

APPENDIX ONE

CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS OF NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT (NAM) SUMMIT CONFERENCES

1. **Organization: Non-Aligned and Others**

Event: Asian-African Declaration

Place: Bandung, Indonesia

Date: 1955

Result: Reaffirmed the “Five principles” first formulated by China and India in 1954. The policy of Non-Alignment was developed. Bandung gave rise to the spirit of cooperation among the new nations of Asia and Africa.

2. **Organization: Afro-Asian Conference**

Event: Afro-Asian Solidarity Conference.

Place: Cairo Egypt.

Date: 1957.

Result: The need for solidarity was emphasized.

3. **Organisation: Non-Aligned Nations Conference**

Event: 1st Summit Meeting of Non-Aligned Countries.

Place: Belgrade, Yugoslavia.

Date: 4 - 6 September 1961.

Result: Principles of Non-Alignment established. Anti-Cold War stand taken.

4. **Organisation: Non-Aligned Nations**

Event: 2nd Summit Meeting of Non-Aligned Countries.

Place: Cairo Egypt.

Date: 28 November to 5th December, 1964.

Result: "Program for Peace" adopted, with concentration on Economic Development.

5. **Organisation: Non-Aligned and Others**

Event: People's Solidarity Conference (COSPAAAL)

Place: Havana, Cuba.

Date: 1966

Result: 1st Conference after Bandung. 2nd COSPAAAL in 1968 did not take place because of 1967 Middle East War.

6. **Organisation: Non-Aligned Nations**

Event: 3rd Non-Aligned Countries Summit of Heads of States.

Place: Lusaka Zambia.

Date: 8 – 10 September, 1970.

Result: Self-Reliance was the Theme.

7. **Organisation: Non-Aligned Nations**

Event: 4th Summit of the Non-Aligned Countries.

Place: Algiers – Algeria.

Date: 5 – 9 September, 1973.

Result: Called for UN 6th Special Session on Development and Cooperation and the Framework of (NIEO) was outlined for the first time.

8. Organisation: Non-Aligned Nations

Event: 5th Summit of the Non-Aligned Countries.

Place: Colombo–Sri Lanka.

Date: 18–19 August 1976.

Result: Action Program for Economic Cooperation. An economic warning to the West.

9. Organisation: Non-Aligned Nations

Event: 6th Summit of the Non-Aligned Countries.

Place: Havana, Cuba.

Date: 3 – 9 September, 1979.

Result: Political disputes dominated discussions and such little was achieved.

10. Organisation: Non-Aligned Nations

Event: 7th Summit of the Non-Aligned Nations.

Place: New Delhi, India.

Date: March 1983.

Result: The “New Delhi Message” Called on the major powers to pursue discussion on armaments and for the North to hold talks with the South on Economic and Technological Cooperation.

11. Organisation: Non-Aligned Nations

Event: 8 th Summit of the Non-Aligned Countries.

Place: Harare, Zimbabwe.

Date: 1- 3 September, 1986.

Result: Discussion centered on Apartheid in South Africa.

12. Organisation: Non-Aligned Nations

Event: 9th Summit of the Non-Aligned Nations.

Place: Belgrade Yugoslavia.

Date: 4 – 7 September, 1989.

Result: Undisputed positive development between Developing Countries and the Super Powers, to calm down East-West tension.

13. Organisation: Non-Aligned Nations

Event: 10th Summit of the Non-Aligned Countries.

Place: Jakarta Indonesia,

Date: 1 – 6 September, 1992.

Result: The New Nations to remain an Independent Political Force despite the changes in the World.

14. Organisation: Non-Aligned Nations

Event: 11th Summit Meeting of the Non-Aligned Countries.

Place: Cathegena de Indias, Colombia.

Date: 18 – 20 October, 1995.

Result: Economic and socio-political Issues dominated the discussions.

15. Organisation: Non-Aligned Countries

Event: 12th Summit of the Non-Aligned Countries.

Place: Durban, South Africa.

Date: 2 – 4 September 1998.

Result: Restructuring of the International Environment for the benefit of the South.

Source: Gwyneth Williams, Third World political Organisations. A Review of Developments, Macmillan Press Ltd., London, 1981, pp. 104 –114.

APPENDIX TWO

NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT (NAM) MEMBER STATES, 1998

Afghanistan	Iran	Rwanda
Algeria	Iraq	Sao Tome and Principe
Angola	Ivory Coast	Saudi Arabia
Argentina	Jamaica	Seychelles
Bangladesh	Kampuchea	Senegal
Belize	Kenya	Sierra Leone
Benin	Korea (D.P.R.)	Singapore
Bhutan	Kuwait	Somalia
Bolivia	Laos	South West African People's Organization (SWAPO)
Botswana	Lebanon	Sri Lanka
Burundi	Lesotho	Sudan
Cameroon (U.R.)	Liberia	Surinam
Cape Verde	Libyan Arab Republic	Swaziland
Central African Rep.	Madagascar	Syrian Arab Rep.
Chad	Malawi	Tanzania
Comoros	Malaysia	Togo
Congo	Maldives	Trinidad & Tobago
Cuba	Mali	Tunisia
Cyprus	Malta	Uganda
Djibouti	Mauritania	United Arab Emirates
Dominica	Mauritius	

Egypt	Morocco	Upper Volta
Equatorial Guinea	Mozambique	Vietnam (socialist Rep. of)
Ethiopia	Nepal	Yemen Arab Republic
Gabon	Nicaragua	Yemen People's Democratic
Gambia	Niger	Republic
Ghana	Nigeria	Yugoslavia
Grenada	Oman	Zaire
Guinea	Pakistan	Zambia
Guinea-Bissau	Palestine Liberation	Zimbabwe Patriotic
Guyana	Organization (PLO)	Front
India	Panama	
Indonesia	Peru	
	Qatar	

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Burma resigned in late 1979.

Source: Gwyneth Williams, Third World Political Organizations: A Review of Developments, Macmillan Press Ltd., 1981, p .47.

The Current Membership of the NAM is 106 countries.

APPENDIX THREEJOINT COMMUNIQUE BY THE G15 HEADS OF GOVERNMENT, JUNE 1990

We the Heads of state or Government, and special representatives of Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Egypt Indonesia, India, Jamaica, Mexico, Nigeria, Peru, Senegal, Venezuela, Yugoslavia, Zimbabwe, and Malaysia met in Kuala Lumpur, June 1-3, 1990 to commence a process of regular consultations and coordination to enhance cooperation and self-reliance in the context of an increasingly interdependent world. A review of the world situation and the state of international economic relations affecting developing countries is a necessary ingredient to developing common perceptions on events which have significance to the South for all of us and would assist us to devise common strategies. We regard this as imperative in order to cope with the far-reaching changes taking place at an unprecedented pace around us and in our countries.

These are times of momentous global developments and promising prospects for all countries to work together for the well-being and peace of the world. The easing of East-west tension, the political evolution in eastern Europe, the beginning of a movement towards disarmament, progress in the resolution of regional disputes and the growing convergence of views on development strategies as well as on the need for closer interaction with the mainstream of the world economy, have created opportunities for a renewed thrust to international cooperation for development.

Source: Mahathir Mohamad, Towards Closer Cooperation, Ministry of foreign Affairs Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur, June 1990, p. 15. A Joint Communiqué by the Heads of Government of the G15 Member States at the First launching of the G15, June 1-3 1990, in Kuala Lumpur.

APPENDIX FOUR

MALAYSIAN TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROGRAMMEList of Participating Countries

ASEAN	<u>PACIFIC ISLAND</u>	
1. Brunei*#	32. Cook Island	65. Mauritius *#
2. Indonesia*#@	33. Fiji	66. Mozambique
3. Laos	34. Kiribati #	67. Namibia #
4. Myanmar	35. Nauru #	68. Nigeria *#(@
5. Philippines	36. Niue	69. Senegal *(@
6. Singapore #	37. Papua New Guinea #	70. Seychelles #
7. Thailand	38. Solomon Island #	71. Sierra Leone *#
8. Vietnam	39. Tonga #	72. Somalia *
INDOCHINA & FAR EAST	40. Tuvalu #	73. South Africa #
9. Cambodia	41. Vanuatu #	74. Sudan *
10. D.P.R. Korea	42. Western Samoa #	75. Swaziland #
11. Mongolia	EAST & CETRAL	76. Tanzania #
INDIAN SUB-CONTINENT	EUROPE	77. Uganda *#
12. Bangladesh *#	43. Albania	78. Zambia #
13. Bhutan	44. Bosnia & Herzegovina	79. Zimbabwe #(@
14. India #(@	45. Croatia	SOUTH AMERICA
15. Maldives *#	46. Turkey	80. Argentina @

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|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------|
| 16. Nepal | CIS | 81. Brazil @ |
| 17. Pakistan *# | 47. Kazakhstan | 82. Chile @ |
| 18. Sri Lanka # | 48. Kyrgyz Republic | 83. Mexico @ |
| ARAB STATES | 49. Tajikistan | 84. Peru @ |
| 19. Algeria *@ | 50. Turkmenistan | 85. Suriname |
| 20. Bahrain * | 51. Uzbekistan | 86. Venezuela @ |
| 21. Egypt *@ | AFRICA | CARIBBEAN |
| 22. Iran * | 52. Angola | 87. Antigua & Barbuda# |
| 23. Iraq * | 53. Benin * | 88. Bahamas # |
| 24. Jordan * | 54. Botswana # | 89. Barbados # |
| 25. Kuwait * | 55. Burkina Faso * | 90. Belize # |
| 26. Morocco * | 56. Djibouti | 91. British Vir. Islands |
| 27. Oman | 57. Ethiopia | 92. Cayman Islands |
| 28. Palestine | 58. Gambia # | 93. Cuba. |
| 29. Qatar* | 59. Guinea. | 94. Dominica # |
| 30. UAE * | 60. Ghana # | 95. Grenada # |
| 31. Republic of Yemen | 61. Kenya # | 96. Guyana # |
| | 62. Lesotho # | 97. Jamaica #@ |
| | 63. Madagascar | 98. Montserrat |
| | 64. Malawi # | 99. St Kitts and Nevis # |
| | | 100. St. Lucia # |
| | | 101. St. Vincent & Grenadines # |
| | | 102. Trinidad & Tobago # |

103. Turks & Caicos Islands

* OIC Member Countries # Commonwealth Countries. @ G-15

Source: Institute of Diplomacy and Foreign Relations, Malaysia Report, 1998.

APPENDIX FIVE

Economic Cooperation, Development and Integration:

Nigerian Trust Fund Financed Projects

<u>Country:</u>	<u>Project:</u>	<u>Loan (in million USD) (special unit of account):</u>	<u>Date Approved</u>
1. Benin	Construction of Cotonou Port	2.42	17 / 10 / 78
2. "	Telecommunications Develop	7.05	18 / 10 / 90
3. Botswana.	Veterinary Services Develop.	3.21	12 / 06 / 83
4. "	Francistown Slaughter House.	7.00	18 / 08 / 87
5. Burundi.	Chantier Naval de Burundi.	4.45	27 / 11 / 86
6. "	Stockage de Produits Viv.	2.25	23 / 02 / 77
7. Cape Verde.	Telecommunications .	1.60	16 / 08 / 77
8. Cote D'Ivoire.	Aboiso-Nme Road Const.	2.874	25 / 01 / 78
9. Ethiopia.	Rural Electrification.	5.0	27 / 02 / 79
10. Gambia.	Airport Development.	2.0	28 / 10 / 76
11. "	Airport Construction Iv	4.5	08 / 06 / 82
12. Ghana	MPATA-Elubo Road.	2.71	25 / 01 / 78
13. Guin. Bissau.	Centrale Thermique	2.60	25 / 11 / 78
14. Guinea.	Production Fibre De Kenaf.	5.30	22 / 11 / 77
15. "	Conakry Water Supply.	6.0	23 / 03 / 89
16. Lesotho.	Line of credit.	2.13	27 / 11 / 79
17. Liberia.	Primary Sch. Develop.	7.64	25 / 03 / 90
18. "	Glass Container Project.	7.0	20 / 03 / 90

19.	"	Kakata Road Project.	8.79	20 / 03 / 90
20.	"	S-E Liberian Education.	3.60	23 / 07 / 78
21.	Madagascar.	Bealanana-Antanararivo Rd.	6.65	23 / 07 / 77
22.	"	Road Maintenance Project.	6.0	15 / 05 / 90
23.	Mauritius.	Grand River NW Bridge.	3.30	24 / 08 / 82
24.	Mali	Line of Credit	5.0	15 / 01 / 86
25.	Mozambique.	Maputo-Baixa Telecom.	1.90	24 / 03 / 78
26.	"	Telecommunications I	4.99	08 / 02 / 84
27.	Niger.	Sonichar Water Supply.	15.22	20 / 12 / 77
28.	Rwanda.	Gitaram-Ngorofero Rd.	6.0	23 / 02 / 88
29.	Sao Tome Et PP.	Airport Study.	1.0	25 / 05 / 80
30.	Senegal.	Development Enseigt. Elem.	5.02	03 / 09 / 86
31.	Seychelles.	Victoria Referral Hospital	4.0	21 / 05 / 83
32.	"	Line of Credit	3.0	17 / 06 / 86
33.	"	Education II	1.0	12 / 06 / 89
34.	Somalia.	Telecommunications	6.0	14 / 12 / 87
35.	Swaziland.	Health Sces Improvement.	5.0	15 / 12 / 83
36.	Tanzania.	Kupunga/mudibira	1.20	10 / 11 / 81
37.	"	Kupunga Rice Irrigation.	6.44	14 / 12 / 87
38.	Togo.	Construction de Lome Chu.	4.50	17 / 10 / 78
Multinationals				
39.	Rwanda/Burundi.	Rugombo-Bugarumu Road.	2.33	22 / 08 / 84
40.	"	-	2.57	22 / 08 / 84

41. Cote D'Ivoire/Ghana.	River Tano Bridge	1.154	25 / 01 / 78
42. Liptako-Gourma.	Telecommunications	6.60	20 / 12 / 78
43. Omvs	Diama Dam	6.30	22 / 03 / 79

Total :USD 183.23 million

Source: Nigeria and the Organization of African Unity: In Search of An African Reality
Ministry of External Affairs, Federal Republic of Nigeria, Lagos, 1991, p. 51.

APPENDIX SIX

Treaties and Agreements Signed, Acceded to, or Ratified by the Post-Apartheid South Africa in 1995

Bilateral Agreements

<u>Country</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Date Signed</u>
Bosnia & Herzegovina	Establishment of Diplomatic Relations.	8 May.
Bulgaria	Arts, Culture, Science & Technology And Sports.	5 June
Bulgaria	Waiver of visas for Diplomatic and Official / Service Passports.	5 June
Cambodia	Establishment of Diplomatic Relations.	26 January
Canada	Development Cooperation	13 December
Cuba	Promotion and Reciprocal Protection of Investment	8 December
Egypt	Establishment of a Joint Commission on Cooperation.	29 March
Ethiopia	Upgrading of Existing Diplomatic Relations.	6 January
Guatemala	Establishment of Diplomatic Relations.	12 January
India	Inter-Governmental joint Commission for Political, Trade, Economic, Cultural Scientific and Technical Cooperation.	25 January
India	Principles of Inter-State Relations	25 January
India	Cooperation in the Fields of Science And Technology.	19 July

International Organization For Migration.	Legal Status, Privileges and Immunities.	22 February
Iran	Establishment of a Joint Commission on Cooperation	15 August
Iran	Cooperation in the Fields of Mining And Minerals.	19 September
Italy	Double Taxation and the Prevention Of Fiscal Evasion.	16 November
Korea	Double Taxation and the Prevention Of Fiscal Evasion.	7 July
Korea	Air Services	7 July
Lesotho	Extradition	20 June
Lesotho	Double Taxation and the Prevention Of Fiscal Evasion.	20 October
Mozambique	Cooperation and Mutual Assistance in the Field of Crime Combating.	1 March
Mozambique	Tourism	1 March
Mozambique	Statements of Intent by the President of South Africa and the Presidents of the Agricultural Unions of the Free State and Transvaal.	1 March
Netherlands.	Maritime Transport.	21 April
Netherlands.	Encouragement and Reciprocal Protection Of Investments.	9 May
Palestinian Liberation Organization	Diplomatic Relations	15 February
Palestinian Liberation Organization	Establishment of a Joint Commission on Cooperation	15 September

Panama	Establishment of Diplomatic Relations	10 January
Poland	Protocol on Consultations between the Departments of Foreign Affairs of south Africa and Poland.	19 September
Suriname	Establishment of Diplomatic Relations	3 February
Swaziland	Cooperation and Mutual Assistance in The Fields of Crime Combating.	10 August
Trinidad & Tobago	Establishment of Diplomatic Relations.	10 January
Zimbabwe	Establishment of a joint commission for Economic Technical, Scientific and Cultural Cooperation.	2 March

Source: South Africa Yearbook 1996, pp. 193-195.