to gaining complete control of the area as part of its global strategy.

It is a fact that the coalition of systems of domination is being continually strengthened, with the encouragement of monopolies and foreign economic and financial interests which are expanding their activities in the colonized territories and whose ventures are supported by capital supplied by most of the western countries.

In Southern Africa, the oppressors are intensifying their settlement policy. They are strengthening their military alliance, as is shown by the frequent intervention of South African troops in Rhodesia, Mozambique and Angola. They are making intensive efforts, in close collaboration with the large monopolies, to achieve co-ordinated economic exploitation of the whole of Southern Africa, thus further aggravating the dangers which threaten the future of the African continent.

Apartheid in South Africa is not just a system of racial discrimination; it is above all a form of colonialism based on fascist oppression of the people by a minority of alien settlers who exploit the people and deprive them of their fundamental rights, denying the most elementary human values. In Zimbabwe, Namibia, and the countries under Portuguese domination, the racist minorities are pursuing a systematic policy of settlement and are bent on changing the ethnic composition of the peoples of these countries, destroying their cultural heritage and exploiting the wealth of these countries for their exclusive benefit.

In this connexion, the case of Palestine, where Zionist settler-colonialism has taken the form of a systematic uprooting of the Palestinian people from their homeland and represents a very serious threat to their survival as a nation, is exactly the same as the situation in Southern Africa, where racist segregationist minorities use the same method of colonial domination and exploitation pursuant to the requirements of a single imperialist strategy. In Latin America the peoples of Puerto Rico and Panama are confronted with an anachronistic colonial system and are struggling for complete recovery of their independence and the safeguarding of the integrity of their territories against the same American imperialists who, in those countries, practice open racial discrimination against the black population. Their struggle, like that of the Indochinese and Arab peoples to free their occupied territories, are an integral part of the liberation movement of the peoples of the Third World and deserve the support and active solidarity of all peoples of the world.

Having exhausted all peaceful means, and faced with the obstinacy of the colonial powers and the complicity of their protectors, in particular some member States of NATO, namely the United States of America, France, the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany, the oppressed peoples have no alternative but the legitimate recourse to armed struggle in order to impose respect for their right to self-determination and independence.

Since the Lusaka Conference, the Liberation movements have achieved significant successes.

Vast areas, where a new way of life is being established, have been liberated in Angola, Guinea (Bissau) and Mozambique. In other parts of Africa, namely in Namibia and Zimbabwe as well as in South Africa, political and military struggles are being intensified and strengthened.

Despite the manoeuvres of French and British colonialism, the peoples of the Comores, the so-called French Somalia (Djibouti) and the Seychelles continue their march towards freedom, overcoming all obstacles and attempts at territorial dismemberment and confounding the strategic designs of the colonialist Powers in the Indian Ocean, as evidenced by the transfer of the French base from Diego Suarez (Madagascar) to Djibouti. Despite the repeated attempts to exterminate the Palestinian people, the Palestine Liberation Movement is steadfastly continuing its fight for the liberation of its country.

The people of the Sahara still under Spanish domination have registered a great success with the recognition of their right to self-determination and independence by the relevant resolution of the United Nations General Assembly.

The people of Puerto Rico have also recorded a great success with the recognition by the United Nations Committee on Decolonization of its right to self-determination and independence. The historic victories achieved by the peoples of Viet-Nam, Cambodia and Laos are a major contribution to the liberation of the peoples of the world.

In the international arena, the affirmation of the legitimacy of the armed struggle waged by peoples striving for national liberation and the growing recognition of the liberation movements as the sole legitimate representatives of their peoples, constitute a significant achievement.

In this connexion, the decision of the United Nations and some specialized agencies to accord observer status to the liberation movements is particularly welcome.

Colonialism has reacted to these successes with renewed savagery and brutality, even going so far as the large-scale use of methods of genocide as they did at Willyamu in Mozambique and making terrorism and political assassination State institutions. The cowardly assassination of the great African leader, Amilcar Cabral, like that of Edouardo Mondlane, the founder President of PRELIMO

and the murder of the three Palestinian leaders, Kamel Adwan, Abu Youssef and Kamal Nassir, bear witness to the desperate situation and dilemma in which colonialism finds itself.

The increased military assistance which the regimes of oppression and exploitation continue to receive from some western Powers, in defiance of world public opinion, and massive capital investments contribute to the strengthening of their power and their capacity for internal repression as well as the increase in their potential for aggression. The patent reinforcement of the Pretoria-Salisbury-Lisbon axis, now increasingly being extended to Tel Aviv, highlights the identical objectives pursued by these regimes and calls for coherent and appropriate action on the part of the non-aligned countries, the national liberation movements and all the other forces which defend liberty, justice, progress and peace in the world.

In the face of the renewed aggressivity of imperialism and colonialism, concrete material aid to the liberation movements should be greatly increased in all fields in order to enable them to face up to the requirements of the situation with which they are confronted.

The non-aligned countries are increasingly conscious of the importance of the stake which the Third World represents for the forces of hegemony. The many difficulties they encounter in their desire to consolidate their sovereignty and ensure their development strengthens their conviction that the safeguarding of their independence is inseparable from the attainment of the aspirations of all oppressed peoples to freedom and independence.

The sustained struggle and solidarity of the peoples of the Third World is a deciding factor in the establishment of new international relationships capable of guaranteeing international peace and security.

In this connexion, the encouragement of a policy of detente and peace in Europe must not be interpreted or used as a factor designed to encourage or give respectability to Portuguese facism and colonialism.

Detente cannot mean either acceptance of situations of oppression in Africa, Asia, the Middle East and Latin America, or the transfer of zones of tension from the European continent to the countries of the Third World. Such developments heighten the challenge to the non-aligned countries and the national

liberation movements. So long as colonialism in any of its forms continues to exist, the non-aligned countries should join forces with the liberation movements in a common struggle to end it. No independent country will remain free while imperialist bases and institutions remain in even one colony. Consequently, the assistance and support that the non-aligned countries provide to the peoples fighting for their freedom are based on the unity of the fight which they are waging and on their common aspirations.

Fully aware of the need to assume, in all circumstances, their duty of solidarity with struggling peoples, the non-aligned countries, in the face of the coalition of the systems of domination and exploitation,

- Undertake to increase their military, material, political and moral assistance to the liberation movements and to take all necessary steps to enable them successfully to pursue their fight, especially by:

(1) the creation of a support and solidarity fund to increase the effectiveness of the struggles of national liberation movements. They appeal to all peace and justice-loving States, as well as to all political, social and humanitarian institutions to assist them;

(2) the opening of offices in the capitals of the non-aligned countries;

(3) the granting of means to facilitate travel by representatives of the liberation movements.

- Undertake to pursue sustained action to mobilize public opinion in favour of the just cause of the peoples fighting for their freedom and independence and to strengthen their solidarity with them.

- Decide to do everything in their power to isolate the colonialist, racist and apartheid regimes, inter alia by:

(1) the severance or suspension or freezing of all relations with Portugal, South Africa, Rhodesia and Israel;

(2) the denunciation of these regimes in all international political, economic, cultural and social forums;

(3) the organization of campaigns to inform world public opinion, especially in the western countries, and to denounce the support that some of the Governments of these countries provide to Portuguese colonialism and to the regimes in South Africa, Rhodesia and Israel. These western powers must choose between the friendship of the non-aligned countries and the support they give to colonialist and racist regimes.

- The implementation of effective measures in the economic and trade fields against countries which blatantly violate every decision of all major international organizations in order to isolate colonial and racist regimes.

- Endorse the recommendations of the Oslo Conference and decide to support their adoption by the United Nations General Assembly, while at the same time stressing the need to take concrete action on those recommendations. In particular, they support the proposal for the convening of a conference of representatives of Governments, non-governmental organizations and liberation movements against colonialism.

- Call for the immediate implementation of the relevant United Nations resolutions.



**RESOLUTION ON APARTHEID AND  
RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN SOUTH AFRICA**

The Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in Algiers from 5 to 9 September 1973

Seriously disturbed by the intensification of repressive measures by the racist minority regime in South Africa against the South African people,

Deeply concerned at the large-scale deployment of military power by South Africa throughout the territory, constituting a threat to peace and security in Africa and throughout the world,

Alarmed at the increasing intervention by the South African authorities for the purpose of supporting the other racist colonialist regimes in Southern Africa,

Noting with abhorrence the adoption and implementation of the fraudulent Bantustan policy by the racist regime as an alternative to full and unfettered political and economic rights for the people,

Deploping the economic, financial and military assistance that certain NATO powers continue to allocate to the racist regime in South Africa,

Noting with satisfaction the increase in popular resistance in the face of savage repression,

Viewing with deep concern the continued incarceration, for over ten years, of leaders of the liberation movement such as Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu and others,

Distressed by continued investment in South Africa by many Western countries, especially the United States, the United Kingdom, France and the Federal Republic of Germany in defiance of resolutions to the contrary by the United Nations,

Welcoming the programme of action relating to South Africa, adopted by the International Conference in Support of the Victims of Colonialism and Apartheid held in Oslo from 9 to 14 April 1973.

1. Reaffirms its full support for the South African people in their legitimate national liberation struggle against apartheid and racial discrimination to recover their sovereignty;

2. Commends the determination of the South African people in their just struggle to achieve their national liberation;
3. Pledges itself to increase its financial, material and political assistance to the South African liberation movement;
4. Pledges constant economic, diplomatic and moral support to the independent States in the areas which are subjected to economic threats and subversive acts by the white racist minority regimes in Southern Africa;
5. Condemns the Bantustan policy aimed at balkanising the territory and dividing the people along ethnic lines as being abhorrent to the concept of true Africanism;
6. Further condemns the continued economic, financial and military assistance given to South Africa by certain NATO powers, in particular the United States of America, France, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom, thereby enabling the Government in Pretoria to maintain and reinforce its policy of repression and apartheid;
7. Invites all States and especially the major Western Powers and Japan to suspend all scientific collaboration with South Africa, in particular with regard to arms and atomic power, and to refrain from granting patents and licences to that country.
8. Calls on all non-aligned countries to take all steps, including diplomatic and, where possible, economic steps, both through the United Nations and unilaterally, to bring countries which encourage investments in South Africa to withdraw their investments;
9. Urges all non-aligned governments to take every opportunity to demand the release of all South African political prisoners.

9 September 1973

RESOLUTION ON THE MIDDLE-EAST SITUATION  
AND THE PALESTINE ISSUE

The Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting at Algiers from 5 to 9 September 1973,

Recalling the previous resolutions adopted by the non-aligned countries concerning the serious situation in the Middle East resulting from Israel's persistence in occupying the territories of three non-aligned countries, which constitutes a threat to the security of the non-aligned countries and to international peace and security,

Reaffirming the legitimacy of the struggle of the Palestinian people against colonialism, zionism and racism to recover in their entirety their national rights, a struggle which forms an integral part of the liberation movement throughout the world,

Reaffirming the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territories by force, which is in flagrant contradiction of the principles of the United Nations Charter and constitutes a grave danger to world peace,

Deeply concerned by Israel's policy of aggression and expansion which constitutes a serious infringement of the sovereignty of the Arab peoples of the Middle East as well as a threat to their security and territorial integrity,

Considering that Israel's continued policy of aggression against and occupation of Arab territories deprives the countries of the region of their right to exercise their sovereignty over their natural resources, which is in contradiction of the objectives of the non-aligned countries and of the United Nations Development Strategy, as well as United Nations resolutions affirming the right of States to exercise sovereignty over the natural resources contained in their territories

Denouncing Israel's persistent recourse, since its creation, to methods of violence and terrorism,

Recalling the 1949 Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War and demanding its strict application by the Israeli occupation forces,

Convinced that the military, economic, political and moral support given by certain Western countries, particularly the United States of America, enables Israel to continue to implement its policy of aggression and to consolidate its occupation of Arab territories;

1. Demands the immediate and unconditional evacuation by the Israeli forces of all Arab territories occupied since June 1967,
2. Reaffirms its total and effective support to Egypt, Syria and Jordan in their lawful struggle to regain, by all means, all their occupied territories,
3. Calls upon the non-aligned countries to pledge their support for the Arab people of Palestine in their struggle against Zionist racist and colonialist settlements for the recovery of their full national rights, emphasizes that the recovery of those rights is a fundamental prerequisite for a just and lasting peace, and declares its recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and of their just struggle;
4. Demands that all States forbid emigration to Palestine and the occupied Arab territories;
5. Denounces all those powers and in particular the United States of America, which afford military, economic, political and moral support to Israel, and calls upon them to desist forthwith from such aid;
6. Affirms the necessity for strict application of the Geneva Convention, and considers that all the illegal measures taken by Israel in the occupied territories to change the geographical and demographical aspects of those territories and the consequences of such measures are null and void, and should under no circumstances be recognized,
7. Condemns Israel's violation of human rights in the occupied Arab territories and its refusal to apply the 1949 Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, further condemns the Israeli policy of changing the nature of the occupied territories, and considers that such actions constitute war crimes and a challenge to humanity as stated in the resolution adopted by the Committee on Human Rights at its twenty-eighth session;
8. Welcomes the decision of certain member countries to break off relations with Israel, and requests the other member countries to take steps to boycott Israel diplomatically, economically, militarily and culturally, as well as in the field of sea and air transport, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter;
9. Invites the Foreign Ministers of member States to present the views of the non-aligned countries on this question to the forthcoming session of the United Nations General Assembly in accordance with the terms of this resolution.

N/C/ALG/CONF.4/F/Res.3  
9 September 1973

RESOLUTION

ON

ANGOLA, GUINEA BISSAU, THE CAPE VERDE ISLANDS  
MOZAMBIQUE AND SAO TOME E PRINCIPE

The Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in Algiers from 5 to 9 September 1973,

Recalling the resolutions adopted at the Summit Conferences of Belgrade, Cairo and Lusaka, and at the Georgetown Conference;

Recalling the resolutions, recommendations and declarations adopted by the United Nations General Assembly and the Security Council, in particular General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 regarding the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and the Security Council resolution of 22 November 1972;

Reaffirming the inalienable right to self-determination and independence of the peoples of Angola, Guinea Bissau, the Cape Verde Islands, Mozambique and Sao Tome e Principe, and the legitimacy of their struggle;

Noting the great successes achieved by the peoples of Angola, Guinea Bissau and Mozambique in their heroic armed struggle for national liberation, as evidenced by the continued development of that armed struggle and by the liberation of vast areas of their countries;

Noting with satisfaction that PAIGC is about to proclaim the State of Guinea Bissau;

Noting Portugal's obstinate refusal to apply the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

Noting that NATO is continuing to supply Portugal with arms, thus enabling it to pursue the war of colonial repression;

Noting once again with deep concern that foreign economic and financial interests in these territories continue to increase, hindering the realization of the legitimate aspirations of the African countries under Portuguese colonial domination.

1. Strongly condemns the colonialist policy of the Portuguese Government and its obstinate refusal to apply the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;
2. Condemns the member countries of NATO, such as the United States, France, the United Kingdom, and the Federal Republic of Germany as well as Japan, which continue to provide assistance to Portugal in its colonialist war, and invites them to put an end to such assistance;
3. Condemns the foreign financial interests which operate in the countries under Portuguese colonial domination and exploit the human and material resources of those countries;
4. Condemns the plans to build the Cabora-Bassa dam in Mozambique and the Cunene dam in Angola, which are colonialist and imperialist ventures intended to strengthen the fascist and racist colonial regimes of Portugal, South Africa and Rhodesia, and to perpetuate the supremacy of a white minority in Southern Africa;
5. Reaffirms its unqualified support for and complete solidarity with the peoples struggling against Portuguese colonialism, and undertakes to step up its political, military, financial and material support to this just cause;
6. Welcomes the successes achieved by the national liberation movements of Angola, Guinea Bissau and the Cape Verde Islands, Mozambique and Sao Tome e Principe;
7. Requests members of the Non-Aligned Movement to give political and diplomatic support to the State of Guinea Bissau as soon as it is proclaimed by the Popular National Assembly of that country;
8. Pledges itself to take political, diplomatic, economic and trade measures against those Western countries and Japan which continue to give their political, military and economic support to the fascist colonial regime of Portugal;
9. Urges members to secure through diplomatic channels the expulsion or suspension of Portugal from membership of NATO until it:
  - (a) Terminates its colonial war in Africa;
  - (b) Withdraws all its troops from African soil; and
  - (c) Grants independence immediately to the people of Angola, Mozambique, Guinea Bissau, the Cape Verde Islands, and Sao Tome e Principe.

10. Invites the United Nations specialized agencies which have not yet done so to give assistance to liberation movements for the achievement of their programmes of rehabilitation in the liberated regions, in accordance with United Nations General Assembly resolutions;
11. Invites the Security Council to impose on Portugal the economic sanctions provided for in Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter;
12. Pledges itself to give constant support to all States, particularly Tanzania, Zambia, Congo, Zaire, Guinea and Senegal, which are the victims of repeated acts of aggression by Portuguese colonialism.

NAC/ALG/CONF.4/P/Res.4  
9 September 1973

RESOLUTION ON ZIMBABWE

The Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in Algiers from 5 to 9 September 1973,

Recalling the resolutions adopted by the Belgrade, Cairo and Lusaka Summit Conferences and the Georgetown Conference as well as the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly and the Security Council of the United Nations,

Reaffirming the inalienable right of the people of Zimbabwe to self-determination and independence in accordance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples,

Reaffirming further the legitimacy of the struggle of the people of Zimbabwe to exercise effectively their right to self-determination and independence,

Recalling that the Government of the United Kingdom is responsible, as the administering power, for bringing down the illegal racist minority regime and for ensuring the effective transfer of power to the people of Zimbabwe on the basis of universal suffrage,

Considering past and present appeals by anti-imperialist, national and international organizations to the British Government to convene a truly representative constitutional conference on Zimbabwe,

Considering the adamant refusal of the British Government to convene such a conference and that instead the British Government has opted for concluding settlements with the racist minority regime to the total exclusion of the Zimbabwe people,

Considering the clandestine negotiations currently taking place between the envoys of the British Government and the Smith regime,

Noting the rejection by the people of Zimbabwe of the "settlement proposals" agreed between the Government of the United Kingdom and the illegal racist minority regime,

Reaffirming that all attempts to negotiate the future of Zimbabwe with the illegal regime are contrary to the provisions of the United Nations' Charter and General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV),



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Strongly deploring the arbitrary and illegal detention of Zimbabwe political leaders and patriots by the illegal racist minority regime,

Deeply concerned at the presence of and intervention by South African armed forces in the territory to assist the illegal regime in maintaining its domination,

Deploring the fact that the measures adopted by the Security Council have not succeeded in bringing down the illegal regime because of the constant collaboration of the Western Powers with it, thus preventing the application of economic sanctions,

Deeply concerned at the fact that the Government of the United States of America continues to import chromium and nickel from Zimbabwe in violation of Security Council decisions,

Reaffirming its conviction that sanctions will be effective only if they are wide-ranging, mandatory and effectively supervised and enforced,

Further reaffirming that such sanctions should be extended to Portugal and the South African regime because of their support for the illegal Salisbury regime,

Convinced that appeals to the United Kingdom to settle the Zimbabwe question are a sterile exercise in view of its vetoes in the Security Council of the United Nations,

1. Reaffirms its full support for and complete solidarity with the people of Zimbabwe in their legitimate struggle for national independence and the exercise of their right to self-determination on the basis of universal suffrage;
2. Appeals to all its member states and their national organizations to provide and increase all-round material and other assistance to the liberation movement of Zimbabwe;
3. Undertakes to increase its material, financial and moral support for the Zimbabwe liberation movement;
4. Strongly condemns the refusal of the administering power to employ all means, including force, to bring down the illegal racist minority regime;
5. Condemns the continued presence of and intervention by South African armed forces in the territory and calls upon the administering power to secure the immediate removal of all such forces from the territory,

6. Condemns non-application of the economic sanctions against the illegal regime decided on by the Security Council, such as the United States Government's continued importation of chromium and nickel from Zimbabwe,

7. Urges the Government of the United Kingdom not to transfer or grant any of the powers or attributes of sovereignty, in any circumstances, to the illegal racist minority regime and to ensure Zimbabwe's progress towards independence in accordance with the true aspirations of its people,

8. Invites the Security Council to extend the scope of the economic sanctions to include the full force of Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, against the illegal regime and to impose similar sanctions on Portugal and South Africa.

9. Urges all governments and the United Nations and its specialized agencies to give their full moral and material support to the people of Zimbabwe.

10. Pledges its constant support to all States, especially Zambia, which are subjected to economic and military threats and provocative acts of aggression by the racist minority regimes in Southern Africa.

11. Calls upon the United Kingdom, as the administering power in Southern Rhodesia to ensure the immediate release of all political prisoners, detainees and restricted persons and the resumption of political activity in the territory.

NAC/ALG/CONF.4/P/Res.5

9 September 1973

RESOLUTION ON NAMIBIA

The Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in Algiers from 5 to 9 September 1973,

Noting with satisfaction the intensification of the armed struggle waged by the people of Namibia under the leadership of SWAPO,

Noting with encouragement and appreciation the effective political mobilization of the Namibian people by SWAPO that resulted in the overwhelming rejection of the machinations and intrigues of South Africa's illegal administration attempting to fragment the territorial unity of Namibia,

In view of the constant attempts by the imperialist powers, especially the United Kingdom and France, two of the permanent members of the Security Council, to undermine the effectiveness of the United Nations Council for Namibia,

Considering the inalienable right of the Namibian People to self-determination and independence and the continued illegal presence of the South African regime in Namibia,

Noting with alarm the presence of the Consulate of the Federal Republic of Germany in Namibia in violation of United Nations General Assembly and Security Council resolutions and the decision of the International Court of Justice which terminated South Africa's mandate over Namibia and demanded that all countries sever all relations entered into by South Africa concerning Namibia;

Vehemently condemns the alarming increase in killings, arrests, torture and imprisonment of SWAPO members and leaders by the illegal racist administration of South Africa in Namibia;

Pledges itself to increase concrete material, moral and diplomatic support to the fighting people of Namibia through SWAPO;

Further pledges itself to live up to Resolution NAC/CONF.3/Res.15 on Namibia adopted at the Third Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries at Lusaka (Zambia);

Recognizes SWAPO as the legitimate representative and spokesman of the Namibian People in conformity with the decisions and resolutions of the

Organization of African Unity (OAU), the International Conference on Namibia (Brussels) and the Conference in Support of the Victims of Colonialism and Apartheid (Oslo);

Supports the termination of the dialogue between the UN Secretary-General and the illegal South African regime in Namibia, in accordance with the wishes of the people of Namibia expressed through SWAPO, the recommendations of the United Nations Council for Namibia and the resolution adopted at the last OAU Summit Conference;

Pledges itself to render effective support to the United Nations Council for Namibia so as to ensure a smooth and effective hastening of freedom and independence for Namibia;

Unreservedly condemns the presence of South African military bases, troops and police on Namibian soil;

Demands the immediate withdrawal of South Africa from the territory;

Demands a clear position on the part of the Federal Republic of Germany before its entry into the United Nations Organization;

Further demands the immediate and unconditional release of all Namibian prisoners, both in Namibia and Robben Island in South Africa;

Also demands that captured Namibian freedom fighters should be treated as prisoners of war;

Expresses alarm at the continued exploitation of the natural resources of the sea, sea-bed and sub-soil thereof in the waters off the coast of Namibia;

Calls upon the international community to recognize the sole right of the Namibian people, as represented by SWAPO acting through the Council for Namibia, to exclusive possession of the rights and benefits from such activity.

9 September 1973

RESOLUTION ON THE SO-CALLED SPANISH SAHARA

The Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in Algiers from 5 to 9 September 1973,

Deeply concerned at the attitude and intentions of the Spanish Government as regards the decolonization of the Sahara under its domination,

Recalling resolution 1514 (XV) adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 14 December 1960 concerning the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples;

Recalling the resolutions of the United Nations, of the Organization of African United and of the Non-Aligned Countries concerning the question of the Sahara under Spanish domination;

1. Denounce the dilatory manoeuvres whereby the Spanish Government seeks to evade its obligations and the decisions of international bodies, in order to prolong a situation the maintenance of which involves serious risks of tension in the area;
2. Expresses its complete solidarity with the populations of the Sahara under Spanish domination;
3. Reaffirms its unshakeable attachment to the principle of self-determination and its concern to see it applied under conditions that would ensure to the people of the Sahara under Spanish domination the free and authentic expression of their will, in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions regarding this territory.

NAC/ALG/CONF.4/P/Res.7

9 September 1973

RESOLUTION ON THE SO-CALLED  
FRENCH SOMALI COAST (DJIBOUTI)

The Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in Algiers from 5 to 9 September 1973,

Deeply concerned at the very serious situation in the so-called French Somali Coast;

Reaffirms the right of the people of the so-called French Somali Coast (Djibouti) to self-determination and independence in accordance with Resolution 1514(XV) of the United Nations General Assembly;

Condemns the transfer of French troops previously stationed in Madagascar to the so-called French Somali Coast (Djibouti);

Requests the French Government to end repression in the so-called French Somali Coast (Djibouti) (deportations, electrified barrier systems and anti-personnel mines) and to grant the territory independence without further delay.

9 September 1973

RESOLUTION ON THE COMORES

The Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government meeting in Algiers from 5 to 9 September 1973,

Having considered the persistence of colonialism, especially in the African continent,

Recalling the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960,

Taking account of the unanimous desire of the people of the Comores archipelago to obtain their independence as soon as possible, as they clearly declared on 3 December 1972 at the legislative elections in the Comores,

Condemning any dilatory action aimed at retarding the Comores' accession to independence and infringing their political and territorial integrity,

1. Reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of the Comores archipelago to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960;
2. Calls upon the French Government to take the necessary steps to ensure the accession of the territory of the Comores to complete and immediate independence in accordance with the objectives set forth in the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and with the relevant provisions of the United Nations Charter;
3. Strongly reaffirms the national unity and territorial integrity of the Comores archipelago and condemns any attempt to partly or completely destroy them or to delay its full independence;
4. Deplores the French Government's refusal to heed the appeals from international organizations such as the United Nations, the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the Non-Aligned Group and co-operate with them in order to expedite the complete independence of the Comores archipelago;
5. Requests all member States of the Non-Aligned Group to provide the moral and material aid necessary to the National Liberation Movement of the Comores (MOLINACO) in its efforts to achieve the immediate freedom of the Comores.

9 September 1973

RESOLUTION ON VIET-NAM

The Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in Algiers from 5 to 9 September 1973,

Recalling the resolutions adopted at the Lusaka Summit Conference and at the Georgetown Conference,

Noting with satisfaction the cease-fire agreement and the restoration of peace in Viet-Nam, as well as the Act of the International Conference on Viet-Nam and the Joint Communiqué of 13 June 1973,

Deeply concerned at the violations of the capital clauses of the Agreement and the Act of the International Conference on Viet-Nam which have been committed by the United States of America and the Saigon administration and which have seriously aggravated the situation in that part of the world since the Agreement came into force,

1. Expresses satisfaction at the signing of the cease-fire agreement and the restoration of peace in Viet-Nam and the Act of the International Conference on Viet-Nam and regards the victory of the Vietnamese people as a common victory for the great family of non-aligned countries and for all peoples struggling against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress;
2. Expresses further satisfaction at the extensive efforts made by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet-Nam and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Viet-Nam - the only genuine representative of the South Vietnamese people - to implement the Paris Agreement on Viet-Nam and the Act of the International Conference on Viet-Nam;
3. Demands that the United States of America and the Saigon administration immediately and definitively cease to violate the Paris Agreement on Viet-Nam, and genuinely implement the said Agreement, particularly the clauses relating to the cease-fire, the freeing of hundreds of thousands of political detainees and the guaranteeing of democratic freedom for the people;
4. Calls on non-aligned countries to intensify their support for the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet-Nam at all political, moral and diplomatic levels in its just struggle to build a peaceful, independent, neutral and democratic South Viet-Nam as a step towards the peaceful reunification of the Fatherland, and to provide all material assistance for the rehabilitation of Viet-Nam.



9 September 1973

RESOLUTION ON CAMBODIA

The Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-aligned Countries, meeting in Algiers from 5 to 9, September 1973,

Recalling the resolution on Cambodia adopted at the Georgetown Conference and its full support for the Five-Point Declaration of 23 March 1970 by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia, on the settlement of the Cambodian problem;

Recalling that independent and non-aligned Cambodia, formerly an oasis of peace, has been dragged into the United States war of aggression in Indochina, since March 1970, as a result of the anti-national coup d'etat,

Recalling the legality and legitimacy of the Royal Government headed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk, victim of the coup d'etat against Cambodian neutrality,

Considering that by its collective recognition of the Royal Government of the National Union of Cambodia it has provided the Cambodian people with the most valuable support in their rightful struggle for independence, sovereignty and neutrality.

1. Demands that the United States Government desist from all acts of aggression against Cambodia and interference in its internal affairs, and in particular stop all aid to the Phnom Penh regime, and that its military personnel and the foreign armed forces it has engaged in Cambodia be withdrawn;
2. Calls upon all peace and justice-loving countries to give official recognition to the Royal Government of the National Union of Cambodia as the sole legal Government of Cambodia;
3. Reaffirms its solidarity with the Royal Government of the National Union of Cambodia in its struggle at the international level and its unwavering support within the United Nations and other international organizations.

9 September 1973

RESOLUTION ON THE PROBLEM OF KOREA

The Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in Algiers from 5 to 9 September 1973,

Considering that Korea has remained divided for almost 30 years,

Noting that tangible progress was achieved in 1972 towards the peaceful reunification of Korea, but that since that time obstacles have arisen,

Mindful of the fact that the continuation of this division constitutes a permanent threat to peace and security in Asia and in the world,

Demanding that foreign interference in Korea be brought to an end and that the right of the Korean people to self-determination be guaranteed in order to allow them to manage their own affairs themselves and to settle the question of the reunification of Korea by peaceful means,

Bearing in mind the desire of the Korean people for the reunification of their country and their unanimous opposition to the proposal for membership of Korea in the United Nations in the form of simultaneous membership by two Koreas which would make it possible to perpetuate the division of the country,

1. Calls for the withdrawal of all foreign troops stationed in South Korea and an end to foreign interference in all its forms in the domestic affairs of Korea;
2. Further calls on the United Nations General Assembly, at its Twenty-Eighth Session, to consider the question of Korea and to decide on the withdrawal of foreign troops stationed in South Korea under the United Nations flag and on the dissolution of the United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea with a view to facilitating the peaceful and independent reunification of Korea;
3. Declares that Korean membership in the United Nations can only be achieved in the name of a single State, after the complete reunification of the country or after the establishment of a confederation of North and South.

9 September 1973

RESOLUTION ON PUERTO RICO

The Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in Algiers from 5 to 9 September 1973,

Recalling the statements and resolutions approved by the Summit Conference in Cairo in October 1954 and the Georgetown (Guyana) Conference in August 1972 concerning Puerto Rico,

Considering that Puerto Rico is a Latin American country which has never been able to exercise its right to self-determination or to enjoy independence, because it has been stifled by foreign intervention, and that at the present time it is one of the main enclaves of colonialism in Latin America,

Apprised of the resolution adopted by the United Nations Committee on Decolonization on 30 August 1973 reaffirming the inalienable right of the Puerto Rican people to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), calling on the United States of America to refrain from taking any measures which might obstruct the exercise by the Puerto Rican people of their right to self-determination and independence and their economic, social and other rights, and in particular to prevent any violation of these rights by corporations under its jurisdiction, and deciding to keep the matter under permanent review.

Conscious of the fact that new forms of colonialist economic exploitation are being conducted in Puerto Rico by the oil and petrochemical industry, and that plans are currently being made to escalate such measures to a degree that would convert the territory of Puerto Rico into a gigantic oil depot of the United States,

1. Expresses full support for the resolutions adopted by the United Nations Committee on Decolonization and requests the United Nations General Assembly to endorse those resolutions;
2. Demands that the Government of the United States of America refrain from carrying out, directly or through transnational companies, any investment project that would involve an irreversible change in the physiognomy, structure

or ecology of Puerto Rico, or which would affect the territorial integrity and/or the national unity of that territory.

3. Requests the United Nations Committee on Decolonization and other appropriate bodies to expedite and extend measures to help the Puerto Rican people to achieve full sovereignty and independence and the recovery of their national heritage.

RESOLUTION CONCERNING THE LAW OF THE SEA

The Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in Algiers from 5 to 9 September 1973,

Considering that the Non-Aligned Countries, at the Lusaka and Georgetown Conferences, formulated important principles concerning the Law of the Sea which have influenced the position of the United Nations General Assembly as well as the preparations for the next Conference on the Law of the Sea,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 2749.(XXV) which contains a statement of the principles relating to the sea-bed and ocean floor based on the declaration adopted in September 1970 at Lusaka,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 3016 (XXVII) which reaffirms the right of States to permanent sovereignty over all their natural resources, both in territories included within their international frontiers and in the sea-bed and ocean floor and the sub-soil thereof within the limits of their national jurisdiction and in the superjacent waters,

Recalling further the principles, recommendations and declarations adopted at the meetings of the Asian-African Legal Advisory Committee (Colombo 1971, Lagos 1972 and New Delhi 1973), at the second Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77 (Lima 1971), at the Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Caribbean Countries (Santo Domingo 1972), at the regional seminar of African States on the Law of the Sea (Yaounde 1972), at UNCTAD III (Santiago de Chile 1972) and at the Conference of the Organization of African Unity (Addis Ababa 1973),

Reaffirming the vital importance of the rational exploitation of marine and ocean resources for the economic development and promotion of the well-being of peoples,

Considering, finally, the need for further co-ordination between the Non-Aligned Countries to ensure international recognition of these principles at the Conference on the Law of the Sea to be held in Santiago de Chile in 1974 and which, according to resolution 2750 C (XXV), is to fully consider the various subjects and questions of the juridical regime governing oceanic space, having regard to the political and economic realities as well as to scientific and technological progress in the last decade,

1. Welcomes the adoption by the United Nations General Assembly of resolutions 2740 (XXV) and 3016 (XXVII);
2. Supports the recognition of the rights of coastal States in seas adjacent to their coasts and in the soil and sub-soil thereof, within zones of national jurisdiction not exceeding 200 miles measured from the baselines, for the purposes of exploiting natural resources and protecting the other connected interests of their peoples, without prejudice either to the freedom of navigation and overflight, where applicable, or to the regime relating to the continental shelf;
3. Stresses the need to establish a preferential system for geographically handicapped developing countries, including land-locked countries, in respect both of access to the sea and of the exploitation of living resources in zones of national jurisdiction;
4. Recommends that the new Law of the Sea take into account the particular conditions in each region;
5. Reaffirms the principle that the zone and resources of the sea-bed and ocean floor and the subsoil thereof beyond the limits of national jurisdiction are the common heritage of mankind;
  - the need to take the Declaration of Principles adopted by the United Nations General Assembly as a basis for establishing a system for administering that zone;
  - the need to set up an international authority to undertake, under its effective control either directly or by any other means on which it might decide, all activities related to exploration of the zone and exploitation of its resources, having due regard to the economic and ecological

repercussions of such activities on the special needs and interests of developing countries whether coastal or land-locked and distributing equitably the benefits and other advantages resulting from such activities;

6. Recommends also that the new rules governing the use and exploitation of ocean space should take into consideration the conservation of the marine environment;

7. Considers that the new rules should effectively help to remove threats to the security of States and ensure respect for their sovereignty and territorial integrity;

8. Stresses the urgency of the Conference on the Law of the Sea to be held in Santiago de Chile in 1974, and the need to ensure its success through adequate preparation and the adoption of rules of procedure permitting the rapid achievement of positive results and ensuring the maximum possible degree of agreement;

9. Reiterates that, in accordance with the Declaration of Principles Governing the Sea-Bed and the Ocean Floor and the Subsoil thereof Outside the Limits of National Jurisdiction, as adopted under resolution 2749 (XKV), and with the provisions of resolution 2574 (XXIV), no State or persons, physical or juridical, may exploit the resources of the area pending the establishment of the international regime agreed on;

10. Recommends that the representatives of the non-aligned countries at the next session of the General Assembly of the United Nations and at the Conference on the Law of the Sea, should hold prior meetings to co-ordinate their positions and actions on matters of organization and substance relating to that Conference with a view to ensuring the establishment of a new regime governing ocean space which is based on the principles of justice, security, peaceful co-existence, development and well-being for all peoples.

NC/ALG/CONF.4/P/Res.14

9 September 1973

RESOLUTION ON DRUGS

The Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in Algiers from 5 to 9 September 1973,

Deeply concerned at the constant increase in the ravages caused by drugs and narcotics which particularly affect the youth and which, in the medium-term, represent a definite threat to the health and economy of Third World countries,

Solemnly appeals to all member countries and recommends that they undertake to carry out emergency measures in their own territories to combat that scourge;

Urges them to co-ordinate their efforts by co-operating closely in the adoption and implementation of legislation designed to stamp out trafficking in drugs, narcotics and other harmful products or substances.



NAC/ELG/CONF.4/P/Res.15  
9 September 1973

RESOLUTION ON THE MANDATE ENTRUSTED TO THE  
CHAIRMAN OF THE CONFERENCE.

The Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries meeting in Algiers from 5 to 9 September 1973,

Recalling that non-aligned countries have made constant efforts towards progress, justice and peace as well as for the eradication of tension factors in the world, through negotiation and recourse to international forums in order to promote universal detente, and peaceful co-existence,

Considering the concern expressed in the statements of Heads of State or Government in the course of the debates of the Fourth Conference held in Algiers, to reinforce and ensure the continuity of the role of non-aligned countries in international relations and particularly in international organizations,

Entrusts the current Chairman with the task of presenting the deliberations and decisions of the present Conference to the General Assembly of the United Nations at its Twenty-Eighth Session.

3<sup>rd</sup> SUMMIT CONFERENCE OF THE  
NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES  
(ALGIERS, SEPTEMBER 1973)



مؤتمر القمة الرابع للدول غير المتحازة  
(الجزائر سبتمبر سنة 1973)

3<sup>ra</sup> CONFERENCIA CUMBRE DE LOS  
PAISES NO ALINEADOS  
(ARGEL, SEPTIEMBRE 1973)

4<sup>ème</sup> CONFERENCE AU SOMMET  
DES PAYS NON - ALIGNES  
(ALGER, SEPTEMBRE 1973)

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FOURTH CONFERENCE OF HEADS OF STATE OR GOVERNMENT  
OF NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES

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ECONOMIC DECLARATION

(Algiers, 5 - 9 September 1973)

## ECONOMIC DECLARATION

### Introduction

The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries made a detailed review of the development of economic and social conditions in developing countries in the context of the prevailing world situation since the Lusaka Conference, particularly in the light of the International Development Strategy of the United Nations, and of the third session of UNCTAD, the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, preparation for multilateral trade negotiations and the reform of the monetary system and the important Conference of Foreign Ministers of non-aligned countries held at Georgetown.

They noted that the trend in the international situation towards detente, which has always been the aim of the non-aligned countries and which is a positive factor for the strengthening of peace in some parts of the world has had little appreciable effect on the development of the developing countries and on international co-operation. The Heads of State or Government therefore considered that the increasing trend towards closer economic relations between developed countries should in no way adversely affect the basic interests of developing countries.

#### I. The struggle against imperialism

The Heads of State or Government of the non-aligned countries noted that imperialism is still the greatest obstacle to the emancipation and progress of the developing countries which are struggling to achieve standards of living compatible with the most basic standards of well-being and human dignity. Imperialism not only hampers the economic and social progress of developing countries but also adopts an aggressive attitude towards those who oppose its plans, trying to impose upon them political, social and economic structures which encourage alien domination, dependence and neo-colonialism.

This situation derives from a systematic policy pursued by imperialism everywhere which remains unchanged even though its implementation may assume different forms according to time and place. In particular, it must be pointed out that, in addition to being an infringement of the principles of sovereignty and independence imperialist policy sometimes has recourse to open aggression against the economies of countries which reject alien domination. This policy even resorts to the use of force and the unleashing of criminal wars such as those affecting the peoples of Indochina and the Arab peoples of the Middle East.

Many countries are still subject to imperialist domination and neo-colonialist exploitation, which constitute a threat to the sovereignty of State and hamper the development of the peoples concerned. This situation accounts for the considerable and ever-increasing disparity between the industrialised countries and the under-developed world.

Moreover, some peoples are still victims of direct colonization and apartheid which deprive them of their fundamental rights to sovereignty and independence and prevent any possibility of development.

Thus the developing countries, in general, are still subject directly or indirectly to imperialist exploitation. Colonialism and imperialism have been unable to withstand the vast political liberation movement marked by the historical turning point of Bandung, but they have adapted themselves in order to perpetuate, in different forms, their stranglehold on the resources of the developing countries to ensure all kinds of privileges and reliable outlets for their manufactured products and services.

Policies have been implemented which are based on the use of overt and covert economic aggression, as illustrated by the manifold and increasingly pervasive activities of transnational and monopolistic commercial financial industrial companies.

In their struggle to achieve independence, economic development and full equality in international relations, the non-aligned countries, individually and collectively, with the aid of progressive forces are effectively resisting imperialist aggression, and have thus emerged as a major force in the struggle against imperialism throughout the world.

## II - Economic Situation of the Developing World

In view of this increasingly alarming situation, numerous compelling factors, the most significant of which is the determination of peoples to free themselves from any form of alien domination by taking their destiny into their own hands have led the international community to elaborate various policies aimed at establishing a new type of international economic relations.

The determination of the vast majority of the developed countries to perpetuate the existing economic order for their sole benefit, with little regard for the wishes of the developing countries, has virtually thwarted all attempts at progress. The failures of the first Development Decade and the unsatisfactory implementation of the recommendations of UNCTAD III together with the disappointing results of the first three years of the current Decade have already jeopardized the achievement of the objectives of the International Development Strategy.

## III - Review of the International Development Strategy

The developing world which accounts for 70 per cent of world population, subsists on only 30 per cent of world income.

Of the 2,600 million inhabitants of the developing world, 800 million are illiterate, almost 1,000 million suffer from malnutrition or hunger, and 900 million have a daily income of less than 0.5 U.S. dollar.

In the light of all these considerations, estimates up to 1980 cannot be but extremely pessimistic.

Assuming that the objectives set for the Second Development Decade can be achieved and this is in no way certain, gross national income in the developing countries would increase by only \$ 85 as against \$ 1,200 in the industrialized States.

By the end of the present decade, average annual per capita income will be \$ 3,600 in the developed countries, but only \$ 265 in the developing countries.

The acknowledged failure of the International Development Strategy can be explained both by the lack of political will in developed countries to take urgent action and by the failure to make the growth target actually respond to the expectations of the developing countries.

Indeed, the necessary international co-operation has been lacking. The attitudes of the Governments of some developed countries and the behaviour of transnational firms and other monopolies benefiting from the plundering of developing countries have not contributed to the creation of an external economic situation in line with special drawing rights (SDR) targets.

Other factors are the inflationary rise in the cost of imports, and the pressures on the balance of payments due to transfers deriving from private foreign investments, repayment of the principal and the heavy cost of external debt servicing and the aggravating effects of the international monetary crisis.

The arms race and the competition for space conquest continue to absorb large sums of money, whereas assistance through international multilateral co-operation is becoming increasingly reduced in relation to the growing needs of developing countries.

The numerous projects intended to enable the developing countries to benefit in an organized way from the results of scientific research and technological progress have not even begun to be seriously implemented, whereas there is a continuous drain of a large number of highly qualified personnel especially scientists and technicians, from the developing countries continues unchecked.

Clearly, however, only a proper conception of development based on the requisite changes to internal structure particular to each country, and which encompasses growth in all the key sectors will enable our countries to achieve their development targets. This process is inseparable from the social process which calls for full employment, income redistribution and the over-all solution of problems such as health, nutrition, housing and education. It is equally obvious that these aims can only be achieved through conscious and democratic participation of the masses which one the determining factors in any national endeavour to achieve dynamic, effective and independent development.

#### IV - Trade and Monetary Problems

The Heads of State or Government noted that the already modest share of developing countries in world trade is continually decreasing, while the terms of trade are constantly deteriorating.

The share of developing countries in world trade declined from 21,3 per cent in 1960 to 17,6 per cent in 1970.

The Generalized System of Preferences automatically excludes the main agricultural products and imposes strict controls on the import of all products considered as sensitive by the developing countries ; in addition, it is not applied by all countries.

The recent increase in the price of certain raw materials has not benefited the developing countries as a group, since import prices have increased even more, and the profits resulting from the rise in the price of raw materials have been made by the transnational companies.

The trade situation of the developing countries has worsened as a result of the international monetary crisis for which they are in no way responsible, although they are bearing the brunt of it.

The transfer of resources from the developed to the developing countries has continued to decrease, while the volume of the latter's external debt has quadrupled during the last decade and is now over 80 thousand million dollars.

Furthermore, there has been no improvement in the terms of development financing.

The Heads of State or Government noted that economic power has hitherto been used in trade negotiations to frustrate the aspirations of developing countries. They therefore regard the forthcoming multilateral trade negotiations as of great importance for reversing the adverse trends in the trade of developing countries. They agreed that non-aligned countries and other developing countries and other developing countries should take a united stand in the negotiations and aim at universal acceptance of the principle of equity in international relations. They strongly believe that the multilateral trade negotiations will pave the way for a new and just international division of labour. To this end, the negotiations should aim at :

- ensuring for developing countries net additional benefits, an increased share in world trade and diversification of their exports ;



**emphasis**

- Placing/in other bodies on complementary objectives and measures to enable developing countries to obtain maximum benefits from the negotiations ;
- Winning acceptance of the principles of non-reciprocity, non-discrimination and preferential treatment in respect of developing countries ;
- Extending the Generalized System of Preferences ;
- Ensuring that any erosion resulting from the negotiations is compensated ;
- Ensuring that the co-ordinated approach to trade and monetary problems takes the fullest account of the special interests of developing countries ;
- Ensuring that preferential treatment in respect of developing countries is included in any reform of the framework of international trade and the rules of GATT.

The reform of the international monetary system concerns the developing countries in all its aspects and to the highest degree.

Because of the basic principles governing it and the way in which it works, the monetary and financial system devised at Bretton Woods has served only the interests of some developed countries. The efforts made by the developing countries to bring about a progressive adjustment of the Bretton Woods system in order to take account of their specific needs have failed. This clearly illustrates the lack of political will on the part of certain industrialized countries to establish and promote true co-operation between developed and developing countries within the framework of the international financial and monetary system.

The new international monetary system in the establishment and working of which the developing countries should participate on an equal footing, should be universal guarantee the stability of flows and conditions of financing international of trade and take into account the specific situation and needs of developing countries on the basis of preferential treatment.

V - Special Measures in favour of the least Developed Countries, including land-locked Countries

The Heads of State or Government viewing with concern the persisting stagnation in the economy of the least developed countries, consider that the international community should intensify the special assistance given them in the bodies belonging to the United Nations system by increasing the volume of aid and providing them with financial and technical assistance in all fields of development, including communications and diversification of exports.

They further consider that special international assistance should also be provided to the land-locked developing countries to enable them to overcome their geo-structural handicap and to derive full benefit from the resolutions adopted by the United Nations bodies in this regard.

In this connexion, the problems of land-locked countries surrounded by countries against whom economic sanctions have been applied by the United Nations deserve special attention.

VI - Food Problems

In view of the catastrophic scale of the food crisis in vast areas of the world, especially in the Sudano-Sahelian region of Africa, which aggravates the food shortage which has continued for fifteen years without improvement, it is imperative that the international community adopt as a matter of extreme urgency the measures dictated by this situation, which is now coupled with the unchecked rise in the price of staple products.

The Heads of State or Government consider it necessary to adopt more effective solutions than those at present proposed in the field of international co-operation concerning staple products.

To rescind the restrictive measures relating to production and stocks, which have a highly detrimental effect on the volume and substantially increase the price, of certain agricultural products of the developed countries which are essential to the developing countries.

#### VII - Sovereignty and Natural Resources

In view of the seriousness of the problems with which they are faced developing countries realize more than ever before the vital necessity of making every possible effort to consolidate their national independence and reinforce their fighting front by challenging imperialist and neo-colonial exploitation structures and by organizing co-operation and solidarity with one another in intercontinental and regional organizations. The action taken in non-aligned countries after the Belgrade, Cairo, Lusaka and Georgetown Conferences, the decline of colonial and neo-colonial groupings, the strengthening of the unity of action of the "Group of 77", particularly on the basis of the Charter of Algiers and the Lima Declaration, and regional co-operation and integration activities, are all steps marking the transition from passive submission of claims to the affirmation of the developing countries' determination to rely first and foremost on their own resources, individually and collectively, to take over the defence of their fundamental interests and to organize their development by and for themselves.

The Heads of State or Government, while recalling the inviolable principle that every country has the right to adopt the economic and social system which it deems most favourable to

its development, reaffirm each country's inalienable right to the full exercise of national sovereignty over its natural resources and all domestic economic activities.

Any infringement of the right of effective control by any State over its natural resources and their exploitation by means suited to its own situation, having respect for the ecological balance, including nationalization and the transfer of property to its nationals, is contrary to the aims and principles of the United Nations Charter and hampers the development of international co-operation as well as the maintenance of international peace and security.

The Conference gives its unreserved support to the application of the principle that nationalization carried out by States as an expression of their sovereignty, in order to safeguard their natural resources, implies that each State is entitled to determine the amount of possible compensation and its mode of payment and that any disputes which might arise should be settled in accordance with the national legislation of each State.

The non-aligned countries give their ready and unreserved support to the developing countries and to the territories under colonial domination which are subject to boycott, economic aggression or political pressure and are struggling to recover effective control over their natural resources and the economic activities which are still under foreign domination.

In this connection, the Heads of State or Government recommend the establishment of effective solidarity bodies for the defence of the interests of raw material producing countries such as OPEC and CIPEC, which are capable of undertaking wide-ranging activities in order to recover natural resources and

ensure increasingly substantial export earnings and income in real terms, and to use these resources for development purposes and to raise the living standards of their peoples.

The results obtained in the hydrocarbons sector, which was previously exploited for the sole benefit of the transnational oil companies, demonstrate the power and effectiveness of organized and concerted action by producing and exporting countries.

Similarly, the determination of an increasing number of developing countries to terminate treaties, agreements and conventions imposed on them by force and evidence, is producing increasingly positive results. This process should be extended, accelerated and co-ordinated in Latin America, Asia, Africa, the Middle East, and in other developing countries, in order to strengthen solidarity among the developing countries, reverse the trend towards a deterioration of their situation and secure the establishment of a new international economic order which would meet the requirements of genuine democracy.

The non-aligned countries decide to use all possible means so that the global approach for the achievement of the aforementioned objectives is accepted by the international community, which would take the fullest possible account of the provisions contained inter alia, in the Charter of Algiers, the Lusaka Declaration, the Lima Declaration and the Georgetown Action Programme.

#### VIII. Transnational Companies

The Heads of State or Government denounce before world public opinion the unacceptable practices of transnational

companies which infringe the sovereignty of developing countries and violate the principles of non-interference and the right of peoples to self-determination, which are prerequisites for their political, economic and social progress.

The Conference also recommends that steps be taken by non-aligned countries for joint action on transnational companies, within the framework of a global strategy designed to modify qualitatively and quantitatively the system of economic and financial relations which subordinates developing countries to industrialized countries.

#### IX - Transfer of Technology

The Heads of State or Government of non-aligned countries recognize the need for developing countries to bridge the gap between them and the industrialized world in the field of technology.

The Heads of State or Government of non-aligned countries stress that environmental measures adopted by one State should not adversely affect the environment of other States, or zones outside their jurisdiction.

The non-aligned countries consider it necessary to ensure effective co-operation between countries through the establishment of adequate international standards for the conservation and harmonious exploitation of natural resources common to two or more States in the context of the normal and habitual relations existing between them.

They also believe that cooperation between countries interested in the exploitation of such resources should be developed on the basis of a system of information and prior consultations within the frame work of the normal relations existing between them.

Co-operation between developed and developing countries in the environmental field requires that the former de-mine the territories which they had mined during previous wars and acts of aggression, since these mines are a source of pollution in a number of developing countries.

The non-aligned countries deem it necessary that the United Nations General Assembly should give priority, at its twenty-eight session to the elaboration of the Charter of economic rights and duties of States.

This document should give expression to the economic aspirations of countries struggling to achieve over-all development as well as those of the international community as a whole.

#### XIV. Preservation and Development of National Cultures

It is recognized that the activities of imperialism are not confined solely to political and economic fields but also cover the cultural and social fields, thus imposing an alien ideological domination over the peoples of the developing world.

The Heads of State or Government of non-aligned countries accordingly stress the need to reassert indigenous cultural identity and eliminate the harmful consequences of the colonial era and call for the preservation of their national culture and traditions.

They consider that cultural alienation and the imported civilization imposed by imperialism and colonialism should be countered by repersonalization and by constant and determined recourse to the country's



own social and cultural values which define it as a sovereign people, master of its own resources so that all peoples shall exercise effective control over all their natural wealth and strive for their economic development under conditions ensuring respect for their sovereignty and authenticity, and peace and genuine international co-operation.

4th SUMMIT CONFERENCE OF THE  
NON - ALIGNED COUNTRIES  
(ALGIERS, SEPTEMBER 1973)



مؤتمر القمة الرابع للدول غير المنحازة  
(الجزائر سبتمبر سنة 1973)

4ª CONFERENCIA CUMBRE DE LOS  
PAISES NO ALINEADOS  
(ARGEL, SEPTIEMBRE 1973)

4<sup>ème</sup> CONFERENCE AU SOMMET  
DES PAYS NON - ALIGNES  
(ALGER, SEPTEMBRE 1973)

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**ECONOMIC RESOLUTIONS**  
**ADOPTED BY THE FOURTH CONFERENCE**  
**OF HEADS OF STATE OR GOVERNMENT**  
**OF NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES**

(Algiers, 5-9 September 1973)

**Contents:**

**Resolution No.**

1. The Drought Situation
2. Special Measures related to the Particular Needs of the Land-Locked Countries
3. Economic Security and Collective Action
4. The Establishment of an Economic and Social Development Fund for Non-Aligned Countries
5. Special Measures in favour of the Least Developed among the Developing Countries
6. The Economic Effects arising out of the Israeli aggression against Arab States

NAC/ALG/CONF.4/Ec/Res.1  
9 September 1973

RESOLUTION ON THE DROUGHT SITUATION

The Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in Algiers from 5 to 9 September 1973,

Considering that the non-aligned countries will have to rely first and foremost on their own efforts, both individually by national endeavour, and collectively by more intense co-operation among themselves;

Considering that the problem of world food shortage is aggravated by the phenomenon of cyclical droughts, affecting in particular the countries of the Sahel region of Africa and other countries situated near that region, and also countries of the Indian sub-continent and South-East Asia;

Deeply concerned at the inadequacy of the measures taken by FAO and WFP resulting from the failure of the developed countries and the international financial institutions to make the necessary resources available to those organizations;

Urgently appeals to the developed countries and the international financial institutions to make available to FAO and WFP the resources necessary for launching a rapid and effective operational field programme to alleviate the effects of drought in those countries that have been affected by it;

Decides in principle to create, within the framework of the Economic and Social Development Fund for non-aligned countries, a specific aid programme for member countries of the Conference that have suffered from the effects of drought;

Instructs the co-ordinating body set up by the Conference of non-aligned countries to study practical ways and means of implementing this programme,

NAC/ALG/CONF.4/Ec/Res.2  
9 September 1973

RESOLUTION ON  
SPECIAL MEASURES RELATED TO THE PARTICULAR NEEDS  
OF THE LAND-LOCKED COUNTRIES

The Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Algiers from 5 to 9 September 1973,

Recalling the Lusaka Declaration on Non-Alignment and Economic Progress and the Action Programme for Economic Co-operation adopted at Georgetown,

Conscious of the urgent needs of the land-locked countries and the special measures that should be considered and implemented in their favour,

Recalling the relevant provisions of the decisions of the United Nations and its related agencies recommending financial and technical assistance for these countries particularly with respect to infrastructure of all kinds,

Recommends

1. A set of special provisions to be urgently considered and implemented in order to ensure their right of free access to and from the sea and to provide for necessary international assistance to meet their special needs,
2. Invites the appropriate international bodies of the UN system to provide for the establishment of a special fund for subsidizing the additional transport costs of the land-locked developing countries.
3. Urgently requests the speedy implementation of the various resolutions adopted in this respect by the United Nations and its related bodies.

NAC/ALG/CONF.4/Bc/Res.3  
9 September 1973

RESOLUTION ON ECONOMIC SECURITY AND COLLECTIVE ACTION

The Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Algiers from 5 to 9 September 1973,

CONSIDERING:

That imperialist threats and the application of measures of pressure and coercion of an economic nature among States are just as harmful as military aggression and create a state of imbalance which endangers international peace and security,

That the United Nations Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, and the Declaration on Principles of International Law Concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States, have imposed on States the duty of abstaining in their relations from applying measures of economic pressure and coercion designed to limit the sovereignty of States,

That resolution 3016 (XXVII) of the United Nations General Assembly declared coercive actions, measures or legislative regulations by States to be in violation of the Charter, and that resolution 330 of the Security Council called for the cessation of the application of any type of coercive economic measure against States in Latin America and specified that the latter should adopt appropriate measures to prevent their encouragement and use by transnational companies inasmuch as they endanger international peace and security,

That international security should be based not only on renunciation of the use of armed force but also on the renunciation of resort to any kind of aggression in economic relations by means of pressure, coercion, economic blockades, the freezing of credits or any other direct or indirect measures aimed at limiting the sovereignty of States and at obstructing the country's right to developmental self-determination,

That there are other emergency situations which do not result from economic aggression and which cannot be solved by a developing country's internal efforts, which means that collective economic security measures should be designed to give joint aid to the State affected,

That operational procedures should be worked out for co-ordinated and concerted action to apply the solutions in question,

DECISIONS as follows:

1. Any non-aligned country which deems itself the victim of measures of pressure and coercion as aforementioned may request the convening of a high-level consultative meeting of such non-aligned countries as it considers appropriate in order to determine the strategy for collective action designed to limit the effect and duration of such measures.

2. The non-aligned countries should take joint action to meet internal economic emergencies which arise in a country and cannot be overcome by the latter's own efforts.

3. The non-aligned countries should take joint action at the United Nations with a view to extending the Organization's security system to include economic security, as a prerequisite for promoting the all-round development of those countries and the well-being of the peoples of the developing world.

NAC/ALG/CONF.4/Ec/Res.4  
9 September 1973

RESOLUTION ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF  
AN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT FUND  
FOR NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES

The Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Algiers from 5 to 9 September 1973,

Recalling the Lusaka Declaration on Non-Alignment and Economic Progress and the Action Programme for Economic Co-operation adopted at Georgetown;

Conscious of the importance of economic development, and of its role in the consolidation of independence and of the effectiveness of economic co-operation in strengthening relations among the non-aligned countries;

Aware of the pressing need for investment and the part it plays in the field of economic and social progress, together with the importance of co-operation among member countries for this purpose;

Decides:

1. To establish an Economic and Social Development Fund for Non-Aligned Countries, open to the participation of all interested non-aligned countries with the following objectives:

- (a) Financing economic and social development projects and participating in development activities in non-aligned countries;
- (b) Promoting investment in non-aligned countries in co-operation with similar organizations;
- (c) Providing technical assistance and services in various economic development fields.

2. To create a committee of experts to work out the rules and regulations of the Fund and determine its capital. Such a committee would also be entrusted with promoting co-operation among developing countries in monetary and financial matters, including closer co-operation between their Central Banks; it should report to the non-aligned Governments at least six months before the next meeting of Foreign Ministers, or if necessary convene a special prior meeting of Ministers of Finance and Economy.

NAC/ALG/CONF.4/Ec/Res.5  
9 September 1973

RESOLUTION ON  
SPECIAL MEASURES IN FAVOUR OF THE LEAST DEVELOPED  
AMONG THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Algiers from 5 to 9 September 1973,

Recalling the Lusaka Declaration on Non-Alignment and Economic Progress and the Action Programme for Economic Co-operation adopted at Georgetown,

Conscious that the production capacity and trade flows of the least developed among the developing countries have been and continue to be extremely low, and that there is an urgent need for the commercial policy measures which are applied to all developing countries to be supplemented by a liberal and considerably larger contribution of financial and technical assistance for the least developed countries, in order to eliminate the existing bottle-necks in their economy at the production level,

Recognizing that the relevant provisions of the various decisions taken by the United Nations and its related organizations should be implemented as soon as possible,

Recommends

1. That in international economic action top priority should be given to the urgent implementation of the programme adopted by UNCTAD III and other specialized international institutions of special measures in favour of the least developed countries, especially in the area of trade, and efforts exerted towards formulating and implementing new measures in all fields, above all in trade and financing, so as to enable the least developed countries to derive equitable benefits from general measures undertaken in favour of all the developing countries.
2. Urgently requests the speedy implementation of the various resolutions adopted by the United Nations and its related organizations, and a permanent review of the implementation of the measures taken in their favour.



NAC/ALG/CONF.4/Ec/Res.6  
9 September 1973

ECONOMIC EFFECTS ARISING OUT OF ISRAELI AGGRESSION AGAINST ARAB STATES

The Fourth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries meeting in Algiers from 5 to 9 September 1973:

In the light of the provisions of the Lusaka Declaration on Non-Alignment and Economic Progress and the Action Programme for Economic Co-operation adopted at Georgetown stressing the necessity of mobilizing efforts and resources in order to ensure maximum economic growth in non-aligned countries as well as the need for co-operation with a view to removing all obstacles, whether internal or external, which hamper economic development,

Having considered the harmful national and international repercussions of the deterioration of the situation in the Middle East in the economic field,

States that the only means of counteracting these effects is prompt action aimed at putting an end to the Israeli occupation of the Arab territories and a just solution of the Middle East problem which would safeguard the rights and freedom of the peoples of that area, remove the threat of renewed military clashes, and hence eliminate the causes of tension and economic deterioration.

In this way the countries of the Middle East could join the other countries of the world in the pursuit of peaceful productive objectives, in the development of their resources and in raising the standard of living of their peoples.

Such development can only improve the overall international economic situation and consequently make it possible to re-open the Suez Canal as a vital artery of international navigation.

Denounces any implicit or explicit threat, either at present or in the future, against the oil-producing countries of the region with the view to exerting pressure on those countries and reducing their legitimate right to safeguard and exploit their natural resources.

Demands that the people of Palestine be allowed to exercise their natural and lawful right to return to their homeland and thus be in a position to make the best possible use of their creative abilities and participate with other peoples in the struggle for construction and progress;

Denounces Israel's attempts to alter the demographic and geographic nature of the areas it is still illegally occupying by force since 1967 as well as the statements of Israeli leaders who have voiced their determination to annex those areas definitively.

Also denounces the establishment of settlements by Israel in these areas peopling them with an increasingly large number of inhabitants not native to them. This policy is carried out through various pressures exerted on the Arab population with a view to forcing them to relinquish their land for the benefit of Israel, or to leave their country for ever. Israel has also imposed a blockade and stifled Arab economy in the occupied territories in order to maintain this economy in continuous underdevelopment and subservience to Israel.

Further denounces Israel's exploitation of the natural resources of the occupied territories and declares all such dealings null and void inasmuch as that they violate the principles currently prevailing in international law, the Geneva Agreement, the Charter of the United Nations and subsequent resolutions of that organization and threaten international peace and security.

Requests that such measures as would immediately prevent Israel from carrying out such dealings be taken and declare null and void all past or future dealings.

4<sup>th</sup> SUMMIT CONFERENCE OF THE  
NON - ALIGNED COUNTRIES  
(ALGIERS, SEPTEMBER 1973)



مؤتمر القمة الرابع للدول غير المنحازة  
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FOURTH CONFERENCE OF HEADS OF STATE OR GOVERNMENT  
OF NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES

ACTION PROGRAMME FOR  
ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

(Algiers - 5-9 September 1973)

ACTION PROGRAMME FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

The Heads of State or Government reaffirm their belief that the primary responsibility for ensuring the rapid development of their countries rests with themselves. They declare their resolve to work towards attainment of individual and collective self-reliance. To that end they agree that continuous and co-ordinated efforts will be exerted at the national level to reduce unemployment, mass poverty, inequality of income distribution and economic dependence on the developed countries, and to mobilize all national resources for integrated and balanced development of all sectors of the economy.

They have also decided that co-operation between developing countries should be expanded in the following specific directions :

i) - In the interest of promoting trade among developing countries, each developing country should work towards the target of doubling the rate of growth of its imports from other developing countries.

ii) - No developing country should accord to imports from developed countries more favourable treatment than that accorded to imports from developing countries.

iii) - Within the framework of the multilateral trade negotiations in GATT, developing countries should engage in a round of negotiations among themselves to promote intra-developing-country trade.

iv) - To facilitate inter-regional trade, serious thought should be given to the possibility of establishing clearing and/or payments arrangements embracing the developing countries.

v) - Developing countries should endeavour to deploy untied aid funds to the maximum possible extent for procurement from other developing countries.

vi) - Close co-operation and consultations should be established between the central banks of developing countries in order to promote greater monetary and financial co-operation between them and to study the possibility of creating a joint financial institution for that purpose.

vii) - Institutional arrangements should be explored for employing surplus funds available in developing countries for financing projects with specific export orientation. These arrangements should be supported by supported by developed countries and international financial institutions.

viii) - Projects in developing countries requiring foreign technical know-how should be supported to the maximum possible extent through the sharing and exchange of the technical know-how available within the developing countries themselves.

ix) - Effective co-operation among the various existing organizations including those of the United Nations system, at the sub-regional, regional and inter-regional level should be ensured with a view to intensifying the organizations' future relations in all fields.

x) - Co-operation should be established in the monetary field through the creation or adaptation at the regional or sub-regional level of agencies for co-operation therein.

xi) - Credit relations should be developed on a preferential basis between developing countries.

xii) - Developing countries should establish and strengthen producers' associations in respect of major commodities of importance to the world economy in order to halt the deterioration in their terms of trade, eliminate unhealthy competition, prevent harmful activities on the part of multinational corporations and strengthen their bargaining power.

xiii) - Developing countries should take concerted action in the field of mass communications on the following lines in order to promote a greater inter-change of ideas among themselves,

a) - Reorganization of existing communication channels which are the legacy of the colonial past and which have hampered free, direct and fast communication between them.

b) - Initiate joint action for the revision of existing multilateral agreements with a view to reviewing press cable rates and facilitating faster and cheaper intercommunication.

c) - Take urgent steps to expedite the process of collective ownership of communication satellite and evolve a code of conduct for directing their use.

d) - Promote increased contact between the mass media, universities, libraries planning and research bodies and other institutions so as to enable developing countries to exchange experience and expertise and share ideas.

e) - Urge the Secretary-General of the United Nations to establish a special Chair of Non-alignment at the proposed United Nations university so as to facilitate research on the historical evolution and the present and future role of non-alignment in the changing world order. Developing countries should themselves promote similar studies in their universities and research institutions.

f) - Likewise establish at regional and inter-regional levels scientific and technical research institutes to study projects of national, regional and inter-regional interest among developing countries, and facilitate training of scientific and technical staff, inter alia through the granting of scholarships for training and advanced training.

xiv) - Non-aligned countries should exchange and disseminate information concerning their mutual achievements in all fields through newspapers and periodicals, radio, television and the news media of their respective countries. They should formulate plans for sharing experience in this field, inter alia through reciprocal visits of delegations from information media, and through exchange of radio and television programmes, films, books, photographs, and through cultural events and art festivals.

#### RELATIONS BETWEEN DEVELOPING AND DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

The Heads of States or Government solemnly reaffirm their determination to continue to work towards securing all the necessary conditions both in their respective countries and in international relations for their accelerated economic and social development and a higher standard of living for their peoples.

They call upon the international community to restore the development objective to its rightful place in the functioning of the United Nations system and to establish a new system of

world economic relations based on equality and common interest of all countries. To this end the developed and developing countries should co-operate to solve each other's problems, particularly by setting the following objectives :

1) - The developing countries should secure the withdrawal of the reservations expressed by some developed countries at the time of <sup>the</sup> adoption of the International Development Strategy, and the fulfilment of the commitments assumed by them. Efforts should also be directed towards seeking new areas of agreement and widening <sup>ing</sup> the existing ones within a time-bound programme to meet the increasing needs of the developing countries.

2) - Those developed countries which have not so far implemented the Generalized System of Preferences should do so without further delay. Furthermore, the Generalized System of Preferences should be widened to include agricultural and other sensitive products of the developing countries, and the margin of preferences itself should be increased to improve the trade opportunities available to developing countries. The trend towards intensification and multiplication of non-tariff barriers, safeguards and other restrictive practices should be eliminated so that the developing countries obtain full benefit from the Generalized System of Preferences.

3) - The liberalization of trade and the progressive removal of tariff barriers among developed countries should be accompanied by corresponding measures to safeguard the advantages enjoyed by developing countries under the Generalized System of Preferences.

4) - Considering the importance of multilateral trade negotiations and the far-reaching repercussions they will inevitably have on world trade, the developing countries should strive, at the preparatory and negotiating stages, for recognition of the principles of non-reciprocity, non-discrimination and preferential treatment in relations between developed and developing countries. Since the results of the multilateral trade



those negotiations will only begin to take effect after negotiations have been concluded, it is of paramount importance that during this period no freeze is imposed on action in favour of the developing countries' trade and of its targets such as those fixed in the International Development Strategy.

5) - Efforts should be made to build up export potential of developing countries, particularly by the adoption of essential structural adjustments in the economies of developed countries conducive to a more rational international division of labour.

#### INTERNATIONAL MONETARY AND FINANCIAL SYSTEMS

1) - Developing countries should participate fully and on an equal footing in the formulation and application of an equitable and durable international monetary system.

2) - The new international monetary system should take into account the interest of the international community as a whole on the basis of a new agreement taking into consideration the profound upheavals which have taken place since Bretton Woods.

The principle of preferential treatment for developing countries should be applied in the new monetary arrangements.

3) - The new monetary system should ensure the effective participation by developing countries in the decision-making process through adoption of a voting quota system. It should ensure stable but flexible exchange rates so as to provide an environment conducive to the growth of the developing countries' trade.

There should be adequate and orderly creation of liquidity to meet the global needs of trade through the additional allocation of special drawing rights (SDRs).

A link should be established between special drawing rights (SDRs) and development financing in the interests of developing countries.

4) - The international financial institutions should effectively play their role as development financing banks without resorting to political discrimination against countries. In addition, the resources released by disarmament should be yield considerable funds for promoting the development of developing countries.

5) - The developed countries should accept a time-bound programme for the implementation of targets of net flow of financial resources to developing countries. The official components of the net transfer of financial resources to the developing countries should be increased.

6) - The adverse consequences for the current and future development of developing countries arising from the burden of external debt contracted on hard terms should be neutralized by appropriate international action. The World Bank should play an efficient role where it can do so in the settlement of the debt problems within the context of a policy of general measures taking account of the economic situation of the debtor countries and the origin of the foreign debt.

7) - Appropriate measures should be taken to alleviate the heavy burden of debt-servicing, including the method of re-scheduling.

8) - The international financial institutions should increasingly orient their lending policies to suit the emerging needs of developing countries.

9) - The regional and subregional development banks will need to be provided with considerably greater resources in order to strengthen their operations and establish closer co-operation among themselves.

#### TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGY

1) - The provisions as regards the transfer of technology in the International Development Strategy will need to be implemented without delay, and the developing countries <sup>should</sup> take a joint stand on this question in international bodies.

2) - Monopolistic practices, applied by transnational corporations through market-sharing and price-fixing should be ended and the costs of transferring technology to developing countries reduced.

3) - New international legislation for the transfer of technology to the developing countries on a preferential basis should be formulated and an international code of conduct should be adopted and implemented without delay.

4) - Urgent measures should be taken at both national and international levels to stop the brain-drain from developing to developed countries.

#### COMMODITIES

The progress made towards the formulation of international commodity agreements has so far been extremely slow. The competent international bodies should give priority to this work. The problem of commodities like tea, which have suffered a continuous decline in price, should be dealt with expeditiously on the basis of global agreements.

## S H I P P I N G

1) - Developing countries should obtain the means for enabling their ever-wider participation in freight and insurance operations in shipping so as to increase the volume and profitability of their trade and improve their balance of payments on a permanent basis.

2) - The participation of the Governments of developing countries concerned in consultations between liner conferences and shippers is essential, particularly in the matter of rate-fixing, surcharges and frequencies, and of the quality of services which have a direct impact on the cost of foreign trade operations.

3) - It is essential to formulate and apply a binding code of conduct for liner conferences, which should be prepared by the forthcoming United Nations Conference of plenipotentiaries and take fully into account the developing countries' special needs and problems.

## E N V I R O N M E N T

Additional cost of environmental programmes should not be allowed to come in the way of more basic development needs of developing countries. Any assistance in the environmental field provided to developing countries by the developed countries should be additional to whatever is already being channelled as development assistance. The preoccupation of developed countries with environmental control ought not to lead to adverse effects on the flow of development assistance or on the trade of developing countries.

CO-OPERATION WITH SOCIALIST COUNTRIES

1) - The socialist countries should consider incorporating in their development plans the export needs and possibilities of the non-aligned countries in order to facilitate increasing the proportion of imports of manufactured and semi-manufactured goods: from the latter on a preferential basis.

2) - Socialist countries should accord the most favourable terms for intensifying trade, economy, scientific and technical co-operation with non-aligned countries. Special action should be considered in the fields of transfer of technology and training of national personnel of developing countries.

The non-aligned countries shall intensify information activities on opportunities for expanding trade and co-operation with the Socialist countries through the establishment of joint committees, the exchange of delegations, the organization of fairs and exhibitions and the increased collaboration between chambers of commerce and industry and other appropriate institutions.

The non-aligned countries shall encourage the development of scientific and technical co-operation with the Socialist countries, inter alia, through the conclusion of intergovernmental conventions, the establishment of the necessary joint bodies and the stimulation of relations between the organizations and institutions concerned.

C O O R D I N A T I O N

The Heads of State or Government reviewed the work carried out by the co-ordinators in pursuance of the Georgetown Action Programme, in the following fields :

- 1) - Trade industry and transport,
- 2) - Financial and monetary co-operation,
- 3) - Technology, know-how and technical assistance,
- 4) - International co-operation for economic development

They directed that the mandate of the co-ordinators should be extended until the next Conference of Heads of State or Government.

The Heads of State or Government welcomed the concrete work carried out by the co-ordinators, particularly in the field of trade, industry and transport and recommended that :

- a) - A practical action programme based on the studies so far made should be under taken.
- b) - Further studies should continue for the final formulation of the project for inter-regional co-operation.
- c) - Active involvement of relevant organizations of the United Nations system should be sought for financial and technical support.

They agreed in principle to the proposal to set up a Development and Solidarity Fund to pool their excess resources in order to finance emergency projects and render long-term technical assistance to member countries of the Movement.

They have decided that a working party be established to urgently draw up a project and submit it to the next Ministerial Conference of non-aligned countries or, if necessary to a special meeting of Ministers of Finance and Economy which could take place earlier.

The Heads of State or Government endorsed the following conclusions reached by a Committee of experts from non-aligned countries appointed in pursuance of the Georgetown Programme of Action in regard to guidelines for foreign private investment.

i) - That all foreign private investment should be subject to prior authorization and to a system of centralized government control.

ii) - To ensure that foreign investment supplements the domestic effort and is consistent with national development plans, incorporates appropriate technology, leads to the further development of technology, generates employment, represents a net saving in foreign exchange, involves management that is decentralized from the parent company etc...

iii) - That any reinvestment of profits made by foreign companies should be considered as new investment and subject to authorization by the recipient State.

iv) - To prohibit the purchase of existing national assets by foreign investors, except in very special and justified cases.

v) - To set specific provisions for all matters relating to remittances of profits.

vi) - To exclude the possibility of receiving foreign investment in those sectors of the economy which can be considered strategic according to the conditions of each country, such as the extractive industries, commodity industries, public utilities,

mass communications media, banking, insurance and marketing.

They further approved the following recommendations made by the Group of Experts for purposes of regulating and controlling the operations and activities of multinational corporations.

i) - The adoption of common rules in respect of multinational/transnational companies.

ii) - To extend and support the unrestricted application of the principle that any State effecting a nationalization in order to regain its natural resources is exercising a sovereign right.

iii) - To integrate such joint action within an overall strategy designed to bring about quantitative and qualitative changes in the system of economic and financial relations that subordinate the underdeveloped countries to the developed capitalist countries.

iv) - To maintain close links with the group of 20 eminent persons convened by the United Nations to analyse this matter, in order to ensure that all economic, political and cultural variables, as well as variables having to do with international relations, are suitably treated, and also to ensure that the results of the group's work remain in line with the initial objectives set when it was established.

v) - To establish an information centre on transnational companies with the aim of ensuring a free exchange of experience and information between non-aligned countries in order to facilitate the full and effective utilization of experience available in many non-aligned countries.



Such a centre would be responsible for training personnel, providing services and carrying out research.

The Heads of State or Government decided that a group of experts should be nominated and entrusted with the task of preparing a specific study on this matter within a period of three months.

### FOOD CRISIS

The Heads of State or Government urged that in the context of the serious food crisis confronting vast areas and populations of the world an emergency joint conference of FAO and UNCTAD should be convened at Ministerial level in order to formulate a programme of international co-operation to overcome the increasing shortage of food and other commodities and maintain stable prices.

They also considered advisable that a conference of developing countries be convened on commodities with a view to developing an effective strategy for restructuring world trade and improving their bargaining power.

The Heads of State or Government recommend that non-aligned countries should act as a catalytic force in the Group of 77 in order to increase the effectiveness and solidarity of the developing countries.

They invite the Secretary-General of the United Nations to convene a special session of the General Assembly at a high political level devoted exclusively to the problems of development including the revitalization of structures and the implementation of the goals and objectives of the International Development Strategy well before the mid-term review due in 1975.

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In that respect they instructed the Chairman of the Conference to communicate that decision and also urged that a Ministerial level meeting of the Group of 77 be convened on the eve of that review.

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