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OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

SECURITY COUNCIL

Thirty-ninth year

QUESTIONS RELATING TO INFORMATION
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CO-OPERATION
TRAINING AND RESEARCH
SPECIAL ECONOMIC AND DISASTER RELIEF
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IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAMME OF ACTION
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IMPORTANCE OF THE UNIVERSAL REALIZATION OF
THE RIGHT OF PEOPLES TO SELF-DETERMINATION
AND OF THE SPEEDY GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE
TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES FOR THE
EFFECTIVE GUARANTEE AND OBSERVANCE OF
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AUDITORS

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PROGRESSIVE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PRINCIPLES AND
NORMS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW RELATING TO THE
NEW INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER
DEVELOPMENT AND STRENGTHENING OF
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STRENGTHENING OF THE ROLE OF THE
ORGANIZATION
RIGHT OF PEOPLES TO PEACE
CRITICAL ECONOMIC SITUATION IN AFRICA

Letter dated 15 October 1984 from the Permanent Representative
of Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the
Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you the report of the Rapporteur (annex I) and other documents (annexes II-IV) of the Third Conference of Ministers of Labour of Non-Aligned Countries and Other Developing Countries, held at Managua, Nicaragua, from 10 to 12 May 1984, with the request that they be circulated among Member States as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 12, 18, 25, 29, 31, 33, 36, 38, 42, 43, 68, 69, 71, 74, 80, 82, 83, 84, 86, 87, 88, 96, 98, 102, 104, 105, 107, 108, 120, 123, 124, 126, 133, 138 and 139, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Javier CHAMORRO MORA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
of Nicaragua
to the United Nations

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ANNEX I

Report of the Rapporteur

1. The Third Conference of Ministers of Labour of Non-Aligned Countries and Other Developing Countries was held in the César Augusto Silva Conference Centre in Managua, Nicaragua, from 10 to 12 May 1984.
2. Representatives of the following 46 countries and national liberation movements, members of the Movement, participated in it: Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bangladesh, Belize, Benin, Cape Verde, Cameroon, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jordan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Nicaragua, Pakistan, the Palestine Liberation Organization, Panama, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Peru, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Suriname, the Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Uganda, Upper Volta, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe.
3. Representatives of the following countries and organizations attended as observers: Brazil, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Mexico, Venezuela, the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations.
4. Representatives of the following organizations were also present as guests: the International Labour Organisation, the Organization of American States and the Arab Labour Organization.
5. Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Co-ordinator of the Junta of the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction and member of the National Leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front; Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Nicaragua; Bakr M. Rasoul, Minister of Labour of Iraq and President of the Second Conference of Ministers of Labour of Non-Aligned Countries and other Developing Countries; Benedicto Meneses Fonseca, Minister of Labour of Nicaragua; Mohamed Ennaceur, Minister of Labour of Tunisia and Chairman of the Group of Co-ordinating Countries in the Field of Employment and Human Resource Development; Vireendra Patil, Minister of Labour of India, the country that heads the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries; and the representatives of the Group of Co-ordinating Countries in the Field of Employment and Human Resource Development: Joaquín Benavides Rodríguez, Chairman of the State Committee for Work and Social Security of Cuba; Arturo Donaldo Melo S., Minister of Labour and Social Welfare of Panama; Anwarul K. Chowdhury, Minister of Labour of Bangladesh and Francisco Miguel Mugnolo, Under-Secretary of Labour and Social Security of Argentina, presided over the opening session.
6. Bakr M. Rasoul, Minister of Labour of Iraq and President of the Second Conference of Ministers of Labour of Non-Aligned Countries and Other Developing Countries, declared the Conference open. In his address, Minister Rasoul pointed out that the importance of this meeting lay in the fact that it was an essential factor which would emphasize the distinguished efforts that the non-aligned

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countries had made to play an effective, practical role in international life and that this meeting was also proof of the continuous efforts those countries were making to find objective solutions for their economic and social problems, in order to provide their peoples with better living conditions, enough means of protection and better human and material resources so they could contribute effectively to implementing their socio-economic development plans; secure the full participation of all in the various activities; and achieve all their aims without any discrimination based on sex, race, colour or creed.

7. Vireendra Patil, Minister of Labour of India, took the floor during the inaugural session to convey a message of greetings to the Conference from Mrs. Indira Gandhi, his Prime Minister and Chairperson of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. This message read as follows:

"The majority of the world's peoples live in developing countries, and are engaged in the arduous struggle for economic betterment. Their standards of living can be raised by increasing production to meet growing needs. For this, agriculture has to be modernised, new technology must be acquired for industrialisation, and there has to be a well planned strategy of improving health protection, education and housing.

"Non-aligned nations share several problems. Most of us have a large agricultural base and under-utilized manpower. An exchange of perceptions and experiences amongst us, can be of considerable mutual benefit.

"I am glad that the Government of Nicaragua has taken the initiative for holding the Third Conference of Ministers of Labour of Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries, in pursuance of the action programme of economic co-operation adopted at the Seventh Non-Aligned Summit."

8. During the opening session, the Conference had the privilege of listening to the important address given by Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Co-ordinator of the Junta of the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction and member of the National Leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

9. Commander Ortega welcomed the participants in the Conference on behalf of the militant working people of Nicaragua and expressed the Nicaraguan people's gratitude for the confidence shown in them by the participants' holding this ministerial level meeting in Managua. He denounced the brutal imperialist military, economic and political aggression to which the present United States Administration and its agents are subjecting his country, using Honduran and Costa Rican territory for this purpose, to which the mining of Nicaraguan ports, in flagrant violation of international law, has been added. Commander Ortega took the opportunity provided by the Conference to reiterate the principles of the Sandinist People's Revolution and reaffirmed that neither acts of aggression nor blackmail or pressure would change Nicaragua's solemn pledge to observe the principles and aims that guide the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, especially the peoples' right to self-determination and defence of their national independence. He added that the timeliness of the conclusion of the preceding Conferences, in an ever more unfair international economic order, with increased dependence and the dangers posed to

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peace and stability by the escalation of imperialist war, implied the need for joint actions by the non-aligned and other developing countries.

10. Placing special emphasis on Nicaragua's pledge to observe and struggle for the principles of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries in spite of the imperialist aggression to which it is being subjected, Bakr M. Rasoul, Minister of Labour of Iraq and President of the Second Conference of Ministers of Labour of Non-Aligned Countries and Other Developing Countries then proposed that Commander Ortega's important address be included as one of the official documents of the Conference. His proposal was unanimously accepted.

11. By acclamation, the Conference elected Benedicto Meneses Fonseca, Minister of Labour of Nicaragua, as its President.

12. The President of the Third Conference of Ministers of Labour of Non-Aligned Countries and Other Developing Countries delivered an important address in which, among other things, he pointed out that workers' vocational training should not only develop skills and abilities for engaging in a trade or specialty but also provide them with basic technical and cultural elements that would give them a global vision of reality and the productive process. He added that it was time to strive to make ILO more democratic, with equitable participation by the third-world countries in all its directive and control agencies, since that would facilitate its response to the expectations of the poorest nations, which are the ones that suffer the most from the pressing problems of the labour world. The President of the Second Conference proposed that this important address be included as one of the official documents of the Conference.

13. The Conference elected the following Vice-Presidents: Pavlos Papageorghiov, Minister of Labour of Cyprus, for Europe; Vireendra Patil, Minister of Labour of India, for Asia; and Mohamed Ennaceur, Minister of Labour of Tunisia, for Africa.

14. Jamil Mahavad, Minister of Labour of Ecuador, was elected Rapporteur, for Latin America and the Caribbean.

15. The Conference then approved the draft agenda, which was made one of the final documents of the meeting.

16. Mohamed Ennaceur, Minister of Labour of Tunisia and Chairman of the Group of Co-ordinating Countries in the Field of Employment and Human Resource Development, gave an interesting address in which he stated that this meeting was an important event in the history of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and one more milestone towards the transformation of international relations through dialogue, with a view to instituting greater justice and increased understanding among the peoples and nations and strengthening world peace. He also pointed out the importance of applying horizontal co-operation among the countries of the Movement, mainly in terms of the use of human resources, and the need to increase the non-aligned countries' participation in ILO's activities. His speech was considered an important contribution to the deliberations and success of the Conference and was therefore adopted as one of its official documents.

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17. Khaled Abdel Rahman, Section Director of the People's Department of the Palestine Liberation Organization; Berhanu Bayeh, Minister of Labour of Ethiopia; Mila Djordjic, Deputy Chairman of the Labour Committee of Yugoslavia; and Guillermo González, Minister of Labour of Colombia, spoke on behalf of the countries and liberation movements of Asia, Africa, Europe, and Latin America and the Caribbean, respectively, congratulating the Minister of Labour of Nicaragua on his election as President of the Conference.

18. The Conference followed the suggestions of the Group of Co-ordinating Countries in the Field of Employment and Human Resource Development in organizing its work, deciding to meet in a plenary session for the statements by the Ministers and heads of delegation and then to set up two committees to examine the various items. The Conference decided that Committee 1 should consider item 2 - "Employment and human resource development in the rural and informal sector" - and item 3 - "Co-operation in the field of vocational training among the non-aligned and other developing countries" - and that Committee 2 should discuss item 1 - "Follow-up on the decisions of the Conference of Labour Ministers of Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries" - and item 4 - "Participation and co-ordination of non-aligned countries in meetings organized by ILO, including questions regarding international labour standards". When these Committees had completed their work, the Conference decided to meet in a plenary session again, to approve their work and resolutions.

19. The Conference elected Ali Bin Thabet, Deputy Minister of Labour and Civil Service of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, as Chairman of Committee 1 and Anthony Butele Logulu, Cabinet Minister of Uganda, as Chairman of Committee 2.

20. During the plenary sessions, more than 25 Ministers and heads of delegation, representing countries and liberation movements that are members of the Movement and organizations that attended as observers and guests, addressed the Conference. This debate, which was particularly fruitful, permitted the delegations to make a profound analysis of the prevailing situation in the non-aligned countries in terms of employment and human resource development and served as a guide for the debates in Committees 1 and 2.

21. After the general debate in the plenary session, the Conference decided to create a Drafting Committee, chaired by Nicaragua, as the host country. The Committee considered the draft resolutions submitted by several delegations.

22. The Conference approved the final documents that were the result of the debates in its Committees and the resolutions submitted by the Drafting Committee - which, together, constitute the final report of its work.

23. After listening to this report by the Rapporteur, the Conference decided to add it to its final report.

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ANNEX II

Address given by Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra,
Co-ordinator of the Junta of the Government of National
Reconstruction at the inauguration of the Third Conference
of Ministers of Labour of Non-Aligned Countries and Other
Developing Countries

On behalf of the Nicaraguan people, I would like to thank Mr. Rasoul Bakr, Minister of Labour of Iraq, and Mr. Vireendra Patil, Minister of Labour of India, for their remarks.

Ministers, delegates, observers and special guests, participants in this Third Conference of Ministers of Labour of Non-Aligned Countries and Other Developing Countries, the militant working people of Nicaragua extend a warm, fraternal welcome to you and express their gratitude for the confidence deposited in us by your holding this Ministerial-level meeting of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries in Managua. Free Nicaragua had the honour of hosting the Fifth Special Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau, at the ministerial level, in 1983, and now the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction is honoured to be inaugurating this Third Conference of Ministers of Labour.

The First Conference, held in Tunis in 1978, examined the balance sheet of and the prospects for implementing the Action Programme that was formulated in the World Employment Conference sponsored by the International Labour Organisation in 1976 and also examined action programmes for horizontal co-operation among the developing countries in the areas of human resources and meeting the people's basic needs.

The conclusions of the First Conference stated that considerable efforts were required in the sphere of economic growth in order to confront the problems of unemployment and poverty and to meet basic needs, such as food, housing, clothing, education and health services, drinking water and transportation. It was also concluded that the developing countries' aims in the sphere of employment could not be attained without economic growth to accompany the thorough-going reforms in the areas of income distribution, education, workers' training and improvements in women's and young people's conditions.

The First Conference came to the conclusion that the processes of development and transformation were difficult, due to factors that could not be controlled by the developing countries and that had a great influence on their possibilities for attaining their aims in terms of employment and raising their people's standard of living. These factors included the economic, financial, technological, intellectual and psychological dependence that blocked all paths to social progress.

The First Conference indicated that this degree of dependence in many countries was the result of decades of colonialist exploitation and domination.

The Tunis Conference analysed the trend towards a sharpening of dependence due to the protectionist policies in international trade, the deterioration in the

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terms of trade and imported inflation - factors that adversely affect the developing countries' possibilities for development and transformation, over which they do not exercise control - and the tensions that threaten international peace and security.

Therefore, the First Conference reiterated that the success of the strategy for meeting the people's basic needs would depend, above all, on the strengthening of world peace, disarmament and the establishment of a new international economic order.

The Second Conference, which was held in Baghdad in 1981, went more deeply into the First Conference's work in terms of horizontal co-operation among the developing countries in the spheres of vocational training, workers' protection and employment policies, through the approval of a three-year programme of technical co-operation among the non-aligned and other developing countries.

The deliberations of the Second Conference were held within the framework of the defence of international peace and security and against the threats directed at our countries. Its resolutions denounced the Zionists' actions against the Palestinian people and Lebanon and the Zionist annexation of the Golan Heights, and it denounced the racist régime of South Africa, and the United States for its measures against Panama, expressing its solidarity with the front-line States.

The two conferences made political and theoretical analyses of the national and international economic, social and political factors that blocked the developing countries' possibilities of development, such as the unfair international economic order; the dependence that stemmed from it; and the threats to world peace and stability, including imperialist attacks on our countries' independence, sovereignty and self-determination.

Now, the Third Conference of Ministers of Labour of Non-Aligned Countries and Other Developing Countries is being held in Managua, and we know that the conclusions of the preceding Conferences are still just as timely as when they were approved. Nevertheless, I believe that we can state, fellow Ministers, delegates, observers and special guests, that the situation described in the preceding Conferences is even more critical and tragic now, in 1984, than it was in 1978 or 1981.

The unfair international economic order is even more unfair, since protectionist policies and the deterioration of the terms of trade have been exacerbated, and it is impossible to withstand the economic pressure brought to bear by foreign debt servicing without sacrificing every possibility of development and even the capacity to import products to meet basic needs, such as fuel, medicine and (in some cases) foodstuffs. The international economic crisis has accentuated dependence even more, and, most serious of all, peace and disarmament are farther away than in 1978 or 1981. We are witness to a new escalation of imperialist aggression, which is aimed at promoting wars in several parts of the world in order to preserve the unfair international economic order; increase our developing peoples' degree of dependence; and attack our peoples' independence, sovereignty and self-determination.

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The attacks on Argentina and Grenada in the recent past and on Nicaragua today are clear examples, in Latin America, of this aggressive, warmongering policy, but so are the Governments that give in to economic blackmail and sell out their territories, armies, sovereignty and honour for a mess of pottage, thus facilitating the imperialists' attacks on peoples and Governments that are struggling for real economic independence.

In the context of the world economic crisis, the new escalation of imperialist war is accompanied by a resurgence of a neo-colonialist, sell-out mentality in the reactionary sectors in some countries. Imperialism feeds this trend through ideological diversionism; bribery; other forms of undercover action; and large-scale economic blackmail, which consists of turning the massive, unbearable debt servicing on our countries' foreign debts into a tool of political pressure, as a beach-head for imposing higher levels of economic and political dependence.

Thus, bilateral or multilateral foreign aid that is subject to imperialist control loses its character as a tool for our people's development and becomes a tool of domination. Foreign aid not only has economic strings attached, but explicit political pressures are also brought to bear to make the recipients of this aid active or passive accomplices in the escalation of imperialist wars. This is manifested in greater imperialist aggressiveness against the African, Asian and Arab countries that have freed themselves of the colonial yoke and against those that are struggling to free themselves of colonial domination, racism, apartheid, neo-colonialism and imperialist domination.

Thus, the present United States Administration tried to cover up its brutal invasion of Grenada with the neo-colonial cloak of an action by the Caribbean countries.

In this way, Honduras and Costa Rica have been turned into bases of aggression in Central America, from which the mercenaries organized, financed, trained and directed by the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States operate, attacking Nicaragua.

In 1983, imperialist attacks caused \$128.1 million worth of material damage, equal to 31 per cent of our exports or, in our national currency, equal to 3 per cent of our gross domestic product, 20 per cent of our investments and 6 per cent of the people's total consumption. This year, the present United States Administration's policy of State terrorism has caused \$10.4 million worth of damage through mining our ports alone.

Since 1981, the United States policy of State terrorism has taken a toll of 1,873 victims among State employees and farmers on co-operatives, 733 of whom were killed, 125 wounded and 1,015 kidnapped.

The mining of our ports, in brazen violation of our right to international shipping, has been added to the United States Administration's policy of aggression. In view of this criminal action, Nicaragua has registered its denunciation to international agencies and has requested mine-sweepers from friendly Governments so as to guarantee international shipping to our ports.

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In addition to the activities of the CIA agents and forces that operate out of Honduran and Costa Rican territory, we have noted with concern the ever more direct involvement of neighbouring countries in the plans to isolate, blockade and attack the Nicaraguan people.

Yesterday, a United States helicopter manned by members of the Honduran Army that was violating our airspace and engaging in espionage was shot down by our anti-aircraft defence units on the peninsula of Cosiguina. This is an area in which frequent air and naval attacks are made against economic and military targets. The helicopter had taken off from Tiger Island with another helicopter. The island is now occupied by the United States Army, which has also occupied the Gulf of Fonseca with its warships.

The day before yesterday, a Nicaraguan border post near a Costa Rican border post was attacked, and Costa Rican forces and CIA mercenaries mounted a fake attack in Costa Rican territory near the strategic customs post at Peñas Blancas on 3 May.

Just a few hours ago, President Ronald Reagan called on the United States people and Congress to understand and support his bellicose policy in Central America - which can only be described, objectively, as desperate.

President Reagan wants his appeal to result in approval of the funds he has requested for continuing his policy of meddling in El Salvador and continuing to finance the CIA mercenaries, whom he once more described as champions of freedom, so they can keep on murdering our people, mining our ports, penetrating our territory, sabotaging our economy and causing shortages of foodstuffs and medicines.

In order to "justify" this request, President Reagan repeated a series of lies and absurd calumny against our Government, maliciously distorting our revolutionary process and our international policy. I would like to take the opportunity provided by the inauguration of this important meeting of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to reiterate that, no matter what Mr. Reagan may want the world to think:

- The Sandinist People's Revolution is deeply democratic;
- In spite of the present United States Administration's attacks, we are taking giant strides forward in the construction of the first real democracy in our country - a thing that could not even be attempted as long as Nicaragua remained under Washington's control;
- Our Revolution is truly a people's revolution and has the political support of a much larger part of our people than Mr. Reagan has even dreamed of having in his own country;
- We are not, nor do we want to be considered, enemies of the United States because we are defending and will continue to defend our right to self-determination; to the contrary, we want to have good relations with the United States, as shown by the concrete, detailed proposals that we

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have presented for normalizing our relations with that country by means of solemn treaties and mechanisms of control and of verification of compliance;

- We have repeated, ad infinitum, that the Central American crisis was artificially created by the Reagan Administration and that we are also ready to sign pacts of non-aggression and co-operation with all the countries in the region within the framework of the Contadora negotiating process; we have also made concrete, detailed proposals for this purpose;
- Even with those involved in counter-revolutionary actions, we have taken very important steps such as applying an amnesty policy from which thousands of people are already benefiting; and
- We do not believe in exporting revolutions and have pledged to always respect other peoples' right to self-determination, and we have issued a call for the immediate drawing up of regional agreements for achieving the elimination of those foreign military bases that already exist in the region, an agreement not to allow any more to be set up and the immediate withdrawal of all the foreign military advisers in the area.

President Reagan knows all this perfectly well, for we have conveyed this to him both verbally and in writing, through all his emissaries that have visited Nicaragua. In spite of this, Mr. Reagan has chosen to ignore the facts and is presenting the United States people and Congress with a series of lies and calumnies which we hope will not be believed by his fellow Americans.

Nicaragua reaffirms to you that neither accusations nor acts of aggression, neither blackmail nor pressure, will change Nicaragua's solemn pledge to observe the principles and aims that guide the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, especially the peoples' right to self-determination and defence of their national independence.

We trust that this ministerial-level meeting of our Movement will make an effective reply to the acts of aggression and threats of even greater aggression that the President of the United States military Power is making against Nicaragua because of our staunch loyalty to the principles of non-alignment. The timeliness of the conclusions of the preceding Conferences, in an ever more unfair international economic order, with increased dependence and the dangers posed to peace and stability by the escalation of imperialist war, implies the need for joint actions by the non-aligned and other developing countries.

Now, more than ever, we need to make a concerted effort to stabilize the developing countries' exports of raw materials and commodities and to improve their terms of trade.

Now, more than ever, we need trade in manufactured products on the basis of preferential treatment by the rich countries; now, more than ever, we need an increased transfer of resources to the developing countries to alleviate the burden

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of our debts, in line with our real abilities to pay, without sacrificing our possibilities of development.

Moreover, now, more than ever, all of the non-aligned and other developing countries need to close ranks to demand that the international agencies become more democratic and make better responses to the developing countries' pressing needs, and we should also strengthen the co-ordination of our policies for achieving these aims and undertaking actions of horizontal co-operation, sharing our experiences regarding technology that is really suited to our means and reducing our degree of dependence.

Now, more than ever, we must struggle for peace. Here in Nicaragua, our heroic combatants in the Sandinist People's Army and the Ministry of the Interior, our reservists and our militiamen who are defending our cities and co-operatives are struggling to defend this non-aligned people's independence, sovereignty and self-determination and this developing country's economy.

Meanwhile, our workers in the rearguard are striving to produce the materials needed to continue struggling on the battlefield, to compensate in part for the destruction caused by the imperialist aggression and to meet our heroic people's minimum basic needs.

Our people's struggle is the historic struggle of the developing countries which the Labour Ministers reviewed in their earlier meetings; it is a struggle to obtain full employment, workers' training, higher levels of productivity, an equitable income distribution, a higher standard of living for the peoples and the best use of the development and transformation possibilities within the framework of a mixed economy, political pluralism and a non-aligned international policy.

This model is not burdened by the intellectual or psychological dependence that the First Conference of Labour Ministers had pointed out as an impediment to the development process. It is also free of the hangovers of colonialism and neo-colonialism that the First Conference had identified as an obstacle to economic development for the promotion of employment. This is a model based on the dignity, courage, work and self-sacrifice of a people that has won its freedom and its future and that is standing firm against terrorist activities by its enemies - activities aimed at trying to return it to its past dependence, political dictatorship and economic exploitation. This model is of a people that lives in accord with our sacred Sandinist ideal of "Patria libre o morir".

The honourable Nicaraguan people, who love peace but are willing to fight to protect our sovereignty, our self-determination and our future, welcome you, Ministers, delegates, observers and special guests, fraternally, for we share your approach towards tackling the problems that affect us. We wish you the greatest success in your deliberations in this Third Conference for finding shared solutions to benefit all our peoples in our countries' unity.

Thank you.

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ANNEX III

Recommendations of Committee I for action on co-operation regarding vocational training among the non-aligned and other developing countries and human resources development in the rural and informal sector

I. Considering that it is necessary to find objective solutions for the numerous serious economic problems facing the non-aligned and other developing countries, in particular regarding human resources, which are objectively linked to socio-economic development, it is necessary to exert more efforts to conserve, utilize and transform them into productive energy so as to participate in the development process and, therefore, guide the results of development to their benefit.

This Committee recommends that the non-aligned countries co-operate in the field of vocational training, joining efforts to implement procedures and methods to realize their mutual objectives. The following points may be considered as some of the methods of horizontal co-operation that may be used in the field of vocational training.

1. The establishment of a system for vocational training at the national level in each of the non-aligned countries, to be joined by training, educational, development and research institutions, to draw up vocational training policies and to unify training procedures, determine their regulations and methods, and develop training equipment to meet the actual need for a labour force of all types and levels. The matter is not restricted to this activity only but covers a number of activities serving the development of human resources, such as concluding agreements in the field of horizontal co-operation in training; establishing appropriate frameworks for information, data, training techniques, programmes, vocational classification and standards; making use of experiences and experts in establishing training programmes; harmonizing training systems; and opening new training centres.

2. The creation of a main centre to co-ordinate and develop training among the non-aligned countries, with several branches to communicate with the national vocational training institutions, to achieve the following objectives:

- Make use of the various experiences available to the non-aligned countries and orientate them to serve the countries that need them most;
- Make use of training aids from more advanced countries or specialized international organizations;
- Consolidate the methods of gathering information and training techniques and establish a unified vocational classification for the non-aligned countries;
- Implement the joint training projects;
- Exchange and promote technical and vocational training methods;

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- Exchange and promote ways and means of returning ex-prisoners and the handicapped to the active life of society;
- Establish an information and study unit for exchanges among the non-aligned countries;
- Contribute to finding solutions for training problems facing the non-aligned countries;
- Co-ordinate training grants among the countries;
- Exchange experiences and experts and hold meetings among the non-aligned countries;
- Set up advanced and specialized vocational centres to train cadres suitable for the requirements of the scientific and technological base transferred to the non-aligned countries;
- Establish optimum training centres in some countries;
- Train senior trainers for the specialized centres to train qualified training cadres to lead the training activities;
- Carry out training studies and research in the non-aligned countries;
- Promote bilateral agreements and relations on training;
- Define training possibilities and make them known to the other non-aligned countries, for the purpose of establishing a training plan for foreign manpower in national training programmes;
- Organize symposia and seminars periodically to analyse common training problems;
- Create some form of co-ordination and co-operation among universities and research centres in the non-aligned countries; and
- Promote study plans and training programmes and design optimum training programmes.

3. The application of the decision adopted at the Conference of Ministers of Labour of Non-Aligned Countries and Other Developing Countries held in Baghdad in 1981 concerning the establishment of a solidarity and mutual assistance fund for the development of human resources, to be financed by voluntary contributions, commensurate with the countries' individual resources and possibilities or in the form of experts. The fund would be a concrete expression of combined work and would help with the implementation of the above-mentioned proposals.

It is necessary to confirm the practical implementation of the proposed solidarity and mutual assistance fund.

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4. Taking into account the current global economic situation and the crucial and important role of human resources development and technical co-operation and training in the development process of the developing countries, the Conference called for the convening of a United Nations conference on human resources development to discuss all dimensions of the subject in a multidisciplinary manner.

Employment and human resources development in the rural and informal sectors

II. Considering that poverty, inequality in the distribution of income and wealth, unemployment and intermittent employment with their respective ramifications are among the main socio-economic problems faced by the rural population and the informal sector in developing countries, albeit in varying degrees, and that, in spite of all the international efforts that have been made, these sectors continue to be the hardest hit by underdevelopment, the Committee makes the following recommendations:

1. The provision of employment opportunities and possibilities for human resources development in the rural agricultural sector in both manual and mechanical fields should be organized in such a way that these offer complementary scopes.

2. In order to develop human resources in the non-agricultural fields in the rural sector, programmes should be devised to promote small-scale enterprises and handicrafts for providing additional employment opportunities for absorbing the unemployed and underemployed rural population, diversifying the employment structure and contributing to raising rural incomes and levels of living, thus reducing migration to urban areas.

3. In order to bring about a balanced growth of the agricultural and non-agricultural activities in the rural sector, co-ordination between educational and training activities and integrated rural development should be given high priority.

4. A co-ordinated approach for the development of human resources in the rural sector should include (i) shaping and orienting the teaching system and (ii) making optimal use of individual capacities at all levels.

5. Enterprises in the informal sector should be identified with a view to evolving a plan for their development.

6. Steps should be taken to institutionalize formal training arrangements for the informal sector, to cope with the lack of appropriate vocational training.

7. Efforts should be made to introduce appropriate technology in the production processes currently used in the informal sector so as to make the operation of the sector cost-effective from the point of view of the utilization and development of human resources.

8. Studies of the capacity of the informal sector in developing countries to absorb surplus labour should be undertaken, in relation to its impact on migration from rural to urban areas.

9. A package programme covering training, inputs, capital and marketing for better skill utilization should be introduced.

10. Realizing that there are several distinct economic and social advantages in initiating a comprehensive programme for the promotion and development of cottage and small-scale industries, including handicrafts and a variety of service industries, and whereas the development of these industries allows for the mobilization of human and other resources for productive and remunerative activities in both urban and semi-urban areas, which cannot always be fully absorbed in agriculture and the formal industrial sector, and noting that most of these businesses/industries do not require large investments, high managerial skills or long gestation periods, the Committee also recommends that these countries strive to:

(a) Consider ways and means of initiating a development programme for these industries;

(b) Provide a framework for a detailed, systematic consideration of all factors influencing the development of small-scale firms; and

(c) Analyse the following points more deeply:

- Needs, policies, assistance and institutions for small-scale business development;
- The promotion of small enterprises;
- Information dissemination for small firms;
- Training and education for personnel involved in small-scale businesses; and
- Tax incentives and support in kind for small businesses.

The Committee considers that when projects for job creation are initiated, ILO, in consultation with other United Nations funding agencies, should ensure that adequate resources are available for effective completion of project activities.

It also expresses its satisfaction with the resolution adopted by ILO in March 1984 regarding the establishment of an international fund for vocational training and expresses the hope that the Office will undertake the establishment of the said fund as soon as possible.

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ANNEX IV

Resolutions

1. Resolution on the non-aligned countries' participation and co-ordination in the meetings organized within the framework of the International Labour Organisation, including matters related to the international labour standards

The Third Conference of Ministers of Labour of Non-Aligned Countries and Other Developing Countries, held at Managua, Nicaragua, from 10 to 12 May 1984,

Recalling that the Second Conference of Ministers of Labour of Non-Aligned Countries and Other Developing Countries, held in Baghdad in 1981, heard various statements on the need for the Movement to increase its activities within ILO, in response to the existence of multiple shared interests,

Recalling that the need for co-ordinated action in the current discussions concerning the structure and problems of the international labour standards has been reiterated on many occasions in the meetings of the Labour Ministers of the non-aligned countries coinciding with the ILO annual conference, and also in the meetings of the co-ordinating countries in the sphere of human resources and employment held after the Baghdad Conference, and

Keeping in mind that, in this Third Conference of Ministers of Labour of Non-Aligned Countries and Other Developing Countries, many Ministers and heads of delegation have referred to the need for our countries' socio-economic realities to be reflected in the drawing up of international labour standards and kept in mind by the control bodies in evaluating the observance by States members of ILO of the obligations stemming from those standards,

This Third Conference of Ministers of Labour of Non-Aligned Countries and Other Developing Countries reaffirms

First: the need for the States members of the Movement to act in a co-ordinated way on matters concerning the activities of ILO that are related to our countries;

Second: that, both in the process of drawing up the international labour standards and in the mechanisms and procedures for controlling their application, the labour and social problems of the developing countries should be tackled effectively and realistic solutions should be proposed that constitute a help to those countries, for which purpose it would be advisable to establish a working group attached to the International Labour Conference to review the present procedures, criteria and composition of the control bodies and make the necessary proposals to the seventy-second session of the International Labour Conference. This working group should be representative of all the regions and all the socio-economic structures of the member countries, especially of the developing countries;

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Third: that the ILO structures should be made democratic in the sense of allowing for the developing countries' fair participation, maintaining, as desirable and necessary, the pledge assumed at the beginning of the discussions about the structure in the sense of its resolution in a global (package) form, and not making partial modifications;

Fourth: that the International Labour Organisation's financing projects for specific co-operation programmes should be better adjusted to the needs of the developing countries, in terms of both their amount and their implementation; and

Fifth: that the considerable efforts made by ILO as regards the labour problems of the developing countries should also be aimed at achieving a reorientation of the programmes of technical assistance that will help to implement solutions of a global nature and permanent, effective results regarding the problem of employment and vocational training.

2. Resolution on the follow-up to the decisions of the first two Conferences of Ministers of Labour of Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries

The Third Conference of Ministers of Labour of Non-Aligned Countries and Other Developing Countries, held at Managua from 10 to 12 May 1984,

Considering the Action Programme for organizing and promoting co-operation among the non-aligned countries in respect of economic development in general and of employment and human resources in particular, adopted by the Fifth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Colombo in August 1976,

Recalling that the Sixth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries (Havana, 1979) adopted and decided to implement the Tunis action plan which also stressed the need to develop horizontal co-operation in vocational training and employment and to secure more effective support by ILO for the activities of the non-aligned and other developing countries in the area of employment and human resources development,

Also bearing in mind the economic declaration adopted by the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries (New Delhi, March 1983) which stated that the development of human resources was of special significance to developing countries and was a major component of South-South co-operation and that the alleviation and elimination of poverty, the education and advancement of man and the achievement of full employment, particularly among young people, by the year 2000 should therefore be regarded as the priority goals guiding the activities of the developing countries in that regard,

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Noting that the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government, in expressing satisfaction that a major impetus had been given to South-South co-operation in respect of human resources, reiterated the need urgently to implement the decisions and programmes adopted at the first two conferences of the Ministers of Labour of Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries,

Taking into account the recommendation of the Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Non-Aligned Countries (New Delhi, February 1981), which stresses the need to continue and to accelerate efforts to strengthen co-operation among non-aligned and other developing countries in the areas of employment and human resources development,

Recalling that the objectives and actions of the co-operation programme adopted by the First Conference of Ministers of Labour of Non-Aligned Countries and Other Developing Countries (Tunis, April 1978), concerning horizontal co-operation in the fields of employment, training and education and appropriate technologies stressed the need to organize seminars, meetings of specialists and exchanges of information on employment and vocational training, and recommended the strengthening and, where necessary, the establishment, at national, regional and interregional levels, of common training institutions with the multilateral assistance of vocational training institutions and research institutions specializing in the study of appropriate new technologies,

Taking into account the Baghdad statement of principles and action plan and the resolution concerning technical co-operation among developing countries in the areas of employment and human resources development adopted by the Second Conference of Ministers of Labour of Non-Aligned Countries and Other Developing Countries,

Also noting that the United Nations Conference on Technical Co-operation among Developing Countries, held in August-September 1978 at Buenos Aires, urged the international organizations and regional institutions concerned to take appropriate measures to develop activities of technical co-operation among developing countries in the spheres of employment and the development of human resources, and urged non-aligned and other developing countries to establish national research and training centres with a multinational scope,

Noting that the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations (December 1980), states in its preamble that the ultimate aim of development is the constant improvement of the well-being of the entire population on the basis of its full participation in the process of development and a fair distribution of the benefits therefrom,

Having considered the Tunis report submitted on behalf of the co-ordinating group on employment and human resources, especially the part concerning the future trend of the activities of the Movement in the area of employment and human resources,

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Noting the decision adopted by the Second Conference of Ministers of Labour of Non-Aligned Countries and Other Developing Countries concerning the solidarity and mutual assistance Fund for strengthening technical co-operation among non-aligned and other developing countries,

Bearing in mind the recommendation of the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries that proposals concerning the establishment of any fund under the action programme would be considered in the light of the fact that so far it had not been possible to establish the economic and social development fund, the establishment of which had been approved by the Fifth Conference at Colombo,

Aware of the shortcomings apparent in the implementation of the objectives and activities enumerated in the Tunis and Baghdad action plans,

Congratulates the Co-ordinating Group on its efforts to determine in specific terms the programmes and activities approved by the first two conferences of Ministers of Labour of the Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries,

Invites the non-aligned countries to upgrade their representation and to promote their agreement in the regional and interregional forums dealing with questions of employment and human resources,

Also requests the non-aligned and other developing countries to form a single group in the international labour conferences in order to consider and co-ordinate their positions on the issues in the agenda of those conferences and, fundamentally, in respect of the budget and programmes of the International Labour Office,

Requests the members of non-aligned and other developing countries on the Governing Body of the International Labour Organisation to hold their consultations and co-ordinate their positions on agenda items of the sessions of the Governing Body which are relevant to non-aligned and other developing countries,

Requests the Co-ordinating Group to follow closely the work of the Governing Body of the International Labour Organisation, to co-ordinate the positions of the members of non-aligned and other developing countries on the Governing Body, to arouse the interest of the International Labour Office in the activities and programmes carried out in the context of the Conference of Ministers of Labour of Non-Aligned Countries and Other Developing Countries, and to develop and promote co-operation among non-aligned and other developing countries,

Requests the Co-ordinating Group to establish contact with the Director-General of the International Labour Office in order to determine the practical modalities and methods of co-operation between the group of non-aligned and other developing countries and the office, especially through the use of the office's existing structures responsible for developing technical co-operation,

Calls upon the Co-ordinating Group actively to secure the funds necessary for carrying out the activities and programmes approved by the conferences of Ministers

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of Labour of Non-Aligned Countries and other developing countries, especially by establishing contact with the International Labour Office, UNDP, UNSFPA and any other international or regional body concerned with matters of employment and human resources,

Invites the non-aligned and other developing countries to assist and support the activities and actions designed to strengthen horizontal technical co-operation,

Requests the Co-ordinating Group to encourage offers of co-operation conducive to the implementation of activities and programmes relevant to employment and human resources,

Urges the International Labour Office to provide, within the context of its practical technical co-operation activities, a component for implementing the programmes and activities approved by the Conference of Ministers of Labour of Non-Aligned Countries and Other Developing Countries, and to assist and support the Co-ordinating Group for the purpose of implementing those programmes and activities,

Calls upon the Co-ordinating Committee to make the necessary arrangements with the International Labour Office for implementing an action programme designed to improve the residence status and working conditions of migrant workers and to guarantee protection of their fundamental rights to work, vocational training, social welfare, security and equality of remuneration,

Requests the Co-ordinating Committee to monitor the follow-up and implementation of this resolution and to submit periodic reports thereon to meetings of the Ministers of Labour of the Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries held independently of the work of the International Labour Conferences.

3. Resolution on Nicaragua

Sponsored by: Algeria, Benin, Cape Verde, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Yemen, Ethiopia, Guinea, India, Iran, Iraq, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Nicaragua, PLO, Sao Tome and Principe, Seychelles, Syrian Arab Republic, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

The Third Conference of Ministers of Labour of Non-Aligned Countries and Other Developing Countries, held at Managua, Nicaragua, from 10 to 12 May 1984,

Recalling the statements on Nicaragua and Central America of the Fifth Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau and the Seventh Summit Conference of the Movement,

Recalling resolution 530 (1983) of the Security Council and resolution 38/10 of the General Assembly of the United Nations, which reaffirm the right of Nicaragua and the other countries of the region to live in peace and security, free from all outside interference,

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Welcoming the opinion of the International Court of Justice of 10 May 1984, which reaffirms that the right to sovereignty and to political independence possessed by Nicaragua should be fully respected, and

Deeply concerned by the increase in tensions in the Central American area and the escalation of acts of military aggression, in particular the mining of the ports of Nicaragua,

1. Categorically condemns, as contrary to the right to self-determination, the acts of aggression against Nicaragua, particularly the mining of its main ports, which have caused losses of human lives and considerable damage to its economy;

2. Demands that an immediate halt be put to the threats, attacks and other overt and covert hostile acts against Nicaragua perpetrated and supported by a foreign Power;

3. Urges the Government of the United States to comply with the provisional measures adopted unanimously by the International Court of Justice on 10 May, whereby the United States is requested to cease and refrain immediately from any action restricting, blocking or endangering access to or from Nicaragua ports, and, in particular, the laying of mines;

4. Reaffirms that the right of Nicaragua to sovereignty and political independence should be fully respected and should not in any way be jeopardized by any military activities which contravene international law and the Charter of the United Nations;

5. Reaffirms its resolute support for the right of Nicaragua to self-determination and to defend its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity by all legitimate means and appeals to all States to intensify their solidarity with Nicaragua;

6. Expresses its firm support for the proposals made and the negotiations undertaken by the Contadora Group and urges it to redouble its efforts for the attainment of peace and security in Central America;

7. Urges all States to refrain from actions which might jeopardize and obstruct the efforts of the Contadora Group.

4. Resolution on the participation of Israel in the Asian regional conferences of ILO

The Third Conference of Ministers of Labour of Non-Aligned Countries and Other Developing Countries, held at Managua, from 10 to 12 May 1984,

Taking note of the decision adopted by the Governing Body of ILO at its 225th meeting on 29 February 1984, in which it invited Israel to participate as a member in the Asian regional conferences,

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Taking note also of the unanimous position adopted by the Asian Regional Group of ILO concerning the inadmissibility of Israel's request, a position which it reached after a detailed and careful examination of the matter before it was brought before the Governing Body,

Taking note also of the similar position, which was definitive and final, adopted by the Asian Labour Ministers and also conveyed to ILO in 1983,

Considering strongly that the participation of Israel in any Asian regional meeting of ILO would totally undermine the work of those bodies and cause inevitable legal and practical difficulties,

And taking note also that this situation will also effect the work of ILO itself,

1. Rejects categorically the decision of the Governing Body to admit Israel;
2. Requests the Governing Body to reconsider its decision, to annul it without delay and to ask the ILO Conference at its seventieth session to reject that decision;
3. Appeals to the Governing Body of ILO to initiate immediately action designed to achieve this end.

5. Resolution on Cyprus

The Third Conference of Ministers of Labour of Non-Aligned Countries and Other Developing Countries, held at Managua, Nicaragua, from 10 to 12 May 1984,

Recalling the relevant resolutions of the United Nations on the Cyprus problem and in particular resolutions 365 (1974), 367 (1975), 541 (1983) of the Security Council and the unanimously adopted General Assembly resolution 3212 (1974); regretting and deploring that these resolutions have not yet been implemented,

Gravely concerned at the continuing foreign military occupation of part of the territory of the Republic of Cyprus,

Gravely concerned also at the aggravation of the crisis as a direct result of further secessionist acts taken by the foreign occupying authorities and the Turkish-Cypriot side in the occupied part of the Republic of Cyprus,

Condemning all efforts or actions aimed at changing the demographic structure of Cyprus,

1. Reaffirms its full support for the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, unity and non-alignment of Cyprus;
2. Reaffirms further the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations and the provisions of non-aligned declarations and communiqués on the question of Cyprus and demands their effective and immediate implementation;

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3. Demands the immediate withdrawal of the foreign occupation forces whose presence enables, inter alia, the aforesaid secessionist acts;
4. Condemns the aforesaid secessionist actions and declares them null and void and urges their immediate withdrawal;
5. Urges full respect for the human rights of all Cypriots and the instituting of measures for the return of the refugees to their homes in safety;
6. Urges also the prompt renewal of significant and constructive inter-community talks in order to promote a rapid and mutually acceptable solution of the problem of Cyprus in conformity with the pertinent resolutions of the United Nations, the decisions and declarations of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the high-level agreements of 1977 and 1979;
7. Calls upon all States to abstain from taking any measures that would undermine the full territorial integrity, sovereignty and unity of the Republic of Cyprus;
8. Reiterates its support of the United Nations Secretary-General's missions of good offices in the pursuit of an early solution of the question of Cyprus.

6. Resolution on the Palestinian workers, the Arab workers in the occupied territories and the workers struggling against apartheid

The Third Conference of Ministers of Labour of Non-Aligned Countries and Other Developing Countries, held at Managua from 10 to 12 May 1984,

Bearing in mind the resolutions of the ILO Conferences of 1974 and 1980 concerning Palestine and other occupied Arab territories, the ILO declaration on apartheid, and the pertinent resolutions of the International Labour Conference and the Labour Commission of the Organization of African Unity,

1. Calls upon ILO to increase the technical assistance provided by it to the Palestinian workers in the Arab occupied territories with the objective of ending their suffering, supporting their resistance and improving their working and living conditions;
2. Appreciates the efforts made by the Director-General of the International Labour Office in submitting an annual report concerning the conditions of the Palestinian and Arab workers in the occupied Arab territories. However, the Conference believes that the efforts should not stop at this point; they should continue throughout the year so as to make Israel abide by the recommendations included in the annual reports;
3. Reaffirms the need for ILO to dedicate one day during the International Labour Conference to support and consolidate the struggle and resistance of the

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Palestinian people and workers in the Arab occupied territories and put an end to the Zionist occupation;

4. Requests ILO to intensify its technical assistance for the liberation movements in southern Africa that have been recognized by OAU and for the workers' organizations, in order to help them in their struggle against apartheid;

5. Requests the Co-ordinating Group to guarantee follow-up for this resolution.

7. Draft resolution on the status of Jerusalem presented by the Group of Arab States

The Third Conference of Ministers of Labour of Non-Aligned Countries and Other Developing Countries, held at Managua from 10 to 12 May 1984,

Reaffirming the resolutions of the conferences and meetings of Heads of State and Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the non-aligned and other developing countries which support the rights and struggle of the Palestinian people, led by the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) and reaffirming their inalienable national rights, including their right to return to their homeland, to exercise self-determination and to establish an independent State in their national territory,

Reaffirming the United Nations Security Council resolutions regarding the city of Jerusalem, particularly resolution 252 (1968), 267 (1969) and 298 (1971), which declared Israel's measures and laws concerning Jerusalem to be illegal and null and void; resolution 476 (1980), in which the Security Council expressed its regret over Israel's persistence in changing the urban nature, the demographic composition, the institutions and the position of the Holy City; and resolution 478 (1980), in which it called upon the States Members of the United Nations that have diplomatic missions in Jerusalem to withdraw those missions from the Holy City,

Reaffirming the resolutions of the General Assembly of the United Nations which recognize the Palestinian people's right to exercise their inalienable national rights, including the right to self-determination without any external interference and their right to independence and sovereignty, and the resolutions concerning Jerusalem - especially resolution 2253 (1967), resolution 2264 (1967), and resolution 35/169 (1980), which strongly deplored the fact that Israel had passed the Basic Law on Jerusalem, which is a violation of international law. The General Assembly also decided to declare null and void all of the legislative and administrative measures adopted by Israel that have changed or seek to change the nature of the Holy City of Jerusalem (especially the Basic Law) and that declare Jerusalem to be the capital of Israel; it considered all those measures illegal and stated that they should be revoked,

Recalling also that resolution 36/120 and resolutions 35/207 and 36/226 of the General Assembly deplored Israel's failure to implement the General Assembly resolutions on Jerusalem and the resolution referring to the revocation of the Israeli measure of making Jerusalem its capital,

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1. Strongly condemns Israel for its continued occupation of Palestinian and other Arab territories, for establishing illegal settlements in these territories, destroying housing, for usurping those territories, and for expelling the members of the workers' unions under various pretexts, and calls upon the international community to take all necessary measures to guarantee that the Zionist aggression is terminated and that Israel complies with all relevant decisions and resolutions adopted by the United Nations;
2. Strongly denounces all the Zionist measures undertaken by Israel for the purpose of changing the status of the Holy City of Jerusalem and to make it its capital, and reaffirms that all the legislative and administrative measures taken by Israel to this effect are null and void;
3. Categorically declares that any destructive action that violates the sanctity of the temples and other holy places and their surroundings in Jerusalem or the commission of any other action of this kind aggravates the situation;
4. Strongly denounces the moving of the Embassies of El Salvador and Costa Rica to Jerusalem, as this constitutes a violation not only of the resolutions of the Non-Aligned Movement but also of the resolutions of the United Nations with regard to the status of Jerusalem;
5. Strongly denounces those efforts in the United States to move the United States Embassy to Jerusalem, in violation of resolutions of the Non-Aligned Movement and United Nations General Assembly and Security Council resolutions;
6. Urges all members as well as international organizations and institutions to strictly observe the resolutions of the Non-Aligned Movement and the United Nations General Assembly and Security Council concerning the city of Jerusalem;
7. Calls on the United Nations in particular and international organizations to adopt concrete and effective measures to preserve the juridical character of the city of Jerusalem and to declare as null and void all the measures that Israel has taken in this regard;
8. Strongly endorses the proposal for the observance during the annual International Labour Conference of a Palestine day in support of and in solidarity with the struggle of the workers and peoples of Arab occupied territories to put an end to the Zionist occupation.

8. Draft resolution on South Africa

The Third Conference of Ministers of Labour of Non-Aligned Countries and Other Developing Countries, held at Managua from 10 to 12 May 1984,

Observing with concern the continued racial discrimination and apartheid being practised in South Africa and the continued illegal occupation of Namibia by the South African racist régime,

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Confirming once again the inherent and inalienable right of the people of Namibia to freedom and independence,

Recalling resolutions 385 (1976), 435 (1978) and 439 (1978) of the Security Council in which, inter alia, it requested the holding of free and fair elections in Namibia under the supervision and control of the United Nations,

Also recalling the Declaration of the International Labour Conference held in 1964, which condemned the South African régime for its policy of apartheid and for its violation of trade union rights and freedoms,

Commending the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) for the realistic policy and constructive attitude which it has adopted on repeated occasions with a view to facilitating the search for a political solution to the question of Namibia, in conformity with Security Council resolution 435 (1978),

Recalling the pertinent provisions of the Declaration of the Seventh Summit Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries held in New Delhi from 7 to 13 March 1983,

1. Condemns the South African régime for persisting in its illegal occupation of Namibia and for its policy of apartheid and for its repeated and premeditated violations of the decisions and resolutions of the United Nations concerning Namibia and apartheid in South Africa;
2. Condemns also the inhuman acts committed by the racist régime against the working class of South Africa, in particular the African majority, in violation of trade union freedom and rights;
3. Repudiates the inhuman treatment by the racist régime of migrant workers;
4. Condemns vigorously the violation by the South African racist régime of the national sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the front-line States and of neighbouring African countries through direct armed aggression and the use of mercenaries and insurgents, including also economic pressure through Israeli experts and assistance, designed to destabilize the Governments of those sovereign and independent States because of their opposition to racial discrimination and apartheid in all their manifestations;
5. Urges all States, in particular the non-aligned and other friendly States, the organizations of the United Nations and the solidarity movements, to extend and intensify their moral support and their political and material aid to SWAPO and the national liberation movements of South Africa recognized by the OAU, in order to allow them to continue their armed struggle for the complete liberation of Namibia and South Africa;
6. Expresses its profound concern that, as a result of the negative vote of three of its permanent members, the Security Council has been repeatedly prevented from imposing comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the South African régime under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations;

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7. Urges all Governments and international organizations to break off relations with the South African racist régime and reiterates the appeal of the Heads of State or Government made at the Seventh Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries held in New Delhi, in favour of the cessation of all assistance by the IMF and other specialized agencies to South Africa.

9. Resolution of thanks to the people and Government of Nicaragua

1984: 50 YEARS ... SANDINO LIVES ON

The Third Conference of Ministers of Labour of Non-Aligned Countries and Other Developing Countries, held at Managua from 10 to 12 May 1984,

1. Expresses its satisfaction for having met in the homeland of Augusto César Sandino, Hero of America, on the fiftieth anniversary of his death, thus being able to witness at first hand the tremendous efforts made with revolutionary fervour by the Nicaraguan people under the wise leadership of the Government of National Reconstruction and the FSLN in the building of a new sovereign, independent and prosperous Nicaragua;

2. Appreciates the firm and enlightening address to the Conference by Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Co-ordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, in which he reiterated the determination of the Nicaraguan people and Government to confront all threats of intervention, aggression and hostile action against Nicaragua, and to defend the principles and preserve the unity of the Non-Aligned Movement;

3. Commends the Government of Nicaragua for the great efforts made for the successful holding of the Conference, which is a contribution to the strengthening and cohesion of the Non-Aligned Movement, particularly in view of the enormous economic difficulties resulting from the stepping up of foreign military aggression;

4. Wishes to state its satisfaction over the excellent work performed by Mr. Benedicto Meneses Fonseca, Minister of Labour of Nicaragua, as President of the Conference, and for the fraternal and hospitable atmosphere prevailing throughout the debates;

5. Emphasizes its confidence and optimism that the statements made and the decisions adopted by this Conference will contribute to strengthening co-operation among the non-aligned countries and promoting the Movement's struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism; to eradicating apartheid, racism (including Zionism) and all other forms of domination, aggression, intervention, occupation and foreign pressure; and to furthering world peace and security with a view to promoting the independent development of the peoples of Latin America, Africa, Asia and Europe.
