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IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING
OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

Letter dated 17 June 1976 from the Permanent Representative of Algeria
to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith the final communiqué of the Ministerial Meeting of the Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries held at Algiers from 30 May to 2 June 1976.

On instructions from my Government, I would request you to have it circulated as a General Assembly document under item 32 of the preliminary list of items to be included in the provisional agenda of the thirty-first session of the General Assembly, entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security".

(Signed) Abdellatif RAHAL
Permanent Representative of Algeria
to the United Nations

* A/31/50.

A N N E X

MINISTERIAL MEETING OF THE BUREAU
OF
NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES
ALGIERS, MAY 30 - JUNE 2, 1976

FINAL COMMUNIQUE

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1 The Fourth Ministerial Meeting of the Bureau* of Non-Aligned Countries met in Algiers from May 30 to June 2, 1976.

The Bureau assessed the stage reached in the implementation of the resolutions and decisions of the Fourth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries and of the Lima Ministerial Conference. It also ascertained the stage reached in the preparatory work for the Fifth Summit Conference to be held in Colombo from August 9 to 19, 1976.

The Bureau studied the changing world political situation and the economic problems facing the international community and the developing countries in particular.

*Algeria - Cuba - Guyana - India - Kuwait - Liberia - Mali - Malaysia - Nepal - Peru - Senegal - Somalia - Sri Lanka - Syria - Tanzania - Yugoslavia - Zaire

Delegations from the following countries and organizations were present as Observers:

Afghanistan - Angola - Argentina - Bangladesh - Burundi -
Cyprus - Egypt - Ethiopia - Guinea - Indonesia - Iraq -
Jamaica - Kampuchea - Korea(PDRK) - Libya - Madagascar -
Mexico - Niger - Nigeria - Palestine Liberation Organization -
Panama - The Socialist Party of Puerto Rico -
Vietnam - The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen -
Yemen Arab Republic - Sudan - Tunisia - Zambia - Zimbabwe
(ANC)

2 The Bureau noted with satisfaction that the decisions of the Algiers Summit Conference and of the other Ministerial Meetings of the Movement had been broadly implemented and had thereby helped to advance the cause of Non-Aligned Countries in the political and economic fields.

3 The Bureau considered that the Fourth Summit Conference constituted an important turning point in the development of the Non-Aligned Movement, strengthening the unity and solidarity of the Non-Aligned Countries in their efforts to maintain international peace and security and giving a fresh stimulus to the struggle waged by the peoples of the Third World and by the other peoples and forces of peace and progress against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism and Zionism and other forms of foreign

domination, and against all forms of exploitation of national resources by foreign interests.

4 The Bureau was convinced that the Fifth Summit of Non-Aligned Countries would constitute an important step in the consolidation of the Non-Aligned Movement by intensifying its action and its growing role in international relations in particular for the promotion of peace and justice, the freedom and independence of countries still under colonial domination, the elimination of aggression and foreign occupation, the establishment of a new international economic order and the democratization of international relations, and resolved to work toward that end.

5 The Bureau noted with satisfaction the development of the process of liberation in Asia and Africa and the victories won over imperialist aggression and colonialist domination in those areas. It warmly welcomes the triumph of the peoples of Kampuchea, Vietnam, Laos and Africa in their fight against the imperialist aggressor, and notes with appreciation the achievements of those peoples on the road toward unity, progress and affirmation of their sovereignty.

The Bureau warmly welcomes the decisive and historic victory of the people of Kampuchea. It especially welcomes the complete victory of the Vietnamese people and the reuni-

fication of the Vietnam homeland, thus attaining the essential aspirations for which generations have heroically fought. It appeals to the international community to cooperate with and assist the Vietnamese people to reconstruct its country. In this connexion the Bureau calls upon the United States of America to honor its commitments in conformity with Article XXI of the Paris Agreement on Vietnam.

The Bureau also requests the Non-Aligned Countries vigorously to renew their support for the admission of Vietnam to the United Nations.

The Bureau further welcomes the fact that the people of Laos has regained its cohesion and unity following the decisive victory achieved by the forces of progress in that country. It renews its warm support for the task of reconstruction undertaken by democratic, independent, unified and prosperous Laos.

6 The Bureau welcomes the proclamation of Angola's independence and warmly greets the Angolan people, who after long and hard years of fierce struggle have succeeded in terminating colonial domination and in blocking the intervention of imperialism and the racist regime of South Africa, which threatened the unity of the people, and the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country.

The victories achieved by the peoples of Guinea-Bissau, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe and Cape Verde, as well as by the Angolan people, undoubtedly strengthen the cause of liberty and independence in Africa, consolidate the anti-imperialist struggle in the world, and profoundly shake the last colonial bastions still existing on that continent. In the same spirit the Bureau welcomes the eminent independence of the Seychelles.

The Bureau emphasizes the historic significance of Resolution S.387, adopted by the Security Council on March 31, 1976, condemning South African aggression against Angola, and fully supports the application of the People's Republic of Angola for admittance to the United Nations.

7 The Bureau expresses its concern at the areas of conflict and tension maintained by the Zionist and imperialist policy of aggression in the Middle East, and for the persistence of colonialism and racism in Africa and the imperialist manoeuvres in Asia and Latin America.

8 The Bureau reviewed the serious situation prevailing in Palestine and in the occupied Arab territories, particularly the popular uprising against the Israeli occupation.

The Bureau welcomes the participation of the PLO as authentic representative of the Palestine people in the

last discussions devoted by the Security Council to the Middle East situation and the Palestinian Question.

It expresses its satisfaction at the decision taken by the last United Nations General Assembly to create a "Committee for Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People" and underlines the importance it attaches to the Committee's report.

It condemns the expansionist, annexationist and colonialist policy pursued by Israel, which is exemplified in particular by the continued establishment of settlements in the occupied Arab territories.

The Bureau condemns the methods of repression of the Israeli authorities in occupied Palestine and expresses its support for the Palestinian patriots courageously fighting to regain their inalienable national rights.

The Bureau condemns the measures taken by Israel to alter the status and the religious, social, ethnic and economic character of the occupied territories, more specifically of the Holy City of Jerusalem, and considers that such measures are null and void and do not constitute a legal precedent.

The Bureau considers that Israel, by its continuous aggression against the Palestinian people and the Arab countries of the region, and by its systematic refusal to respect the decisions of the United Nations, is violating the fundamental principles of the Charter. Accordingly, recalling the Declaration of the Lima Council of Foreign Ministers and the Resolutions on the questions of the Middle East and Palestine, the Bureau considers that the United Nations should take effective steps, including those provided for by Article VII of the Charter, to ensure respect by Israel for the decisions taken by the United Nations.

The Bureau reaffirms that the Palestinian question is the core of the Middle East problem and that there can be no just and durable peace in this region except on the basis of the following two principles:

- A. Withdrawal by Israel from all Arab territories occupied since 1967;
- B. Restoration of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people and the exercise by that people of its rights, and primarily of its right to return to their homeland, its right to self-determination and the establishment of an independent State in Palestine.

The Bureau reiterates that the struggle of the Arab people against the Israeli occupation of Palestine and the occupied territories are an integral part of people's struggle for their right to self-determination and against colonialism, occupation and racism.

9 The Bureau, deeply concerned over the present situation in Lebanon, urgently appeals to all the conflicting Lebanese parties to cease their fratricidal struggle, to reestablish peace and to safeguard the unity, territorial integrity and independence of Non-Aligned Lebanon.

The Bureau considers that responsibility for solution of the Lebanese crisis rests with the Lebanese themselves.

10 The Bureau reaffirms its complete solidarity with the peoples of South Africa, Zimbabwe, Namibia and the so-called French Somaliland, who are still subjected to colonial domination and racial discrimination and who are fighting for their right to self-determination and independence, and appeals to the entire Non-Aligned Movement, also to the international community as a whole, to intensify their support for the Liberation Movements.

The Bureau condemns the reign of terror unleashed by the minority racist regimes against the African peo-

ple in Zimbabwe and Namibia as exemplified by the recent imposition of death sentences on Namibian patriots Aaron MUSHIMBA and Hendrik SHIKANGO by the South African occupying authorities. It shares the indignation of the international community at these illegal sentences and joins in demanding the release of those patriots.

The Bureau expresses its serious concern over the steady support given the racist minority regime by certain Western Powers. In this connection, it condemns the most recent decision of the French Government to provide the South African regime with nuclear reactors and calls upon the French Government to reconsider that decision, since its implementation would have the gravest repercussions on the struggle against the obnoxious system of Apartheid and on peace and security in the region.

Recognizing the role of the frontlines States as strategic rear base for the liberation movements of Zimbabwe and Namibia, the Bureau reaffirms its solidarity with those States and urgently calls upon the international community to provide them with all the necessary support to enhance their ability to contribute effectively to the fight for liberation.

In this connection, the Bureau supports the courageous policy of the People's Republic of Mozambique

against the racist minority regime in Salisbury and expresses satisfaction with the decisions of the United Nations Security Council and with the measures adopted by ECOSOC for giving practical assistance to the people of Mozambique in pursuit of that policy. The Bureau appeals to all the Non-Aligned Countries to show their solidarity with Mozambique in concrete terms by providing practical assistance to that State in its present hour of need.

The Bureau called upon France to grant immediate, genuine and unconditional independence to the people of so-called French Somaliland (Djibouti), in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the Non-Aligned Countries, of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations, particularly United Nations resolution 3480 (XXX) of December 11, 1975, and to create an atmosphere which would enable that people to exercise its right to self-determination and unconditional independence.

11 The Bureau reaffirms the right of the Sahraoui people to self-determination and considers that that right should be exercised under United Nations supervision in accordance with the decisions of the Group of Non-Aligned Countries, the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations General Assembly particularly during the latter's 30th Session.

12 The Bureau condemns the intervention of the French Government in the internal affairs of the Comoros and urges

it to withdraw the measures taken to break up the unity of the Comoros by detaching Mayotte Island from the Comoros as a whole and demands respect for that country's national unity and territorial integrity.

13 Recalling its Havana Declaration and the Declaration by the Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned Countries in Lima, the Bureau affirms its support for the independence, territorial integrity, sovereignty and non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus and calls again upon all States to strictly respect them.

It considers that the principles set forth in resolution 3212 (XXIX) unanimously adopted at the 29th Session of the United Nations General Assembly are still the valid factors and provide the framework for a just and lasting solution of the Cyprus problem. Those principles should be applied effectively and without delay, taking fully into account the subsequent resolutions of the General Assembly and the Security Council, as well as the above-mentioned Declarations of the Non-Aligned Movement.

14 One of the fundamental principles of the Non-Aligned Movement is the commitment of its Members not to join multilateral military alliances with Great Powers. Although the area of Non-Alignment has expanded considerably, the world is not yet free of great power bloc politics and no progress towards disarmament has been noted.

While noting positive achievements in some fields, the Bureau pointed out that detente is still limited both in scope and in geographical extent, and considered that it should be extended to the Mediterranean and to other regions of the world.

The Bureau considers that, in order to be effective and durable, this detente should in no case result in a transfer of tension to other areas of the world.

15 Urges all States, particularly military powers, to accelerate negotiations with a view to securing, as rapidly as possible and within the context of the Diplomatic Conference now being held in Geneva, the prohibition of certain conventional weapons of an indiscriminate or cruel nature, particularly the prohibition of the use of napalm and other incendiary weapons.

16 The Bureau reaffirms its support for the policy advocated by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for settlement of the problem of the reunification of Korea by the Korean people itself in peace and in independence and on the basis of the great national unity and without any foreign interference as stipulated in the "North-South Joint Statement of July 4, 1972".

17 The Bureau affirms that, in order to remove all tension and danger of new war in Korea, and to achieve the country's reunification, it is above all necessary to withdraw all the foreign troops stationed in South Korea under the United Nations flag, dismantling foreign military bases, and replacing the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace treaty.

18 The Bureau notes with satisfaction the increasing role of the Latin American countries in the Non-Aligned Movement and firmly supports the relentless struggle in which they, together with the peoples of Asia and Africa and other peoples and forces for peace and progress, are engaged against all forms of domination and oppression, such as imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racial discrimination and Zionism, and to achieve their complete political and economic independence.

19 The Bureau reaffirms its full support for the Government of Cuba in its legitimate demand for restitution of the Guantanamo base, an integral part of Cuba, occupied by the United States of America against the will of the Cuban people and Government.

It condemns once again maintenance of the economic blockade of Cuba and demands the immediate and unconditional lifting of the blockade.

20 The Bureau expresses its solidarity with the people and Government of Panama in its just struggle to regain effective sovereignty over the Canal Zone occupied by the United States of America.

21 In accordance with the previous decisions adopted by the Non-Aligned Countries, the Bureau reaffirms the inalienable right of the people of Puerto Rico to self-determination and independence in accordance with United Nations General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 1960, and reaffirms its active solidarity with that people in their struggle to attain full enjoyment of their national rights.

22 The Bureau expresses its profound concern over the dramatic situation in Chile resulting from the imperialist intervention and, recalling the decisions regarding Chile taken by the Non-Aligned Movement, by the 30th Session of the United Nations General Assembly and by the Commission on Human Rights in February 1976, reaffirms its solidarity with the Chilean people in their struggle to reestablish a democratic and progressive regime guaranteeing respect for fundamental human rights.

23 The Bureau reviewed the situation facing some Non-Aligned Countries subjected to pressure, coercion and intimidation. It recalled that at several of its Meetings,

Non-Aligned Countries had often expressed their unalterable conviction of the right of any State to pursue freely its political, economic and social development and their commitment to support any Non-Aligned Country victim of such measures.

In particular, the Bureau took note of the recent statements of the Prime Ministers of Guyana, Jamaica and Barbados concerning attempts at the destabilization of their Governments. The techniques of destabilization being utilized include deliberate and well orchestrated attacks in the media, the selective sale of arms and so-called defense services, the promotion of intra-regional conflicts, the fomenting of internal unrest and the manipulation of pliant surrogates. The Bureau reaffirmed its solidarity with and commitment to the Governments and peoples of Guyana, Jamaica and Barbados, and other Non-Aligned Countries subjected to such pressures.

24 The Bureau expressed its unconditional support for the people of Belize, whose aspirations to independence continue to be frustrated by territorial claims, and calls upon all States to give their support to all efforts directed towards maintenance of the territorial integrity of Belize and the attainment of its independence.

25 The Bureau considers it necessary for the Non-Aligned Countries to maintain close cooperation in order that zones of peace such as the Indian Ocean may remain undisturbed by rivalry between the Great Powers and free from the presence of all foreign military, naval or air forces which threaten countries which border on it, for the sake of international peace and security.

26 The Bureau expressed its concern for the increasing military and naval activity of South Africa in the above-mentioned zone and for the support given to it in this regard by several Western Powers.

27 The Bureau stresses the urgent need to consolidate cooperation among the Non-Aligned Countries in order to avert any threat to their sovereignty, their territorial integrity and their independence, and to promote new economic and political relations between nations based on equity, justice and respect for their peoples' interests.

28 The Bureau considered that the time had come to review the United Nations Charter and refers this question to the Colombo Summit for examination.

29 The Bureau has reviewed the international economic situation and has analyzed the implementation of the decisions of the Algiers Summit and of the Ministerial Conference of Lima.

30 Although developed countries have begun to recover from the crisis of recession, developing countries still continue to suffer from the continued deterioration in their terms of trade, persistent decline in their share in world trade, a decrease in real terms in the volume of transfer of resources for development, an alarming increase in their accumulation of external debts and the failure to respond effectively and adequately to the need for international monetary reform together with the emergence of new forms of discrimination and coercion. The stresses and strains produced by these events, combined with more stringent conditions in commercial and capital markets to which they have often been obliged to have recourse, continue seriously to undermine the development prospects of developing countries in general and of least developed, land-locked and island developing countries in particular.

31 Analyzing the development of international economic negotiations, the Bureau noted the satisfactory results achieved in implementing the positions adopted at the Fourth Algiers Summit, a result of which was the adoption by the international community of the Declaration for the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States. It considers that the Action Programs adopted by the Sixth and Seventh Special Sessions of the United Na-

tions General Assembly mark a new stage and constitute a valid basis for negotiations in the international economic bodies.

32 The Bureau noted that the Paris Conference on International Economic Cooperation had made no appreciable headway and that the developed countries had so far not reacted positively to the concrete proposals put forward by the developing countries and had not made any constructive proposals of their own.

The Bureau expressed the hope that the future negotiations will produce concrete and satisfactory results in time for their consideration by the 31st Session of the United Nations General Assembly.

33 The Bureau noted that most of the participating countries had not been able to make a detailed analysis of the results of UNCTAD IV. It recommends that a thorough evaluation of those results should be made by the Non-Aligned Coordinating Committee in Geneva and to submit those results to the Colombo Summit Conference.

It regrets, however, the negative attitude of certain developed countries in regard to the setting up of the Common Fund, to the integrated program for commodities, and to measures aimed at relieving the debt bur-

den of developing countries. The Bureau wishes, however, to welcome the positive part played at that Conference by some developed countries.

It calls upon the developed countries which had expressed reservations or had abstained on the resolutions approved by the Conference to reconsider their attitude and to display the necessary political will in the efforts to establish the New International Economic Order.

34 The Bureau therefore stated its conviction that the Non-Aligned Countries should increasingly maintain and strengthen their unity. The cohesion shown at Nairobi to ensure the adoption by UNCTAD IV of the Action Program drawn up at Manila, the far-reaching statements and promises regarding contributions to the Common Fund for Financing of Buffer Stocks under the Integrated Program for Commodities, and OPEC's recent decisions to create an Aid Fund for Developing Countries and to make substantial contributions to the International Fund for Agricultural Development, were all practical demonstrations of solidarity which the Bureau noted and welcomed.

35 The Bureau also paid special attention to the implementation of the Action Program adopted by the Dakar Conference on Raw Materials, and it noted that yet more producers' associations had been set up while existing asso-

ciations had been strengthened. In that context it also noted that steps had been taken to implement the decisions reached at the Lima Conference.

36 In regard to the Council of the Producers' Associations, the Bureau noted that the Group of Experts was scheduled to hold a further Session in June 1976, to make the final draft of the Council's Statutes which were to be submitted to the Colombo Summit Conference for approval. It also noted with satisfaction that the Preparatory Committee and the Conference of Plenipotentiaries for the Establishment of the Special Fund for the Financing of Buffer Stocks of Raw Materials and Primary Products were scheduled to be held in Geneva before June 30, 1976, to complete the work relating to the agreement creating the Fund in accordance with Resolution 12 of the Ministerial Conference in Lima. The results shall be set forth in a report to the Summit Conference in Colombo.

The Bureau also decided that a meeting of the Intergovernmental Group on Raw Materials should be held in Geneva before the Summit Conference in Colombo, in order to evaluate the results obtained in implementing the strategy and Action Program for Raw Materials and Primary Commodities adopted at the Algiers Summit Meeting and ratified at the Lima Conference, taking into account the results of UNCTAD IV.

37 As regards the Solidarity Fund for the Economic and Social Development of Non-Aligned Countries, the Bureau noted that by the end of December 1975 sixteen countries had signed the Agreement establishing the Fund and that one State had acceded to it by May 1976.

Since the Fund can not become operational (in accordance with Article 60 of the Agreement) until 40 States have signed, ratified, and acceded to the said Agreement, and since this Fund is the Solidarity Fund for all Non-Aligned Countries, the Coordinating Bureau, aware of the need for implementing the Agreement establishing the Fund, urges all Non-Aligned Countries that have not yet acceded to it to do so without further delay, and those who have not deposited their instruments of ratification to ratify it in order that the Fund may become operational.

38 The Bureau considered the final draft of the Statutes of the Information Center on Transnational Corporations and decided to submit the document to the Colombo Summit Conference for its approval.

39 The Bureau studied the conclusions of the Group of Experts responsible for elaborating a strategy and a program of cooperation between the Non-Aligned and other Developing Countries in the field of science and technolo-

gy, and for drafting the Statutes of the Center for Science and Technology. It considered the draft common technological strategy and the Center's draft statutes. It decided to submit these documents to the Colombo Conference for adoption, and further recommended that the Center should be set up in Lima (Peru).

40 The Bureau considered the report on the feasibility of the establishment of the Research and Information System and recommended to the Colombo Summit to establish the System along the lines suggested and to entrust a Group of Non-Aligned Countries with the task of organizing and coordinating its activities. The Bureau further recommended that the financing of the activities of the System should be borne by the participating institutions.

41 Recalling the decision of the Lima Conference that an Intergovernmental Group be formed, consisting of representatives of the Central Banks of Non-Aligned Countries and open to other developing countries to examine the possibility of cooperation in that field, the Bureau recommends that steps be taken to convene the meeting of this Group.

42 The Bureau notes with appreciation the efforts made by the Government of Peru to convene a special meeting of Intergovernmental Group of the 24 in accordance with

paragraph 124 of the Lima Program. The meeting, however, could not take place.

The Bureau, therefore, recommends that the Colombo Summit Conference should take stock of the international monetary situation, especially in view of the failure of the accord reached at Kingston to respond even moderately to the special problems and requirements of developing countries and, in the light of the Manila Declaration and Program of Action, try to evolve common guidelines for action by Non-Aligned Countries in the field.

43 The Bureau notes with satisfaction that Non-Aligned and other Developing Countries met in Ljubljana (Yugoslavia) and adopted the Statutes establishing the International Center for Public Enterprises.

It urges that the participating countries at that meeting ratify the Statutes as soon as possible and invites the other Non-Aligned and Developing Countries to join the Center in order to promote its activities.

44 The Bureau takes note of the conclusions of the Intergovernmental Group on the Special Program for the Least Developed, Land-locked and Island Developing Countries. It recommends that the Colombo Summit Conference should endorse the conclusions of the Intergovernmental

Group in order to ensure effective implementation of the measures adopted on that matter by the Conference of the Group of 77 in Manila.

45 The Bureau takes note of the report of the Coordinating Countries of the Action Program for Economic Cooperation among Non-Aligned Countries and other Developing Countries drawn up at the conclusion of the Havana Meeting and recommends to the Colombo Summit to endorse it.

The Bureau took note of the preliminary proposals for extending cooperation to the fields of food production, raw materials fisheries, health, medicine and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. It decided to submit those proposals to the Colombo Summit Conference for its consideration and approval.

The Bureau also recommends that steps be taken to convene meetings of the representatives of governmental organizations responsible for trade and shipping, meetings of the representatives of Ministries of Finance and of Government Institutions for cooperation in the field of the use of Nuclear Energy for Peaceful Purposes.

46 The Bureau took note of the proposed Action Program for Cooperation among the Non-Aligned Countries in the

field of information as contained in the final report of the Tunis Symposium of Information and recommended its consideration by the Colombo Summit taking fully into account the report and recommendations in this regard of the forthcoming Ministerial Meeting in New Delhi (India).

The Bureau welcomed the forthcoming Conference of the Representatives of Governments at Ministerial Level as well as Heads of Press Agencies of Non-Aligned Countries on a "Non-Aligned News Agency Pool" to be held in New Delhi from July 8 - 13, 1976, as a significant step forward in cooperation among Non-Aligned Countries in the field of information and called for the active participation of all the Non-Aligned Countries in ensuring its successful outcome.

47 In view of the importance of physical education and sports in the training and bringing together of youth, and because of its concern to see the peoples of the Non-Aligned Countries and other Developing Countries in general benefit from this discipline within the context of a continuous, overall and democratic education, the Bureau recommends a concerted action by the Non-Aligned Countries with a view to transforming the system which at present governs international relations in the field of sport, in order to inculcate respect for the principles of democratization in International Sporting

Organizations, organic coherence, and effective means of action. For this purpose the Bureau recommends that sporting events be arranged between Non-Aligned Countries with a view to imbuing the popular masses and in particular the younger people with a clearer idea and apprehension of the principles and objectives of Non-Alignment, and appoints a Group of Countries composed of seven countries and open to other interested Non-Aligned Countries, Members of the Bureau which will meet in Algiers by the middle of July 1976 in order to prepare an Action Program in this area which will be submitted to the Summit Conference in Colombo.

48 The Bureau stresses the need for all Non-Aligned and other Developing Countries to participate fully in the implementation of the decisions taken in the field of mutual economic cooperation and in particular in various mechanisms that are being established by Non-Aligned Countries for that purpose, as well as in the coordination of these mechanisms and economic cooperation in general.

RESOLUTION

The Bureau expresses its profound satisfaction at having once again met in Algiers and its firm solidarity and fraternal friendship towards the people of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, and pays well deserved tribute to His Excellency Mr. Houari BOUMEDIENE who has succeeded in bringing the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to a decisive stage in its growth;

Congratulates at the same time His Excellency Mr. Abdelaziz BOUTEFLIKA, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, on the far-sightedness with which he managed to carry out the heavy yet delicate functions of coordinating our Movement;

Thanks the people and Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria for the fraternal and generous hospitality enjoyed by all delegations during their stay in Algiers and puts on record its appreciation of the efficiency with which Algeria has directed and managed the activities of the Non-Aligned Movement since the Fourth Summit, thereby enabling our Movement to play an increasingly important part in international life.

RESOLUTION

The leader of the Sri Lanka delegation appraised the Bureau of the arrangements being made for the forthcoming Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries. The Ministers expressed their sincere appreciation of the preparatory work already accomplished by the Government of Sri Lanka, and requested all Non-Aligned Countries to extend the fullest cooperation to Sri Lanka in facilitating the progress of preparations and in the finalization of the arrangements.
