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Letter dated 23 October 1987 from the Permanent Representative of  
Zimbabwe to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of the final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to the forty-second session of the United Nations General Assembly, held in New York from 5 to 7 October 1987, with the request that it be circulated among Member States as an official document of the General Assembly under agenda items 18, 20, 21, 24, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 75, 76, 78, 79, 80, 82, 85, 87, 91, 92, 103, 104, 108, 109, 110, 117, 126, 128, 129, 131, 134, 137 and 138.

(Signed) I. S. G. MUDENGE  
Ambassador  
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Final communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers for Foreign Affairs  
and Heads of Delegation of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries  
to the forty-second session of the United Nations General Assembly  
held in New York from 5 to 7 October 1987

1. The Ministers for Foreign Affairs and heads of delegation of non-aligned countries to the forty-second session of the General Assembly met in New York from 5 to 7 October 1987 to co-ordinate their positions and consider their actions on issues before the present session of the General Assembly of special concern to non-aligned countries.
2. The Ministers and heads of delegation reiterated their determination to abide by the principles and objectives of the Movement as elaborated in the declarations of non-aligned summits since 1961. They determined to maintain the spirit and solidarity of the Movement and to build upon the consensus positions set out in the communiqué of the ministerial meeting of October 1986.
3. The Ministers and heads of delegation took note with satisfaction of the report of the Chairman on the activities of the Movement since the last ministerial meeting held in New York in October 1986. They considered that those activities had contributed meaningfully to the implementation of the decisions taken at the Eighth Summit as well as in the strengthening of the international role of the Movement.
4. The Ministers and heads of delegation assessed the prevailing international political situation in the light of developments since the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries held at Harare in September 1986 and the ministerial meeting held in New York in October 1986. They called for continued efforts to ensure the implementation of the decisions of the Movement.
5. The Ministers and heads of delegation considered that the period since the Eighth Summit Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries held at Harare has witnessed encouraging, if limited, developments in the international arena. It has seen tentative steps being taken towards a relaxation of tensions between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics as well as discernible, if hesitant, movement in attempts to find solutions to some of the key focal points of tension in various parts of the world. Yet, in spite of those positive trends, the international situation remains tense and explosive. Conflicts and instability still persist in many corners of the world and the economic fortunes of many developing countries continue to deteriorate. The armaments race, particularly the nuclear-arms race, still remains the greatest threat to the survival of mankind.

## I. ROLE OF THE MOVEMENT

6. In the light of the situation, the Ministers and heads of delegation stressed that more than ever before, the role of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries in the promotion of global peace, freedom, independence, equality, development and prosperity for all has become of paramount importance. During the period under review, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries worked resolutely for the relaxation and elimination of focal points of tension, the restoration and maintenance of peace and the promotion of economic and social development in the world. The members of the Movement continued to strengthen their solidarity and action-oriented unity and to co-ordinate their views on various international issues affecting the world today. The actions taken by the Chairman and at the level of the Co-ordinating Bureau in New York have enabled the Movement to be the foremost Movement for peace in the world.

## II. DISARMAMENT AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

7. The Ministers and heads of delegation expressed grave concern at the continuing escalation in the arms race, particularly in nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction. They reiterated their view that the gravest danger confronting the world today is the threat to the survival of mankind posed by the existence of nuclear weapons. They viewed with particular concern those newly-emerging technologies, which are producing a new generation of weapons of mass destruction both nuclear and non-nuclear, the effects of which were so similar as to obscure the distinction between nuclear and conventional weapons and thus risk legitimizing the possession of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction. In the same vein, new technologies are being applied in preparation for the development of new weapons and weapon systems in outer space, adding a new dimension of grave import to the arms race. The Ministers and heads of delegation emphasized that outer space, which is the common heritage of mankind, should be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and for the benefit and in the interest of all countries, and that it should be open to all States.

8. The Ministers and heads of delegation reiterated their rejection of all theories and concepts purporting to justify the possession of nuclear weapons and their use under any circumstances and of the so-called defence against nuclear weapons. They reaffirmed their conviction that international peace and security can only be secured through general and complete disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, under effective international control. They hailed the negotiations currently under way between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America for the elimination of medium- and short-range missiles and expressed the hope that an agreement in this sphere would create conditions for drastic reductions of strategic nuclear weapons in the nearest future and constitute a first step towards the achievement of general and complete disarmament. Of particular significance as well, is the expressed intention of both States to pursue a comprehensive test ban, and negotiations towards strategic nuclear disarmament agreements, thus confirming their continued commitment to the priorities established at the First Special Session of the General Assembly devoted to Disarmament in 1978. The two States bear the greatest responsibility towards

the cessation of the nuclear arms race, and are called upon to pursue nuclear disarmament negotiations with unwavering resolution and urgency. They stressed the central role of the United Nations in disarmament negotiations and called upon the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America, in their negotiations, to keep the United Nations General Assembly and the Conference on Disarmament as the sole multilateral negotiating forums on disarmament issues, duly informed of the progress and state of their negotiations. They also called upon the Conference on Disarmament to expedite its work with regard to the Comprehensive Programme for Disarmament for its adoption by the General Assembly at an early date.

9. The Ministers and heads of delegation reaffirmed their resolve to work assiduously for the conclusion of a comprehensive multilateral nuclear-test-ban treaty prohibiting all nuclear-weapon tests by all States in all environments for all time. They rejected the view that negotiation on a Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty should await the resolution of all issues pertaining to verification. They stressed that the question of verification should be considered within the context of negotiations for the test ban. In that respect, they recalled the efforts made by the Six Nation Initiative for Peace and Disarmament, in particular their offer to participate in co-operative efforts aimed at monitoring a mutual moratorium or a test ban.

10. The Ministers and heads of delegation reiterated that the use of nuclear weapons, besides being in violation of the Charter of the United Nations, would also be a crime against humanity. In that regard, they urged nuclear-weapon States to agree, pending the achievement of nuclear disarmament, to the conclusion of an international treaty on the prohibition of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons. They considered an important step in this direction to be the early entry of all nuclear-weapon States into an internationally-binding commitment not to be the first to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons.

11. The Ministers and heads of delegation entrusted the Co-ordinating Bureau with the task of presenting, at the forty-second session of the General Assembly, on behalf of the non-aligned countries, a draft resolution calling upon the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to avail themselves of the present momentum and to advance towards the achievement of agreements in order to halt and reverse the nuclear-arms race.

12. The Ministers and heads of delegation affirmed that the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones, on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among the States of the region concerned, and taking into account the characteristics of each region, constituted an important disarmament measure. They expressed support for all individual and regional initiatives or proposals which envisage the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones in such a manner. The establishment of such zones in different parts of the world should be encouraged, with the ultimate objective of achieving a world entirely free of nuclear weapons.

13. The Ministers and heads of delegation stressed that, while nuclear disarmament has the highest priority, it was also essential that concurrent steps be taken in the field of chemical weapons and conventional disarmament within the framework of progress towards general and complete disarmament. States with the largest



military arsenals have a special responsibility in this regard. They noted the advanced negotiations currently under way at the Conference on Disarmament on the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of all Chemical Weapons and on their Destruction.

14. The Ministers and heads of delegation welcomed the decision of the General Assembly to hold the Third Special Session of the General Assembly devoted to Disarmament in 1988. They rejected any attempts to revise the Final Document of the First Special Session, which was adopted by consensus, and stressed that the Third Special Session should seek to broaden the international consensus on concrete measures pertaining to the halting and reversal of the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race. In that regard, the Ministers decided to convene an Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau in order to review disarmament questions prior to the Third Special Session of the General Assembly.

15. The Ministers and heads of delegation expressed grave concern at the massive haemorrhage of scarce resources away from socio-economic development towards the arms race. The drain of resources distorts the world economy and seriously jeopardizes the economic and socio-political well-being, and hence the sovereignty and independence, of non-aligned and other developing countries.

16. The Ministers and heads of delegation welcomed the convening, from 24 August to 11 September 1987, of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development. They considered the final document adopted by that Conference as a useful first step in an ongoing process by the international community to harmonize views on the relationship between disarmament and development in all its aspects and dimensions. They reiterated the view that the level of magnitude of the continuing military expenditures, in particular by nuclear-weapon States and other militarily important States, has serious implications for the world economy and the international economic and social situation, particularly for the developing countries. In this regard, the Ministers and heads of delegation called upon all States to do all in their power to implement the commitments set out in the Action Programme of the Final Document of the Conference.

17. The Ministers and heads of delegation reiterated their view that, while security is a legitimate concern for all countries, it is not proper to make disarmament and development its hostages. They emphasized that in the present over-armed world, disarmament and development can themselves bring security. In this connection, they demanded the immediate halting and reversal of the arms race and the utilization of resources so released for socio-economic development, particularly in favour of developing countries. To this end, they urged the early establishment of international financial mechanisms to facilitate the transfer of resources released through disarmament measures for socio-economic development, especially of the developing countries and further urged the Members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to continue to co-ordinate their views and actions in the promotion of disarmament and development.

### III. PEACEFUL USES OF NUCLEAR ENERGY

18. The Ministers and heads of delegation reaffirmed the right of all States to develop their programmes for peaceful uses of nuclear energy for socio-economic development in conformity with their own freely determined priorities, interests and needs. They emphasized that all States should have unhindered access to, and be free to acquire technology, equipment and materials on a non-discriminating basis for peaceful uses of nuclear energy and deplored the pressures and threats against, and obstacles placed in the way of, developing countries with the aim of preventing them from pursuing their programmes for the development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

19. The Ministers and heads of delegation welcomed the holding of the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy at Geneva from 23 March to 10 April 1987, especially the recognition by the Conference that nuclear energy can contribute to economic and social development and well-being of peoples and that international co-operation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy should be enhanced and broadened. They however, regretted that the Conference was unable to reach agreement on "Principles for International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy" or on "Ways and Means" for the promotion of such co-operation.

20. The Ministers and heads of delegation emphasized the importance of international co-operation among the non-aligned and other developing countries in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear energy, particularly where their countries can achieve a greater degree of self-sufficiency.

### IV. SITUATION IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

21. The Ministers and heads of delegation expressed profound alarm at the sharp deterioration of the situation in southern Africa as a result of the continued existence of the obnoxious and bellicose system of apartheid in South Africa, the internal genocide and external aggression and state terrorism that are a product of that system and the apartheid State's continued illegal occupation of Namibia. They recalled that apartheid has been declared a crime against humanity and an affront to the universal conscience, and reiterated their conviction that apartheid is the root cause of conflict in southern Africa and that there can be no peace, stability or security in the region until that inhuman and immoral system is completely eradicated.

22. The Ministers and heads of delegation roundly condemned the racist Pretoria régime for its acts of genocide against the defenceless majority of its own citizens, for its policy of state terrorism and repeated attacks against the front-line and other neighbouring independent States, its occupation of parts of southern Angola, and its recruiting, training, financing, directing and infiltrating of bandits and mercenaries for the purpose of destabilizing the independent neighbouring States, actions which had exacted a high toll in economic loss and human suffering, including the deaths of women and children.

23. The Ministers called for the immediate abandonment by the United States Administration of its twin policies of "constructive engagement" and "linkage" which have already been condemned by successive non-aligned conferences and other forums as giving succour to the apartheid régime and aiding and abetting that régime in its policy of genocide against its own people, in its state terrorism against independent neighbouring States and in its continued illegal occupation of Namibia, as well as in its defiance of the demands of the international community that it desist from those heinous acts.

24. The Ministers and heads of delegation welcomed with appreciation the efforts exerted by the Foreign Ministers of Algeria, Argentina, the Congo, India, Nigeria, Peru, Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe in pursuance of the mandate given them by the Eighth Summit Conference to press the leaders of the key industrial countries - the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, France, Italy, Japan, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United States of America - and all the countries of the European Economic Community to agree to the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa. They noted with regret that, despite this effort, the Security Council had again been prevented from adopting mandatory sanctions against the racist Republic by the vetoes of the United Kingdom and the United States, and the negative vote of the Federal Republic of Germany. The Ministers and heads of delegation once again called upon the Security Council to act immediately under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations to remove the threat to peace represented by the racist and bellicose régime in Pretoria. They called upon the United Kingdom and the United States to put the interests of humanity as a whole above their own narrowly-conceived national interests and to refrain from impeding action by the Security Council in this regard.

25. The Ministers and heads of delegation called for increased support to the liberation movements fighting the apartheid régime and to the front-line States so that they may be better able to withstand pressures from the racist régime. In that regard, they welcomed the coming into operation of the Action for Resisting Invasion, Colonialism and Apartheid (AFRICA) Fund. They appealed to all countries to contribute generously to the AFRICA Fund.

#### V. DESTABILIZATION

26. The Ministers and heads of delegation strongly condemned the racist Pretoria régime's policies and acts of state terrorism perpetrated against the front-line and other neighbouring States. Such policies and acts have not only already plunged the region into a state of war, but they also endanger international peace and security.

27. They vehemently denounced the racist Pretoria régime for its continued military occupation of parts of southern Angola, and demanded the immediate, total and unconditional withdrawal of the racist troops from the territory, and the immediate payment of compensation to the People's Republic of Angola for damage caused in accordance with the relevant decisions and resolutions of the Security Council. The Ministers and heads of delegation reiterated the view of the Movement that the policies of "constructive engagement" and "linkage" pursued by the United States Administration, including the repeal of the Clark Amendment, were largely to

blame for the continued occupation of southern Angola by the racist South African troops. They called for the immediate abandonment of those policies.

28. The Ministers and heads of delegation again commended the Government of the People's Republic of Angola for its political will and diplomatic flexibility in the search for a negotiated solution to the problems of southern Africa; this stood in contrast to the pugnacity, duplicity and irresponsibility of the apartheid State's approach to the problems of the region.

29. The Ministers and heads of delegation reiterated their total solidarity with the people and Government of Mozambique in their efforts to secure peace and safeguard the independence and sovereignty of their country in the face of political, economic and military destabilization by the racist Pretoria régime, including the recruitment, training, arming and infiltration of bandits into their territory, and repeated armed attacks, the latest of which occurred on 29 May 1987. They condemned the South African-conceived and financed atrocities committed against the peace-loving people of Mozambique. They appealed for increased assistance to Mozambique to enable it to withstand these pressures.

30. The Ministers and heads of delegation condemned the racist Pretoria régime for its attacks and destabilization activities against the Republics of Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe and the Kingdom of Lesotho. They called the attention of the international community to that escalation and widening of the conflict, which represents a serious threat to international peace and security, and requested the Security Council to move immediately to impose comprehensive mandatory sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations against the racist régime.

31. The front-line and other independent States neighbouring South Africa have the right, according to international humanitarian and legal principles, to give shelter to refugees of apartheid without fear of reprisal from the apartheid State. The Ministers and heads of delegation pledged their countries to render to the front-line and other independent States neighbouring South Africa increased diplomatic, political, financial and material support in order to enable them to continue to be able to exercise that right. Furthermore, they called upon the rest of the international community to do the same.

32. The Ministers and heads of delegation expressed serious concern at the worsening economic conditions in the front-line States and other neighbouring States of South Africa as a result of the continued aggression by the racist Pretoria régime, which has forced them to divert their national resources to defence purposes. They reiterated their call for the provision of effective assistance to those States. In this context, the Ministers and heads of delegation commended all those countries that have thus far contributed to the Action for Resisting Invasion, Colonialism and Apartheid (AFRIC) Fund, and urged all those countries which have not yet done so to join in support of that just cause.

33. The Ministers and heads of delegation reiterated their support for the objectives of the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC), namely to lessen the economic dependence of the SADCC countries on the racist Republic, to achieve economic growth and collective self-reliance for those

countries, and for SADCC to be the primary medium through which those ends may be secured. The Ministers and heads of delegation welcomed the important initiatives undertaken by SADCC in key economic sectors during the past six years with the object of ensuring economic growth, achieving collective self-reliance and reducing economic dependence of the SADCC countries on the racist Republic, whose economic and military power is systematically used to destabilize the SADCC countries and to thwart their national development.

## VI. NAMIBIA

34. The Ministers and heads of delegation strongly condemned the racist South African régime for its continued illegal, colonial and brutal occupation of Namibia in defiance of numerous resolutions of the Security Council, the General Assembly, the Organization of African Unity, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and other international forums; for its use of Namibian Territory as a springboard for committing acts of state terrorism against neighbouring States, particularly Angola; for its installation in Namibia of a so-called interim government in violation of Security Council resolution 566 (1985); for its introduction to the territory of the obnoxious apartheid system; and for its duplicity, intransigence and bad faith in the context of negotiations to bring independence to the Territory.

35. The Ministers and heads of delegation reaffirmed the right of the Namibian people to self-determination and independence within an untruncated territory, including Walvis Bay, the Penguin Islands and all adjacent off-shore islands in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions. They stressed that it was legitimate for the Namibian people to use all available means, including armed struggle, in their quest for the realization of that right, and requested all States to render increased political, diplomatic, military, financial and material support to the legitimate and heroic armed struggle being waged by the Namibian people under the leadership of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), their sole, authentic and legitimate representative.

36. The Ministers and heads of delegation reiterated their support for the Secretary-General in his efforts regarding the settlement of the Namibian question and urged him to begin implementing Security Council resolution 435 (1978) without delay. They entrusted the Co-ordinating Bureau with the task of preparing the launching of an international campaign for the speedy implementation of resolution 435 on the tenth anniversary of its adoption. They commended SWAPO for its outstanding leadership of the Namibian people, the constructive attitude it has taken towards diplomatic initiatives and the co-operation it has shown the United Nations in the search for a just, peaceful and negotiated solution to the Namibian question.

37. The Ministers and heads of delegation again demanded the immediate and unconditional release of all political prisoners in racist jails and the granting of prisoner-of-war status to captured freedom fighters in accordance with the Geneva Convention and article 44 of its Additional Protocol. They condemned the recent unwarranted arrest of SWAPO leaders and trade unionists and expressed deep concern at the escalation of acts of repression, terror and genocide unleashed by the racist South African occupation forces on the oppressed people of Namibia.

38. By continuing to operate in Namibia, foreign economic interests are in violation of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice and Decree No. 1 of the United Nations Council for Namibia, adopted in 1974 for the protection of Namibia's natural resources. The Ministers and heads of delegation strongly condemned such activities which, furthermore, impede the implementation of resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, with regard to Namibia. In that regard, they urged all Governments to take appropriate and other action to ensure that Decree No. 1 is enforced and that corporations under their jurisdiction terminate all investments in Namibia. The Ministers and heads of delegation also called upon the Governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, which use the URENCO uranium enrichment plant, to exclude illegally extracted Namibian uranium from the activities governed by the Treaty of Almelo.

39. The Ministers and heads of delegation expressed deep concern at the reported plans by the apartheid régime of South Africa and others to create a depository for nuclear waste in the Namib Desert on the West coast of Namibia. They called upon the countries concerned not to proceed with such plans, which would endanger the health and well-being of the Namibian people as well as of those of the neighbouring States. They also called upon the Federal Republic of Germany to desist forthwith from providing the so-called "development aid" to Namibia before independence, which runs contrary to United Nations resolutions and decisions.

40. The Ministers and heads of delegation reiterated that the right of the Namibian people to independence must not be held hostage to East-West confrontation and categorically rejected all machinations aimed at diverting attention from the central issue, which is the realization of the Namibian people's aspirations to self-determination, freedom and national independence. They strongly condemned the racist South African régime for its intransigence, which is the major obstacle to the implementation of the United Nations plan for Namibian independence in accordance with Security Council resolution 435 (1978). Furthermore, the Ministers and heads of delegation resolutely rejected the attempts by the United States Administration and racist South Africa to link the implementation of the United Nations plan for Namibian independence with irrelevant and extraneous issues, such as the presence of Cuban forces in Angola.

41. The Ministers and heads of delegation reaffirmed their total support for the United Nations Council for Namibia in its role as the legal Administering Authority of Namibia until its independence. The Ministers and heads of delegation welcomed the convening, from 17 to 20 September 1986, of the special session of the General Assembly on Namibia. They commended the Foreign Ministers designated by the Eighth Summit for their important contribution to the formulation of General Assembly resolution 41/39 A-E of 20 November 1986.

42. The Ministers and heads of delegation noted that both the General Assembly at its special session on Namibia, as well as the Eighth Summit Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries before it in September 1986, had requested the Security Council to move immediately to impose comprehensive mandatory economic sanctions against the racist South African régime in order to

compel it to relinquish its illegal occupation of Namibia. They expressed profound indignation that, at the Security Council meeting subsequently called for the purpose of implementing those decisions, from 1 to 3 April 1987, the United States, and the United Kingdom had once again shielded the racist régime from the eyes of the rest of humanity through the abuse of their veto powers in the Security Council. That was in spite of a direct appeal to these two States by the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, held at Vienna from 7 to 11 July 1986, by the Eighth Summit Conference of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held at Harare in September 1986, by the special session of the United Nations General Assembly on Namibia held in New York from 17 to 20 September 1986 and by many States and organization, individually and severally, to heed the accumulated evidence of the past 20 years, which irrefutably points to comprehensive mandatory economic sanctions as the most effective peaceful means of forcing South Africa to terminate its illegal occupation of Namibia.

43. The Ministers and heads of delegation once again recalled that Namibia, in accordance with resolution 2145 (XXI) of 27 October 1966, is the direct responsibility of the United Nations until genuine self-determination is achieved in the Territory. They urged the Security Council to act decisively in the fulfilment of the direct responsibility of the United Nations over Namibia and to take, without further delay, appropriate action to ensure that the United Nations plan, as embodied in Security Council resolution 435 (1978), is not undermined or modified in any way and that it is fully respected and implemented. They further requested the Security Council, in view of the persistent refusal by the racist régime of South Africa to comply with the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on the question of Namibia, particularly Security Council resolutions 385 (1976), 435 (1978), 539 (1983), and 566 (1985), and, in the light of the serious threat to international peace and security posed by South Africa, to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against that régime as provided for in Chapter VII of the Charter.

44. Ministers and heads of delegation called for the urgent convening of the Security Council to consider the question of Namibia in order to finally implement its resolutions on Namibia, in particular resolution 435 (1978). They particularly called upon the Security Council to adopt a resolution enabling the Secretary-General to proceed with immediate administrative and other practical steps necessary for the emplacement of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG), now that all outstanding issues relevant to the implementation of resolution 435 (1978) have been resolved as stated in the Secretary-General's report contained in document S/18767 of 31 March 1987. For that purpose, they urged the members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to participate at the highest possible level in the Council debate.

## VII. SOUTH AFRICA

45. The Ministers and heads of delegation expressed great concern at the serious deterioration of the situation in South Africa, characterized by mass arrests and detentions and a death toll of innocents now reaching genocidal proportions. They strongly condemned the racist South African régime for its policy and practice of apartheid, a doctrine that has been called a crime against humanity and an affront

to the universal conscience. The Ministers and heads of delegation reiterated their view that apartheid is the root cause of violence and conflict in southern Africa and within South Africa itself and that there could be no peace, stability or security in the subregion until the heinous and inhuman policy of apartheid is completely eliminated.

46. The Ministers and heads of delegation recalled the determination by successive summit meetings of the Movement that apartheid could not be reformed but must be totally eradicated. They consequently reiterated their rejection of all dilatory tactics by the racist régime, such as the so-called "Natal Option", and reaffirmed their view that only the establishment of a non-racial democratic society based on a universal franchise in a unitary South Africa can constitute the basis for a just, durable and universally acceptable solution to the problem.

47. The Ministers and heads of delegation condemned the racist Pretoria régime for the oppression, repression and discrimination it habitually metes out to the vast majority of the South African population. They were dismayed that all those practices, as well as the arbitrary arrests, imprisonment and detentions to which opponents of apartheid are routinely subjected have sharply increased since the imposition of the state of emergency by the racist régime. They vehemently condemned the racist régime for the imposition and renewal of the state of emergency and demanded that it be lifted forthwith. They called for the immediate and unconditional release of all political detainees, the lifting of the ban on all political parties, the repeal of the Internal Security Act and all other draconian measures, the removal of the racist troops from townships and unimpeded return of all political exiles and freedom fighters, in order to create an atmosphere favourable to a meaningful dialogue between the régime and the authentic leaders of the oppressed people, and enter into negotiations with them for the purpose of establishing a democratic basis for the governance of the country.

48. The Ministers and heads of delegation roundly condemned the nuclear and military collaboration between South Africa and certain Member States of The North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and Israel, as a violation of the arms embargo imposed against the racist South African régime by the United Nations, and demanded that such collaboration cease.

49. The Ministers and heads of delegation strongly condemned the increasing co-operation between the racist régimes of South Africa and Israel. They noted the similarity of repressive measures, such as the policy of the iron fist and hot pursuit practised by both régimes against the peoples of South Africa, Namibia, Palestine, southern Lebanon and the Arab lands occupied by Israel. The Ministers and heads of delegation called upon all States to refrain from co-operation with the régimes of Pretoria and Tel Aviv in the nuclear field, since such co-operation constitutes a threat to international peace and security. They also recalled the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly at its fortieth session, which reaffirmed its condemnation of the continuing nuclear collaboration between Israel and South Africa and expressed its awareness of the grave consequences for international peace and security of Israel's collaboration with South Africa in the development of nuclear weapons and their delivery systems.



## VIII. WESTERN SAHARA

50. The Ministers and heads of delegation expressed deep concern over the continuing conflict in Western Sahara. They considered that the existing situation in that Territory posed a serious threat to peace, security and stability in the entire region. They reaffirmed that the question of Western Sahara constituted a problem of decolonization and could only be solved when the people of Western Sahara exercised their inalienable right to self-determination and independence.

51. They therefore urged the parties to the conflict, the Kingdom of Morocco and the Polisario Front, guided by resolution AHG/104 adopted by the Nineteenth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Organization of African Unity, and resolution 41/16 of 31 October 1986, of the United Nations General Assembly, to hold direct negotiations with the aim of reaching a cease-fire and establishing the necessary conditions for a just and peaceful referendum free from any administrative or military pressure and conducted under the auspices of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the United Nations. The Ministers and heads of delegation expressed their support for the efforts of the current Chairman of OAU and the Secretary-General of the United Nations in promoting a just and definitive solution to the question of Western Sahara in conformity with the aforesaid resolutions.

## IX. MAYOTTE

52. The Ministers and heads of delegation reaffirmed that the Comorian Island of Mayotte, which is still under French occupation, is an integral part of the sovereign territory of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros.

53. The Ministers and heads of delegation took note of the dialogue between the Government of France and the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros on the issue and called upon the Government of France to respect the just claim of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros to the Comorian Island of Mayotte, in accordance with its undertaking given on the eve of the archipelago's independence, and they categorically rejected any new form of consultation which might be held by France within the Comorian territory of Mayotte concerning the international juridical status of the island, as the self-determination referendum held on 22 December 1974 remains the only valid consultation applicable to the entire archipelago.

## X. MALAGASY ISLANDS

54. The Ministers and heads of delegation emphasized that, with regard to the Malagasy Islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas de India, it was imperative that the unity and territorial integrity of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar be safeguarded. To that end, they strongly urged all the parties concerned to begin negotiations without delay in accordance with the pertinent resolutions and decisions of the United Nations, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the Organization of African Unity, in particular, United Nations General Assembly resolution 34/91 of 12 December 1979 and resolution 784 of the thirty-fifth Ministerial Conference of the Organization of African Unity.

XI. MAURITIAN SOVEREIGNTY OVER THE CHAGOS ARCHIPELAGO,  
INCLUDING DIEGO GARCIA

55. The Ministers and heads of delegation reaffirmed their support for Mauritian sovereignty over the Chagos archipelago, including Diego Garcia, which was detached from the territory of Mauritius by the former colonial power in 1965 in violation of United Nations General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) and 2066 (XX) of 14 December 1960 and 16 December 1965, respectively. The establishment and strengthening of the military base at Diego Garcia has endangered the sovereignty, territorial integrity and peaceful development of Mauritius and other States. They called for the early return of Diego Garcia to Mauritius.

XII. CHAD

56. The Ministers and heads of delegation reaffirmed the previous decision of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and those of the Organization of African Unity relating to the question of Chad. They fully supported the efforts of the Organization of African Unity to achieve national reconciliation and the establishment of a lasting peace that respects the independence and territorial integrity of Chad without foreign interference.

XIII. SOUTH-EAST ASIA

57. Reviewing the situation in South-East Asia, the Ministers and heads of delegation expressed grave concern over the continuing conflicts and tensions in the region, particularly as many of the States are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. They reaffirmed their support for the principles of non-interference in the affairs of sovereign States and the inadmissibility of the use of force against sovereign States. They warned that there was a real danger of the tensions in and around Kampuchea escalating over a wider area. They were convinced of the urgent need to de-escalate those tensions through a comprehensive political solution, which would provide for the withdrawal of all foreign forces, thus ensuring full respect for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of all States in the region, including Kampuchea.

58. The Ministers and heads of delegation reaffirmed the right of the people of Kampuchea to determine their own destiny free from foreign interference, subversion and coercion, and expressed the hope that, through a process of negotiations and mutual understanding, a climate conducive to the exercise of that right would be created. They also agreed that the humanitarian problems resulting from the conflicts in the region required urgent measures, which called for the active co-operation of all the parties concerned. They urged all States in the region to undertake a dialogue that would lead to the resolution of differences among themselves and the establishment of durable peace and stability in the area, as well as the elimination of involvement and threats of intervention by outside Powers. In that context, they noted with approval efforts being made for the early establishment of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in the region and called upon all States to give those efforts their fullest support.

#### XIV. KOREA

59. The Ministers and heads of delegation reiterated their concern over the continued division of Korea despite the Korean people's aspirations for the peaceful reunification of their homeland, which poses a potential threat to peace.

60. The Ministers and heads of delegation welcomed the Korean people's efforts to reunify their homeland peacefully without any foreign interference, by means of dialogue and consultation between the North and South, and in conformity with the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity set forth in the joint North-South statement of 4 July 1972.

61. The Ministers and heads of delegation reaffirmed that the fulfilment of the Korean people's desire for peaceful reunification would be enhanced by the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the area.

#### XV. SOUTH-WEST ASIA

62. The Ministers and heads of delegation noted with great concern the situation in South-West Asia and agreed that it carried dangerous consequences for the peace and stability of the region. They agreed that the continuation of the situation had serious implications for international peace and security. In that context, they viewed the situation in Afghanistan with particular concern. They reiterated the urgent call made at the Conference of Foreign Ministers held at New Delhi in February 1981 for a political settlement on the basis of the withdrawal of foreign troops and full respect for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-aligned status of Afghanistan and strict observance of the principles of non-intervention and non-interference. They also reaffirmed the right of the Afghan refugees to return to their homes in safety and honour and called for a speedy solution to that vast humanitarian problem. To that end, they urged all concerned to work towards such a settlement, which should ensure that the Afghan people would determine their own destiny free from outside interference and would enable the Afghan refugees to return to their homes.

63. The Ministers and heads of delegation expressed their appreciation for the sincere efforts made in the search for a political settlement of the situation in Afghanistan and extended their support to the constructive steps taken in this regard by the Secretary-General of the United Nations. They regarded the discussions through the intermediary of the Secretary-General as a step in the right direction and urged their continuation, with a view to promoting an early political settlement of the problem in conformity with the ideals and principles of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. They called upon all States to exercise restraint to avoid further endangering the peace and security of the region, and to take such steps as would lead to the creation of conditions conducive to stable and harmonious relations among the States of the region based on the non-aligned principles of peaceful coexistence, respect for sovereignty, national independence, territorial integrity and non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of States.

#### XVI. IRAN-IRAQ CONFLICT

64. The Ministers and heads of delegation reaffirmed the applicability of the principles of non-use of force in international relations with regard to the conflict between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq. In this context, they expressed profound regret at the initiation and continuation of hostilities between the two countries, which are important members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. They therefore appealed once again to the Islamic Republic of Iran and to Iraq to cease hostilities forthwith in order to avoid further loss of life and damage to property, and also renewed their pledge to exert every effort to facilitate a speedy end to this tragic conflict.

65. The Ministers and heads of delegation welcomed the recent efforts of the Security Council to bring about a comprehensive, just and honourable settlement acceptable to both Iran and Iraq. They urged them to redouble their efforts in the search for peace.

#### XVII. NEW CALEDONIA

66. The Ministers and heads of delegation recognized that the South Pacific is a region of the world that contains many of the remaining non-self-governing Territories and they reaffirmed the right of all peoples, regardless of the size of their populations or of their territories, to determine their own destinies, free from any form of foreign interference. To that end, they welcomed the reinscription of New Caledonia on the United Nations list of non-self-governing Territories. The Ministers and heads of delegation deplored the decision by France to go ahead with a referendum based on conditions that did not permit the people of New Caledonia to exercise a genuine act of self-determination. They urged the administering Power and the Front de Libération Nationale Kanak et Socialiste (FLNKS) to renew their dialogue with the aim of bringing New Caledonia to a legitimate act of self-determination in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and with resolution 1514 (XV). They further urged that the question of New Caledonia be kept under active consideration at the United Nations until the conditions required by international principles and practice have been met.

#### XVIII. SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

67. The Ministers and heads of delegation expressed grave concern over the deterioration of the situation in the Middle East as a result of the continued Zionist occupation of Palestine and other Arab territories and the Israeli policy and practices clearly manifested by Israel's expansionist acts of aggression in the region which pose a dangerous threat to international peace and security.

68. They reaffirmed that the question of Palestine is at the heart of the Middle East crisis and the root cause of the Arab-Israeli conflict, that partial solutions confined to some aspects of the conflict and excluding others can only lead to further complications and a deterioration of the situation in the Middle East, and

that a just and comprehensive peace in the region can only be based on Israel's total and unconditional withdrawal from all the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories, including Jerusalem, and the restoration of all the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to return to their homeland, the right to self-determination without foreign intervention and the right to establish their own independent and sovereign State on their national territory on the basis of United Nations General Assembly resolution 3236 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974, and other relevant resolutions.

69. The Ministers and heads of delegation strongly condemned the establishment of Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories, the judaization of Jerusalem and its proclamation as the capital of the Zionist State, and reaffirmed that all measures carried out by Israel with a view to altering the political, cultural, religious, demographic and other features of the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories are illegal, null and void. They therefore requested the United Nations to take effective steps, including imposition of the sanctions provided for in Chapter VII of the Charter, against Israel with a view to enforcing immediate and total withdrawal and ending the Israeli occupation of all the Palestinian territory as well as other Arab territories, including the city of Al Quds (Jerusalem) occupied since 1967 by Israel.

70. The Ministers and heads of delegation condemned Israel for its continued occupation of the Syrian Arab Golan Heights, its defiance of pertinent United Nations resolutions and its flagrant violation of the provisions of The Hague Convention of 1907 and the Geneva Convention of 1949 on the Protection of Civilians in Time of War. They reiterated that Israel's decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Syrian Golan Heights is null and void, and is considered an act of aggression under Article 39 of the Charter of the United Nations.

71. The Ministers and heads of delegation reiterated their total support for the Syrian Arab Republic in the struggle to liberate its occupied lands. They hailed the movement of revolt of the Syrian Arab inhabitants of the Golan Heights against Israeli occupation, and called upon the Security Council to take effective measures, including the imposition of sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter, to compel Israel to withdraw from the Syrian Arab territories.

72. The Ministers and heads of delegation condemned the "strategic alliance" between the United States of America and Israel, which strengthened the aggressive role of the expansionist régime of Tel Aviv, which seeks to destabilize the region, and encouraged the régime to pursue and escalate its aggression, all of which constituted a dangerous threat to peace and security in the Middle East and to international peace and stability. They further condemned the policy of the United States of America of developing military industries in Israel, including the military aircraft industry, and securing its participation in the so-called "Star Wars" programme. The Ministers and heads of delegation observed that the United States continues to co-operate with Israel in many fields, particularly by establishing a free-zone agreement for mutual co-operation with the framework of their "strategic alliance", which threatens the security of the region, and of the world, and confirms the total bias of the United States in favour of Israel.

73. The Ministers and heads of delegation strongly condemned Israel's exploitation of the natural resources and wealth of the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories, in defiance of The Hague and Geneva Conventions and the principle of permanent sovereignty of States over their natural resources and wealth, and called upon all States and international bodies to abstain from recognizing Israel's authority and to refrain from any co-operation with it.

74. The Ministers and heads of delegation reaffirmed their adherence to the resolution adopted at their Seventh Summit Conference held at New Delhi from 7 to 12 March 1983, urging non-aligned countries to work for a boycott of Israel in the diplomatic, economic, military and cultural fields and in the sphere of maritime and air transport, and called upon the Security Council to enforce the provisions of Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations in order to oblige Israel to put an end to its occupation of Arab and Palestinian territories and to enable the Palestinian people to recover their national rights, in conformity with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations and other international forums and the recommendations of the United Nations Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People adopted by the General Assembly.

75. The Ministers and heads of delegation stressed the urgent need to convene the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, in conformity with paragraph 6 of the Geneva Declaration and United Nations General Assembly resolution 35/58 C of 13 December 1983 and 41/43 D of December 1986, in order to achieve a just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem, based essentially on the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and the right to establish an independent and sovereign Palestinian State in its national homeland, Palestine, in conformity with General Assembly resolutions 3236 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974 and ES-7/2 of 29 June 1980. They stressed that the participation in the Conference of all parties directly concerned in the Arab-Israeli conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), on an equal footing, and the permanent members of the Security Council, will be a sine qua non for the attainment of the objectives sought by the Conference. They therefore called upon the Security Council to set up a Preparatory Committee, with the participation of the Council's permanent members, to examine effective ways and means of holding the International Conference, sponsored by the United Nations General Assembly in its resolution 38/58 C concerning the Middle East crisis, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and all United Nations resolutions pertaining to the Arab-Israeli conflict. They also emphasized the Security Council's responsibilities in providing an adequate institutional framework for guaranteeing compliance with agreements stemming from the Conference.

76. The Ministers and heads of delegation expressed their full support for the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in the Middle East. In view of this, they appealed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations to adopt concrete measures in order to create favourable conditions for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East.

77. The Ministers and heads of delegation stressed the urgent need to adopt appropriate measures to counter the threat posed to Africa's regional security by the close co-operation between Israel and the apartheid régime of South Africa in

the military, economic and nuclear fields, and their contribution to the perpetuation of the illegal occupation of Namibia and the strengthening of the aggressive and repressive apparatus of the criminal apartheid régime against the peoples of South Africa and the neighbouring States.

#### XIX. ISRAELI AGGRESSION AGAINST IRAQI NUCLEAR INSTALLATIONS

78. The Ministers and heads of delegation condemned Israel for its armed aggression against Iraqi nuclear installations, which are subject to the safeguards of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), as a violation of the IAEA system of safeguards and the inalienable right of peoples to use atomic energy for peaceful purposes. The Ministers and heads of delegation requested the Security Council to take effective measures to ensure the implementation by Israel of Security Council resolution 487 (1981). The Ministers and heads of delegation observed that Israel has not committed itself as yet not to strike or threaten nuclear installations in Iraq or elsewhere, including installations subject to the safeguards of IAEA. The Ministers and heads of delegation therefore requested IAEA to seek additional measures effectively to ensure that Israel undertakes not to strike or threaten peaceful nuclear installations in Iraq or elsewhere in contravention of the Charter of the United Nations and in violation of the IAEA safeguards system. They also reiterated their rejection of all attempts to delete the item on armed Israeli aggression against the peaceful Iraqi nuclear installations from the agenda of the United Nations General Assembly, unless and until Israel complies with Security Council resolution 487 (1981).

#### XX. QUESTION OF PALESTINE

79. The Ministers and heads of delegation reaffirmed that the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries as a whole had undertaken to give its support to the Palestinian people in their just struggle for the liberation of their homeland and the recovery of their inalienable national rights.

80. The Ministers and heads of delegation stressed that a comprehensive, just and durable solution to the situation in the Middle East cannot be achieved without the total and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from all Palestinian and other Arab territories it has occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the regaining and exercise in Palestine of the legitimate and inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to return to their homes; the right to self-determination without external interference and the right to national independence as well as the right to establish a sovereign independent State in Palestine, in conformity with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and relevant resolutions.

81. The Ministers and heads of delegation reaffirmed their strong support for the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and emphasized that only PLO has the full right to represent the Palestinian people. They reaffirmed the right of PLO to participate

on an independent and equal footing, in accordance with international law, in all endeavours, international conferences and activities the objectives of which are to ensure respect for and attainment of, the exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.

82. The Ministers and heads of delegation welcomed and fully supported the communiqués issued by the Committee of Nine Non-Aligned Countries on Palestine at their meetings held at Harare, Zimbabwe, from 14 to 15 April 1987 and at Pyongyang, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on 10 June 1987. They reaffirmed their total support for the endeavours of the Committee of Nine, which are aimed at hastening the preparatory process leading to the convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East.

83. The Ministers and heads of delegation took note of the report of the Secretary-General submitted in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 41/43 D of 2 December 1986 (A/42/277). They welcomed the observation by the Secretary-General that none of the Security Council members opposed in principle the idea of an international peace conference under United Nations auspices, and that there had, in recent months, been indications of greater flexibility in attitudes towards the negotiating process. They exhorted the Secretary-General to continue his consultations with the objective of setting in motion the preparatory process for the International Peace Conference on the Middle East as soon as possible.

84. The Ministers and heads of delegation warmly welcomed the outcome of the Palestine National Council (PNC) meeting, held at Algiers from 20 to 25 April 1987, as a major victory for the Palestinian people. In this connection, they expressed their deep appreciation for the great efforts exerted by President Chadli Benjedid and the Algerian people towards the success of the PNC meeting.

85. The Ministers and heads of delegation reiterated their call for a speedy implementation of United Nations General Assembly resolution 38/58 C of 13 December 1983, and stressed anew the necessity for the early convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, emphasizing the major responsibility shouldered by the Security Council in facilitating the convening of the Conference and providing the appropriate institutional arrangements to guarantee the implementation of the expected agreements of the Peace Conference. They pledged full support for the United Nations Secretary-General in his consultations for the holding of the International Peace Conference and urged all parties to co-operate fully with him. In this context, they commended the activities of the Non-Aligned Committee of Nine on Palestine in assisting the Secretary-General in his efforts to achieve that objective.

86. The Ministers and heads of delegation expressed grave concern at the situation in the Palestinian refugee camps in the areas of armed conflict resulting from the Israeli invasion and occupation of Lebanese territories. They strongly condemned the raids carried out by the Israeli Air Force on the Ein el-Hilweh refugee camps near Sidon in Lebanon on 5 September 1987, which resulted in the loss of lives of many innocent Palestinian and Lebanese men, women and children. They reiterated the need to ensure the safety of all civilians in Lebanon, including the Palestinian refugees. They reaffirmed the responsibility of the United Nations towards the Palestinian people.



87. The Ministers and heads of delegation condemned Israeli policies aimed at bringing the influx of new Jewish immigrants to settle in occupied Palestine at the expense of the indigenous Arab population, and urged all States to stop offering Israel or world zionism facilities or encouragement under any form whatsoever, as may enable it to persist in pursuing its colonization and expansionist policies.

88. The Ministers and heads of delegation reiterated their support for the Arab Peace Plan adopted by the Twelfth Arab Summit Conference held at Fez from 6 to 12 September 1982, as reaffirmed by the Extraordinary Arab Summit Conference held at Casablanca from 7 to 9 August 1985. They further affirmed their support for the resolutions adopted in support of the Peace Plan by Arab and other international conferences.

89. The Ministers and heads of delegation welcomed the important efforts of the Committee of Nine Non-Aligned members on Palestine, comprising Algeria, Bangladesh, Cuba, India, the Palestine Liberation Organization, Senegal, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe to resolve the Palestinian issue, which is the core of the Middle East crisis and urged it to continue its work with a view to contributing to the early convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East under the auspices of the United Nations, actively approaching the members of the United Nations Security Council and, in other appropriate ways, initiating and directing the efforts of Non-Aligned Countries to resolve the Question of Palestine in a manner conducive to a comprehensive, lasting and just solution to the Middle East crisis.

## XXI. LEBANON

90. The Ministers and heads of delegation expressed grave concern at the dangerous situation that continues to confront Lebanon. They reaffirmed previous resolutions adopted in this respect by the Non-Aligned Countries, particularly those adopted by the Seventh Summit Conference. They demanded the full implementation of Security Council resolutions 425 and 426 (1978), 508 (1982) and 509 (1982) calling for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from all Lebanese territories and for the deployment of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) and the Lebanese army up to the internationally-recognized boundaries of Lebanon. They also declared their solidarity with the Lebanese people and Government and reaffirmed their full support for Lebanon's safety, for its territorial integrity, and for its right to exercise sovereignty throughout its territories within its internationally-recognized boundaries.

91. The Ministers and heads of delegation condemned the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the continued Israeli occupation of parts of south Lebanon, as well as the inhuman practices of the occupation forces in these territories in flagrant violation of the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 and they expressed their appreciation and full support for the National Lebanese Resistance aiming at the liberation of southern Lebanon from the Israeli occupation.

## XXII. INDIAN OCEAN AS A ZONE OF PEACE

92. The Ministers and heads of delegation reaffirmed the determination of non-aligned States to continue their efforts to attain the objectives contained in the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace and as considered at the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean in July 1979, as well as at subsequent meetings of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean. They reiterated their conviction that the existence in the Indian Ocean area of any manifestation of great Power military presence, foreign bases, military installations, logistical supply facilities, nuclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction conceived in the context of great Power rivalries constituted a flagrant violation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as Zone of Peace.

93. The Ministers and heads of delegation viewed with alarm and great concern the continuous escalation of great Power military presence in the Indian Ocean area, including the expansion and upgrading of existing bases and the search for new base facilities as well as the establishment of the new military command structures of the great Powers against the express wishes of the littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean and other non-aligned countries. They emphasized that these activities endangered the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and peaceful development of the States in the region.

94. The Ministers and heads of delegation expressed their full support for the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in resolution 2832 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, and urged its early implementation. They also noted that, notwithstanding the efforts of the non-aligned States, the convening of the Conference on the Indian Ocean at Colombo, Sri Lanka had been inordinately delayed because of the obstructionist attitude adopted by some States. They urged the United Nations Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean to complete its preparations for the Conference strictly in accordance with its mandate.

95. The Ministers and heads of delegation resolved to continue their endeavours to ensure that the Conference on the Indian Ocean would be held at Colombo at the earliest possible date, but not later than 1990. In that context, they called for full and active participation in the Conference by all the permanent members of the Security Council and the major maritime users, as well as co-operation by those States with the littoral and hinterland States, which is essential for the success of the Conference.

## XXIII. ANTARCTICA

96. The Ministers and heads of delegation reaffirmed their conviction that, in the interests of all mankind, Antarctica should be used forever exclusively for peaceful purposes, should not become the scene or object of international discord and should be accessible to all nations.

97. The Ministers and heads of delegation were conscious of the significance of Antarctica to the international community in terms, inter alia, of international

peace and security, economy, environment, scientific research and meteorology, and recognized the interest of mankind as a whole in Antarctica.

98. The Ministers and heads of delegation noted the various resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, in particular resolutions 41/88 A, B, and C of 4 December 1986, which, inter alia, requested the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to keep the Secretary-General fully informed on all aspects of the question of Antarctica so that the United Nations could function as the central repository of all such information, called upon Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to impose a moratorium on the negotiations to establish a minerals régime until such time as all members of the international community can participate fully in such negotiations, appealed to the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to exclude the racist apartheid régime of South Africa from participating in the meetings of the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties at the earliest possible date and they noted that the United Nations should remain seized of this question.

99. The Ministers and heads of delegation noted with regret that the racist apartheid régime of South Africa is a consultative party to the Antarctic Treaty, and in the light of General Assembly resolution 41/88 C, urged the consultative parties to exclude that régime from participation in their meetings forthwith.

100. The Ministers and heads of delegation expressed the hope that all States would resume co-operation and participation in the United Nations General Assembly debate on this item, with the purpose of coming to an understanding on all aspects concerning Antarctica within the framework of the United Nations General Assembly.

#### XXIV. CYPRUS

101. The Ministers and heads of delegation, reaffirming all previous declarations of the non-aligned movement and all United Nations resolutions and decisions on Cyprus, reiterated their full solidarity with and support for the people and Government of the Republic of Cyprus and reaffirmed their support for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and non-aligned status of the Republic. They deplored the unilateral declaration of 15 November 1983, made by the Turkish Cypriot leadership, as legally invalid and called for its withdrawal. Likewise, they deplored all subsequent separatist actions and all other illegal acts. They also expressed concern over the substantial increase of the occupation forces and the continued influx of foreign settlers in the occupied territory.

102. The Ministers and heads of delegation also expressed their deep concern over the fact that part of the Republic of Cyprus continues to be under foreign occupation and demanded the immediate withdrawal of all occupation forces and colonialist settlers as an essential basis for the solution of the Cyprus problem. They stressed the urgent need for the voluntary return of refugees to their homes in safety, and the speedy tracing of the missing. They welcomed the proposal made by the President of the Republic of Cyprus for the total demilitarization of Cyprus.

103. The Ministers and heads of delegation supported the continuation of the mission of good offices of the United Nations Secretary-General entrusted to him by the Security Council for the finding of a just and viable solution of the Cyprus problem, based on the Charter of the United Nations and resolutions on Cyprus.

#### XXV. THE MEDITERRANEAN

104. The Ministers and heads of delegation expressed grave concern over the escalation and aggravation of the situation in the Mediterranean, the exertion of military and other forms of pressure on the non-aligned countries in the area, continuous bloc confrontation, increased military presence and concentration of military effectives and arsenals of weapons, including nuclear weapons of great Powers, foreign bases and fleets, as well as over the continued existence of hotbeds of crisis, occupation and aggression in this region.

105. The Ministers and heads of delegation condemned the military exercises and other demonstrations of military power near the territorial waters and airspace of littoral States, which lead to the outbreak of very serious incidents and endanger the sovereignty and independence of non-aligned countries of the region and stressed that such a situation is fraught with the danger of uncontrolled developments which may have far-reaching consequences for peace and stability in the Mediterranean, Europe and the world at large. They emphasized that no motive or pretext can justify the threat or use of force, interference in the internal affairs of Mediterranean countries and the creation of situations that can have such consequences.

106. The Ministers and heads of delegation reaffirmed their support for the transformation of the Mediterranean area into a region of peace, security and co-operation, free from conflict and confrontation, and expressed firm support for the objective of strengthening security and co-operation in the Mediterranean Basin in accordance with earlier statements by the Movement and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly.

107. The Ministers and heads of delegation welcomed and fully supported the documents adopted by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Mediterranean Members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries at their meeting in Brioni, Yugoslavia, from 3 to 4 June 1987, as well as their further activities based thereon.

#### XXVI. UNITED STATES AGGRESSION AGAINST THE LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA

108. With regard to the United States aggression against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, the Ministers and heads of delegation recalled the grave concern expressed by the Eighth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries at Harare in 1986 and the communiqués issued by the Co-ordinating Bureau on the subject at its meetings in New York on 6 February and 26 March 1986, as well as the communiqués issued by the Emergency Meeting of Ministers and Heads of Delegation of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries at New Delhi on 15 April 1986. They also welcomed the adoption by the United Nations General Assembly of resolution 41/38 of 20 November 1986, which, inter alia, takes into consideration the

Declaration of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity on the aerial and naval military attack against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the present United States Administration in April 1986.

109. The Ministers and heads of delegation reiterated that the United States attack endangered peace and security in the Mediterranean region and hindered the efforts designed to make that region a zone of peace, security and co-operation. They called upon the United States of America to provide full and immediate compensation to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya for the human and material losses it suffered. They also reiterated their full support for and solidarity with the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in its defence of its independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

#### XXVII. EUROPE

110. The Ministers and heads of delegation hailed the efforts for the relaxation of tension in Europe, the continent with the highest concentration of military arsenals and the most marked division of States into rival blocs. They welcomed the negotiations between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America on the elimination of medium- and short-range nuclear missiles deployed on the European continent. They assessed that, if successful, the negotiations could constitute an historical turn in arresting the nuclear arms race and possibly reversing it.

111. The Ministers and heads of delegation expressed the hope that the current Vienna session of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE) would reaffirm and strengthen the positive trends initiated by the Helsinki Conference. They noted that the non-aligned and neutral countries of Europe are an important and constructive factor in the relaxation of East-West tensions.

112. The Ministers and heads of delegation stressed the close interdependence between the security of Europe and the security of the Mediterranean and the fact that confidence-building measures in Europe should be extended to cover the Mediterranean region. They emphasized that the Mediterranean non-aligned countries, and the European countries should discuss, on the basis of full equality, all questions affecting security and co-operation in the Mediterranean.

#### XXVIII. LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

113. The Ministers and heads of delegation recalled the deep concern expressed by the Eighth Summit at Harare at the prevailing situation in Central America, which continues to be one of the major focal points of tension at the international level and represents a serious threat to international peace and security. They noted with deep concern that policies of interference and intervention in the internal affairs of the States of the region continued to be practised. They particularly expressed concern at the continuation of the acts of aggression, military attacks and other acts of State terrorism against the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, stability and self-determination of Nicaragua.

114. The Ministers and heads of delegation further recalled that the Special Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on Latin America and the Caribbean, held at Georgetown, from 9 to 12 March 1987, issued the Georgetown Peace Appeal, in which it noted that the process of economic consolidation, democratic affirmation and regional unity in Latin America and the Caribbean requires peace and stability, and that these are seriously jeopardized by the Central American conflict, which endangers principles and values that are fundamental for the region and for its peace and security. They noted that the Georgetown Peace Appeal also recognized the vital role played by the Contadora process in the search for peace in the region, and urged all the Central American countries to act within the framework of that process. In this regard, the Ministers and heads of delegation commended the Committee of Nine Non-Aligned Countries on Central America for the activities it undertook in promotion of a peaceful settlement of the Central American crisis in keeping with its mandate contained in the Georgetown Peace Appeal and urged it to continue its efforts.

115. The Ministers and heads of delegation welcomed the Peace Agreement signed by the five Presidents of Central America in Guatemala on 7 August 1987, and called upon the international community to support and endorse that effort, which is aimed at finding a peaceful solution to the Central American conflict. In this regard, the Ministers and heads of delegation called upon the Government of the United States to co-operate in the implementation of the Peace Agreement by stopping its support for the mercenary contra forces that are destabilizing Nicaragua, and by ceasing its threats of direct military intervention aimed at overthrowing the legitimate Government of that country. They reaffirmed their support for the continuation of the peace efforts of the Contadora and Support Groups and reiterated their conviction that the Groups represent an authentic regional initiative for the peaceful resolution of the Central American crisis.

116. The Ministers appealed to the Governments of Central America to continue demonstrating their political will in favour of peace. They urged them to take all necessary steps to ensure that all the commitments contained in the Peace Agreement enter into effect in conformity with the terms and conditions of simultaneity established in the Agreement. In this regard, they commended those Governments in Central America which had already taken steps in the framework of implementation of the Agreement. They regarded such steps as a clear expression of their support for the cause of peace in Central America and as manifest evidence of their will to comply with the "Procedure for the establishment of a strong and lasting peace in Central America."

117. The Ministers and heads of delegation, noting that the Eighth Summit had already urged the United States to comply with the rulings of the International Court of Justice of 10 May 1984 and 27 June 1986, which require that country to cease its hostile acts against Nicaragua and to make reparations to the latter for damage caused, demanded that the United States immediately comply with these decisions of the World Court. In this context, they called upon the United States Administration not to proceed with its declared intention to request a further \$270 million for its mercenary contra forces for the purpose of destabilizing the legitimate Government of Nicaragua. They were deeply concerned that the decision

would impede the search for a peaceful resolution of the conflict in Central America.

118. The Ministers and heads of delegation reaffirmed their solidarity with Nicaragua and demanded the immediate cessation of all threats and hostile acts against that country including attacks, the financing of mercenary groups by the United States Government and coercive economic measures taken against Nicaragua, all of which are designed to overthrow the legitimately constituted Government of Nicaragua and which increase the risk of a generalized conflict. They appealed to all members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, as well as to other members of the international community, to give their support and all such assistance as Nicaragua might need, especially in the field of energy, in order to preserve its right to self-determination, national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

119. In the context of the recent peace agreement signed by the Central American Presidents in Guatemala, the Ministers and heads of delegation welcomed the renewal of the conversations on 4 October 1987 between the Government of El Salvador and the revolutionary forces, the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front-Democratic Revolutionary Front (FMLN-FDR). Therefore they urged both contending parties to continue their talks until they achieve a lasting, comprehensive, political solution that guarantees justice and national sovereignty. At the same time they appealed to all States, in conformity with relevant General Assembly resolutions, to refrain from intervening in the internal situation in El Salvador and to suspend all supplies of arms and any type of military assistance. They further urged the Government of the United States to adopt a constructive attitude in favour of a political solution in El Salvador.

120. The Ministers and heads of delegation reiterated their profound concern at the situation in El Salvador owing to the growing foreign intervention and interference that had intensified the armed conflict throughout the country and worsened the economic, political and social problems. They expressed concern at the serious violations of human rights that continue to be committed in El Salvador. They expressed their particular concern at the harm being caused to the civilian population throughout the country by the armed conflict which, in addition to causing innumerable civilian victims, were increasing the already high number of refugees and internally displaced persons, with serious social and economic consequences for the country.

121. The Ministers and heads of delegation reaffirmed the need to do away with colonialism in all its forms and manifestations in Latin American and the Caribbean. They reiterated the non-aligned countries' full solidarity with the peoples of the region which are still in a colonial situation. As a result, they demanded that the colonial Powers immediately implement General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in those territories. They also expressed serious concern over the fact that the colonial Powers are using territories in the region as bases or ports of call for ships carrying nuclear weapons and for the storage of such weapons.

122. The Ministers and heads of delegation strongly condemned the intensification of threats of aggression against Cuba and violations of its territorial waters and

airspace, particularly by spy flights, as well as the blockade in the spheres of finance, credit and trade. They reaffirmed the movement's solidarity with Cuba's just demand that the United States return the area illegally occupied by the Guantanamo Naval Base and compensate the Cuban people for the material damage suffered. They also demanded the immediate and unconditional lifting of the economic blockade and the cessation of all other forms of pressure against Cuba by the United States.

123. The Ministers and heads of delegation reiterated their support for the Puerto Rican people's inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and taking full account of the resolution adopted on 14 August 1985 by the United Nations Special Committee on Decolonization. They expressed grave concern at reports pertaining to the imprisonment of Puerto Rican patriots in the United States and urged that country to respect the civil rights of all Puerto Rican patriots.

124. The Ministers and heads of delegation expressed their full support for the struggle of the Haitian people for the full restoration of civil liberties and human, political and economic rights in that country. They strongly condemned all manifestations of interference in the internal affairs of Haiti which might impede the free exercise by the people of their right to choose their political and economic system.

125. The Ministers and heads of delegation called for full respect for Grenada's right to independence and sovereignty. They noted with grave concern that, in spite of General Assembly resolution 38/7, foreign military personnel are still in Grenada. They called for the immediate withdrawal of such personnel in accordance with that resolution.

126. The Ministers and heads of delegation reiterated their support for and solidarity with the people and the Government of Suriname in the efforts aimed at preserving their independence and sovereignty.

127. The Ministers and heads of delegation expressed their total solidarity with the people and Government of Panama in their efforts to ensure that the United States comply fully with the letter and spirit of the Panama Canal Treaties and the neutrality of that inter-oceanic waterway. They welcomed the communiqué issued by the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries in New York on 7 July 1987 and condemned the renewed campaign of defamation against the Republic of Panama and high-ranking authorities of that country orchestrated by ultra-conservative sectors of the United States in alliance with reactionary opposition elements, with the aim of destabilizing the country, blocking the full reversion of the Panama Canal to Panamanian property and control in 1999, neutralizing the non-aligned foreign policy of the Republic of Panama and its participation in the Contadora Group, as well as discrediting its international banking centre.

128. The Ministers and heads of delegation noted the efforts being made by the Government of Guyana to consolidate its independence and sovereignty. They further noted that the territorial claim advanced by Venezuela had been submitted to the



United Nations Secretary-General for his consideration in strict compliance with the Geneva Agreement of 1966. They welcomed the recent improvement in Guyana/Venezuela relations and expressed the hope that this would lead to increased friendship and co-operation between the two countries.

129. The Ministers and heads of delegation also took note with satisfaction of the initiatives on the Declaration of the South Atlantic as a Zone of Peace, including the adoption by the General Assembly of resolution 41/11 on this issue. They urged further action in pursuance of the objectives of the resolution.

130. The Ministers and heads of delegation reaffirmed their total support for the Republic of Argentina's right to have its sovereignty over the Malvinas restored through negotiations. They recalled the numerous resolutions of the General Assembly on the issue, including the latest, resolution 41/40, and called for the resumption of negotiations between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom on the subject. Reaffirming the need for the solution to the question of Malvinas to take into account the interests of the population of the Islands, the Ministers and heads of delegation noted with satisfaction the will expressed by Argentina to respect and guarantee the maintenance of the way of life of the Islanders, their traditions and cultural identity, including the use of safeguards, guarantees and statutes that might be negotiated. They commended the Argentine Government for its constructive approach to the search for a peaceful solution, including its proposal of 17 November 1986 repeated on 1 February 1987, for bilateral discussions, with an open agenda and without preconditions. They contrasted this with the provocative attitude of the United Kingdom, its persistent refusal to implement United Nations resolutions on the question of the Malvinas Islands, its "Declaration on Fisheries in the South-West Atlantic" of 29 October 1986, its continued military and naval build-up in the South Atlantic aimed at further entrenching itself in the area and its rejection of the proposal by the Government of Argentina for a new dialogue which would pave the way for global negotiations on the conflict under the auspices of the United Nations Secretary-General. The Ministers deplored all these acts aimed at maintaining British colonial presence in the Malvinas. They appealed to the Government of the United Kingdom to refrain from taking unilateral actions that would alter the situation while the sovereignty issue remained unresolved.

131. The Ministers and heads of delegation once more reiterated their categorical support for the Republic of Bolivia's legitimate and rightful claim to recover a direct and useful outlet to the Pacific Ocean, with full sovereignty. They regretted the interruption of the negotiations initiated in Montevideo, under the auspices and hospitality of the Government of Uruguay and reiterated their call to the Government of Chile to reinstitute negotiations with the Government of Bolivia on this problem, convinced that its solution is of interest to the international community by applying the peaceful procedures set forth in the United Nations Charter and in the framework of the objectives of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, thus expressing the spirit of Latin American brotherhood and contributing to a better understanding among the nations of the region.

132. The Ministers and heads of delegation noted the intensification of the Chilean people's struggle for civil, political and social rights. They reaffirmed their

total support for these legitimate aspirations of the Chilean people and demanded that the military junta put an end to all human rights violations and the repression and crimes that have provoked world-wide repudiation.

133. The Ministers and heads of delegation reaffirmed their total support for the independence and territorial integrity of Belize. They emphasized that any threat or use of force against Belize is unacceptable.

134. The Ministers and heads of delegation observed that the Treaty of Tlatelolco establishes a zone in which the development, manufacture, deployment or stockpiling of nuclear weapons are proscribed. For the proper functioning of the Treaty, it is imperative that conditions be created that are conducive to the accession by all States of the region to the Treaty and this is best achieved through respect for the purposes and provisions of the Treaty on the part of nuclear-weapon States. In this regard, the Ministers and heads of delegation urged all nuclear-weapon States to abide by the provisions of the Additional Protocols to the Treaty, and strongly condemned the introduction of nuclear weapons into the region by any nuclear-weapon State.

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

135. The Ministers and heads of delegation, while welcoming the gains made in implementing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in United Nations General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, were gravely concerned that colonial Powers continued to obstruct and hinder the struggle for the complete elimination of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations.

136. The Ministers and heads of delegation reiterated their firm condemnation of, and called upon the colonial Powers to desist forthwith from, the exploitation of the human and natural resources of colonial territories, and the use of some of them for military purposes, including the stockpiling and/or deployment of nuclear weapons, which not only represents a serious impediment to the exercise by the peoples of these territories of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence, but also constitutes a threat to their security and that of independent neighbouring States.

137. The Ministers and heads of delegation reiterated their conviction that, as long as pockets of colonialism such as Namibia, New Caledonia, Puerto Rico, the Malvinas Islands, Micronesia and other dependent territories continued, the notorious system of colonialism would not be overcome. They demanded the immediate implementation of resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant United Nations resolutions in these cases.

138. They further reiterated their conviction that the struggle for national independence is a legitimate means of eliminating colonialism in all its diverse forms and manifestations and urged all States to increase their moral, political, diplomatic and material support to movements of national liberation which are

struggling for self-determination and independence in conformity with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, in particular General Assembly resolution 2625 (XXV).

139. The Ministers and heads of delegation expressed their satisfaction at the work of the United Nations Special Committee on Decolonization with regard to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

### XXX. RIGHT TO DEVELOPMENT

140. The Ministers and heads of delegation welcomed the adoption by the General Assembly of the United Nations, in its resolution 41/128, of the Declaration on the Right to Development, which they fully supported.

### XXXI. INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

141. The Ministers and heads of delegation were deeply perturbed by the world-wide escalation of acts of terrorism, including State terrorism, in all its forms, which endanger or take innocent human lives, jeopardize fundamental freedoms, and have an increasingly deleterious effect on international relations and on occasion may endanger the very territorial integrity and security of States. They condemned all terrorist activities, whether committed by individuals, groups or States, and resolved to counter them by every legal means possible. They called upon all States to fulfil their obligations under international law to refrain from organizing, instigating, assisting or participating in terrorist acts in other States or acquiescing in activities within their territories towards the commission of such acts.

142. The Ministers and heads of delegation however emphasized that the legitimate struggles of peoples under colonial and racist régimes and all forms of foreign domination and occupation, and of their national liberation movements, against their oppressors, and in particular that of the peoples of South Africa, Namibia and Palestine, for self-determination and independence in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of non-alignment can in no way be considered or equated with terrorism. To this end, the non-aligned countries support the principle of convening an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations to define terrorism and to differentiate it from the struggle of peoples for national liberation.

143. The Ministers and heads of delegation reaffirmed that mercenarism is a key element of international terrorism, and is an international crime. They recalled in this regard the various resolutions of the Organization of African Unity, as well as the United Nations draft on an International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries, and reminded all Member States of the international community, particularly Western countries, to fulfil their obligations under the various international conventions by forbidding the recruitment, use, financing, training, transit and directing of mercenaries and by severely punishing them when apprehended.

XXXII. NON-AGGRESSION AND NON-THREAT OR USE OF FORCE IN  
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

144. The Ministers and heads of delegation recalled the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations outlawing aggression and the threat or use of force in international relations, and the obligation to settle disputes by peaceful means. They therefore viewed with grave concern the increased resort to the threat and use of force in recent years which, besides causing serious human and material losses, poses a major threat to international peace and security. They maintained that a war of aggression in international relations is considered to be the most serious breach of international law and non-aligned principles, as well as a crime against humanity which gives rise to international responsibility. They also maintained that execution of international collective punitive measures adopted in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations vis-à-vis acts of aggression will result in enhancement and respect for the observance of international law.

145. The Ministers and heads of delegation expressed their full support for the adoption of a universal declaration on non-use of force in international relations. They noted with satisfaction that the United Nations Special Committee on the Enhancement of the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations had completed the task of preparing the draft declaration to be submitted for adoption during the forty-second session of the General Assembly.

XXXIII. PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

146. The Ministers and heads of delegation noted with concern that in recent years, disputes and conflicts among non-aligned countries have been exacerbated and that some of them were causing serious human and material losses to the economies of the countries concerned and posing a threat to the peace and progress of their peoples, as well as to the cohesion, effectiveness and solidarity of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. They regarded the persistence of this negative phenomenon as undermining the role and efforts of non-aligned countries to strengthen international peace and security. They reiterated the need to abide strictly by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and of peaceful coexistence, especially those regarding respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, non-interference in their internal affairs and refraining from the threat or use of force in international relations and respect for the obligations arising out of treaties and other sources of international law. They recalled that the principles of refraining from the threat or use of force and of peaceful settlement of disputes remain central to the philosophy of peaceful coexistence advocated by non-aligned countries. They urged all non-aligned countries to adhere to and implement the decisions of the Security Council and the United Nations General Assembly and fully utilize the procedures for the amicable settlement of disputes envisaged in the Charter of the United Nations.

147. The Ministers and heads of delegation recalled the request to the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-aligned Countries in New York to finalize the

composition of the Working Group on the basis of the decision of the Eighth Summit Conference with a view to preparing an appropriate comprehensive report and recommendations on the subject of peaceful settlement of disputes for consideration at the Ministerial Conference in Cyprus in 1988.

#### XXXIV. NON-INTERVENTION AND NON-INTERFERENCE

148. The Ministers and heads of delegation reiterated that violation of the principles of non-intervention and non-interference in the internal and external affairs of States is unjustifiable and unacceptable under any circumstances. They asserted the right of all States to pursue their own economic or political development without intimidation, hindrance or pressure and called upon all States to adhere to the Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention and Interference in the Internal Affairs of States contained in United Nations General Assembly resolution 36/103 and to observe its principles in their dealings with other States. In this regard the Ministers and heads of delegation deplored attempts by certain countries to abuse the issue of human rights as a means of political intervention and aggression against members of the Movement.

149. The Ministers and heads of delegation reaffirmed the full support of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries for the goals and objectives of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and its role as the predominant and most appropriate universal forum for international co-operation in the fields of education, science, culture and information. They reiterated that programmes and activities under UNESCO's mandate should reflect the interests, aspirations, and socio-cultural values of all countries. They reiterated their determination to work for the implementation of all the programmes and activities decided upon at the Twenty-Third General Conference of UNESCO, held at Sofia in October and November 1985.

#### XXXV. RIGHT OF NATIONS TO PRESERVE THEIR CULTURE AND NATIONAL HERITAGE

150. The Ministers and heads of delegation reaffirmed the right of all countries to protect their culture and safeguard their national heritage, which are the cornerstone for upholding their cultural identity. They rejected all attempts at intervention or interference which hamper the free and full exercise of this right, and resolved to pay more attention to this issue at the United Nations, UNESCO and other related organs as an extension of the process of decolonization.

151. The Ministers and heads of delegation reaffirmed the right of the non-aligned countries to the restitution of cultural property, including archeological objects and archives, belonging to their national heritage which have been misappropriated.

XXXVI. NEW WORLD INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION ORDER

152. The Ministers and heads of delegation reaffirmed the need to further intensify co-operation among non-aligned and other developing countries in the field of information and the mass media so as to establish a new world information and communication order on the basis of the free and balanced flow of information and speedily to remove disparities in communication capabilities which in the era of rapid technological advances create new imbalances and place new and complex obstacles to the democratization of the global information and communication process.

153. They recognized the importance of the News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries and its outstanding role in the struggle for the decolonization of information and the establishment of a new world information and communication order as a means of exchange and co-operation among non-aligned countries.

154. The Ministers reviewed the current situation in the field of information and, in view of the current trends in information systems and the new ways of data and message circulation by electronic media, insisted that the rights to communicate and to be heard were fundamental human and social rights and that information was a crucial resource for ensuring national independence and national development as well as the exercise of political, economic and cultural power.

155. The Ministers and heads of delegation endorsed all previous resolutions and decisions of the Movement in the field of information, including those by the Conference of Ministers of Information of Non-Aligned Countries (COMINAC I) held at Jakarta in January 1984 and COMINAC II held at Harare in June 1987 as well as those by the Fourth Conference of the News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries held at Havana in 1986.

156. The Ministers and heads of delegation called upon the News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned Countries to intensify its efforts to increase the flow of information among non-aligned countries and expressed support for the Pool's new project of economic information (ECOPOOL).

157. The Ministers and heads of delegation called for increased co-operation and programme exchanges among the electronic media organizations in non-aligned countries in the field of broadcasting, and reiterated their call upon all non-aligned countries that have not yet done so to reduce telecommunication tariffs, in accordance with the decision of the Seventh Summit Conference. They also called for greater exchange and mutual assistance among non-aligned countries in such existing bodies as PANA, BONAC and ICC.

158. The Ministers noted with satisfaction the fruitful development of co-operation between the non-aligned countries and UNESCO, especially in the fields of information, education, science and culture and lauded the agency in particular for its systematic efforts and activities in promoting the establishment of a new world information and communication order. The Ministers expressed appreciation for the co-operation extended by UNESCO to the non-aligned countries through its studies of information and communication problems and other activities for the attainment of a

much more balanced flow of information between the developing and developed countries. The Ministers commended the role played by the Department of Public Information of the United Nations Secretariat and the United Nations Committee on Information through their activities in this regard, and called for greater co-ordination within the United Nations system with a view to the application of the principles of a new world information and communication order. In this context the Ministers regretted the action taken against the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization by certain countries through the use of pressure in an attempt to undermine the universality of the United Nations system and of UNESCO in particular. The Ministers proposed that the restructuring of UNESCO should not adversely affect the present activities for the establishment of a new world information and communication order.

159. The Ministers called upon the Department of Public Information of the United Nations Secretariat to increase printed and audio-visual information in order to enhance public awareness of priority issues and issues of particular interest for the non-aligned countries, such as international peace and security, disarmament, peace-keeping and peace-making operations, decolonization, Namibia, Palestine, the promotion of human rights, the right of people to self-determination, the issues of apartheid and racial discrimination, the consolidation of democratic processes, throughout the world, economic and social development and establishment of a new world information and communication order.

160. The Ministers and heads of delegation condemned the use of radio as an instrument of hostile propaganda by one State against another and demanded the immediate cessation of all hostile broadcasting aimed at the non-aligned countries.

161. The Ministers and heads of delegation reiterated that there should be continuous and regular interaction and exchange of experience among the media and training of personnel of the non-aligned countries.

#### XXXVII. UNITED NATIONS

162. The Ministers and heads of delegation reaffirmed the unwavering commitment of their Governments to the principles and objectives of the Charter of the United Nations as well as their full support to the United Nations and its central role as a unique forum for negotiations and international co-operation. They expressed deep concern at the increasingly frequent attempts to weaken and curtail the role of the United Nations system and to erode the principles of sovereign equality and the democratic functioning on which it is based. They considered that the present crisis confronting the United Nations has its origins in the erosion of the commitment to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations. They deplored the withholding of assessed contributions aimed at altering the basic character and purpose of the United Nations Organization. In this context, they reiterated the view that any withholding of assessed contributions to the United Nations represented a deliberate violation of obligations under the Charter, which is a universal Treaty freely entered into, and therefore undermined the basis of international order and hindered the balanced implementation of General Assembly resolution 41/213. They noted the need to have a timely, orderly, integrated and

well co-ordinated implementation of that resolution, that would take into account the interests of developing countries in order not to jeopardize the development-oriented programmes and activities of the United Nations.

163. The Ministers and heads of delegation requested the Co-ordinating Bureau to monitor closely the implementation of United Nations General Assembly resolution 41/213 and to co-ordinate the positions of non-aligned countries in this field with the purpose of safeguarding the interests of non-aligned and other developing countries. In this context they welcomed the establishment by the Co-ordinating Bureau of a Working Group to recommend concrete actions to this field.

164. The Ministers and heads of delegation expressed their full support for the work of the Special Commission of the Economic and Social Council on the In-depth Study and Review of the Functioning of the United Nations. In this context they called for continued close co-ordination of the positions of the non-aligned countries in consultation with the Group of 77 in order to maintain a common position on this issue.

165. The Ministers and heads of delegation paid tribute to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for his wholehearted endeavours in promoting the role and efficiency of the United Nations.

#### XXXVIII. ECONOMIC ISSUES

166. The Ministers and heads of delegation reviewed the world economic situation and underlined the continued validity of the assessment made and decisions taken by the Eighth Conference of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held at Harare, that the current world economic crisis, the length, depth and scope of which is unparalleled in the last 50 years, was symptomatic of deep-rooted structural maladjustment in virtually all areas of the international economic system and that unless urgently resolved the present world economic crisis would not only escalate but would seriously threaten international peace and security. In this context they emphasized the urgent need for the international community to undertake actions to overcome this crisis and to work for a restructuring of the international economic relations, with a view to establishing the new international economic order based on justice, equity, equality and mutual benefit.

167. The Ministers and heads of delegation welcomed the Ministerial Declaration of the Eleventh Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the States Members of the Group of 77, held in New York from 28 to 30 September 1987, and expressed their full support for the objective assessment of the latest developments in the international economic environment and the specific directives regarding the positions of the developing countries during the forty-second regular session of the General Assembly, as contained in that Ministerial Declaration. In this context, they urged the non-aligned countries to intensify their efforts within the context of the Group of 77 during the forty-second session of the General Assembly, in order to foster international economic co-operation.



168. The Ministers and heads of delegation expressed deep concern at the lack of progress in addressing urgent economic issues confronting non-aligned and other developing countries. They noted that by any indicator of economic growth the situation in the developing countries, particularly in the least developed countries, remains critical and alarming. The development process in many developing countries has been severely disrupted and in some it has virtually come to a standstill. Meanwhile, the debt crisis continues to escalate. Real interest rates remain unacceptably high and exchange rates volatile. The terms of trade of the developing countries have deteriorated further as a result of the persistent decline in prices of commodities and raw materials exported by developing countries. Financial resource flows to the developing countries, including official development assistance (ODA), have continued to decline and several developing countries have experienced substantial net outflows. This situation has greatly constrained the economic and social programmes of the developing countries.

169. The Ministers and heads of delegation regretted the lack of political will on the part of some developed countries which has led to the continuing impasse in international economic negotiations between the developed and developing countries. They expressed their concern that the major market-economy countries pursue unilateral policies that widen the gap between North and South. Instead of implementing realistic policies to enhance global economic co-operation, the industrial countries are abdicating their responsibilities behind dogmatic assertions of faith in market forces and unrealistic assessments of the countries' ability to cope with the adverse external economic environment. They stressed the need for developing and developed countries to engage in serious and comprehensive negotiations aimed towards the improvement in the economic situation of developing countries which will largely benefit the economy of the entire world. They also called upon developed countries to undertake urgent steps and measures to ensure that their macro-economic policies are compatible with the goals and objectives of the development of developing countries.

170. The Ministers and heads of delegation stressed that the firm determination of the developing countries to pursue the dialogue has contributed substantially to the results of the seventh session of UNCTAD in the areas of debt problems, resources for development and related monetary questions, commodities, international trade and problems of the least developed countries. They expressed the hope that this constructive result, though limited in view of the gravity of the problems confronting developing countries, can contribute, if matched with the necessary political will of the developed countries, to the advancement of multilateral co-operation towards the promotion of growth and development. The Ministers and heads of delegation reaffirmed their full commitment to the mandate of UNCTAD as based on General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX).

171. The Ministers and heads of delegation reiterated their commitment to the concept of interdependence based on mutual benefit, equity and sovereign equality and declared that sustained and durable growth in the world economy required an urgent reactivation of the development process in the developing countries as well as an integrated approach to the increasingly interrelated issues of money, finance, debt, trade and development.

172. The Ministers and heads of delegation expressed deep concern at the deteriorating debt situation of developing countries, which has become one of the most critical problems of the international economy, increasing instability in world financial markets and distorting resource and trade flows. It has also become a major impediment for the sustained growth and development of developing countries, negatively affecting the ability of debtor developing countries to invest, import and achieve their economic and social development goals. Least developed and poorer countries are even more critically affected because of their particularly fragile and vulnerable economic bases. While reiterating the aspiration of debtor developing countries to meet their commitments related to external indebtedness, the Ministers and heads of delegation reaffirmed that the external debt of developing countries cannot be serviced or repaid under present international conditions and without sustained economic development, and without further damage to the development process of developing countries.

173. In the absence of a just, equitable and symmetrical international strategy for the debt problem, the Ministers and heads of delegation stressed the need for the international community to urgently adopt a new political strategy based on shared responsibility to bring about a durable, development-oriented and global solution to the external debt problem of developing countries, taking into account the guidelines contained in General Assembly resolution 41/202 and the results of the seventh session of UNCTAD. The Ministers and heads of delegation urged the forty-second session of the United Nations General Assembly to explore and define suitable mechanisms and/or options aimed at devising policy approaches and measures conducive to a prompt, viable and durable solution to the external debt problem of developing countries. They expressed their appreciation for the efforts made by the Group of 77 in keeping under constant review in the United Nations the problem of external debt in developing countries.

174. The Ministers and heads of delegation emphasized the imperative of the early convening of an international conference on money and finance for development with universal participation, with the objective of reforming the international monetary and financial system so as to make it truly stable, multilateral, equitable and responsive to the development needs of the developing countries. They commended the Group of 77 for its untiring efforts aimed at initiating the preparatory process for such a Conference and urged it to continue with its efforts in this regard during the forty-second session of the General Assembly.

175. The Ministers and heads of delegation expressed deep concern at the excessive and continuous downward trend in the prices of commodities exported by developing countries and the worsening of their terms of trade. They noted with equal concern that no serious attempt was evident at the international level to reverse this trend and stressed that concrete measures to resolve these problems should be urgently taken in all appropriate forums. They also welcomed the prospect of an early entry into force of an agreement of the Common Fund for Commodities and IPC, and appealed to all those countries which have not yet done so to sign and ratify the agreement.

176. The Ministers and heads of delegation expressed grave concern at the continuing and serious deterioration in the food and agricultural situation in many

developing countries, particularly in Africa, and reaffirmed the imperative need to keep food and agricultural issues at the centre of global attention. In this context, they called for sustained and adequate international support for the attainment of self-sufficiency in food production in developing countries.

177. The Ministers and heads of delegation urged that developed countries observe standstill and roll back subsidy programmes that distort world agricultural trade. They reaffirmed the provisions of the Economic and Social Council resolution 1987/90 on food and agricultural problems.

178. The Ministers and heads of delegation reviewed the implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, adopted at the thirteenth special session of the United Nations General Assembly held in New York in May 1986. They regretted the fact that although many African countries have made strenuous efforts at policy reforms at high political and social costs, before and since the adoption of the United Nations Programme of Action, the international community, particularly the developed countries, have failed to provide the expected support, especially financial resource flows, in accordance with their commitments as spelled out in the Programme of Action.

179. The Ministers and heads of delegation expressed profound concern at the continued deterioration of the economic situation of the least developed countries which is accentuated by adverse international trends. They expressed concern that most of the 41 least developed countries, 27 of which are in Africa, recorded little or no growth at all over the past years. They stressed the need for concerted international efforts for full and expeditious implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s and, in this context, called for positive action to emerge from the Global Review of the Implementation of the Programme in 1990, including elaboration and adoption of a new Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1990s.

180. The Ministers and heads of delegation reaffirmed the inalienable right of every State to attain social and economic development, to choose freely its own socio-economic system and to promote the well-being of its people in accordance with its plans and policies. In this regard, they deplored the growing tendency to resort to unilateral, coercive and discriminatory economic policies and practices in order to exert political and economic pressure on members of the non-aligned movement and other developing countries and reaffirmed their commitment to adopt effective measures individually and collectively to put an end to these practices.

181. The Ministers and heads of delegation reiterated the paramount importance of intensifying efforts to achieve collective self-reliance among non-aligned and other developing countries as an integral part of their efforts to establish the new international economic order. In this context, they noted with satisfaction the results of the Extraordinary Ministerial Conference of Non-Aligned Countries on South-South Co-operation, held at Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, from 9 to 13 June 1987 and of the IFCC VI meeting held at Havana from 7 to 12 September 1987 and called upon non-aligned and other developing countries to make every effort to implement the recommendations of those important meetings. They expressed concern at attempts to undermine economic co-operation among

developing countries and technical co-operation among developing countries activities within the United Nations and called upon the United Nations system to support the programmes of economic co-operation among developing countries.

182. The Ministers and heads of delegation expressed their satisfaction at the progress achieved in the negotiations on the GSTP, one of the most significant examples of South-South co-operation. They took particular note of the preparatory measures that will enable participating countries to move very soon into the actual stage of exchange of trade concessions. They expressed hope that the first round will be followed by the signing of the framework agreement on the definitive establishment of the GSTP and other protocols incorporating the results of the first round, to be annexed to the framework agreement. They welcomed the offer of Yugoslavia to host the next Ministerial Meeting of the Negotiating Committee of the GSTP.

183. The Ministers and heads of delegation expressed profound satisfaction that the minimum requisite number of signatory countries to the Statute of the Centre for Science and Technology had been reached during the Extraordinary Conference on South-South Co-operation held in Pyongyang from 9 to 13 June 1987. They urged all those members that have not yet signed or ratified the Statute to do so as soon as possible in order to enable the Non-Aligned Movement Centre for Science and Technology to be fully operational.

184. The Ministers and heads of delegation welcomed the holding of the meeting of the Standing Ministerial Committee on Economic Co-operation in New York on 7 October 1987 and took note of its decisions which would enable it to proceed to a substantive discussion of the issues embodied in its mandate.

#### XXXIX. LAW OF THE SEA

185. The Ministers and heads of delegation expressed their satisfaction for the successful outcome of the last session of the Preparatory Commission for the Sea-Bed Authority and International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea which led to the registration of India as pioneer investor for the sea-bed mining, soon to be followed by the registration of the remaining three pioneer investors, thus enabling the implementation of resolution II of the Final Act of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea.

#### XL. DRUG ABUSE AND ILLICIT TRAFFICKING

186. The Ministers and heads of delegation welcomed the successful conclusion of the United Nations sponsored International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking held at Vienna in June 1987, and called for the early implementation, wherever possible, of the project proposals suggested in the Comprehensive Multi-disciplinary Outline of Future Activities (CMO).

187. The Ministers and heads of delegation reiterated the call made at the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries held at Harare

from 1 to 6 September 1986 for the early conclusion of a convention against traffic in narcotic and psychotropic substances and related activities. They also reiterated the call urging the industrialized countries to increase their financial contributions to the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control (UNFDAC).

#### **XLI. MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE IN CYPRUS**

188. The Ministers and heads of delegation accepted the proposal made by His Excellency Mr. George Iacovou, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Government of Cyprus, that the Conference of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries be held in Nicosia from 5 to 10 September 1988 preceded by a meeting of Senior Officials.

189. The Ministers and heads of delegation underscored the importance of the forthcoming Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries for the further Strengthening of Unity and Solidarity among Non-Aligned Countries and the effectiveness of the Movement as an independent world factor in international relations. They pledged themselves to do their utmost in order to make that Conference an historic success.

#### **XLII. STRENGTHENING OF COLLECTIVE ACTION**

190. The Ministers and heads of delegation reaffirmed the need to strengthen collective action in order to increase the role and influence of non-alignment in international affairs, especially with regard to upholding full observance of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international law as the foundations of peaceful coexistence between States. They also stressed the need to make utmost efforts to ensure that the commitments made in the present Declaration are duly implemented within the framework of the United Nations and other international forums. They reaffirmed the usefulness of the measures for collective action established by resolution No. 3 adopted by the Conference of Heads of State or Government held in Algiers and invited the Co-ordinating Bureau to intensify action to strengthen co-ordination and mutual co-operation among non-aligned countries, including unified action in the United Nations and other international forums.

#### **XLIII. RENEWAL OF MANDATES**

191. The Ministers and heads of delegation further decided to renew the mandates of the working, contact and drafting groups in respect of various agenda items of the forty-second session of the United Nations General Assembly. They resolved that the non-aligned countries will act in close co-operation with each other on all items of special concern to the Movement, in accordance with the principles and objectives of non-alignment.