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Letter dated 29 September 1988 from the Permanent Representative of  
Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to forward a copy of the final documents adopted by the Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held at Nicosia from 5 to 10 September 1988, with the request that the present letter and its annex be circulated among Member States as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 18, 22, 23, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 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, 77, 79, 80, 82, 83, 87, 88, 91, 95, 96, 102, 103, 108, 109, 110, 116, 128, 129, 133, 135, 136, 137, 139, 143 and 146, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Constantine MOUSHOUTAS  
Ambassador  
Permanent Representative  
of Cyprus to the  
United Nations

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## I. POLITICAL PART

### I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries was held in Nicosia, Cyprus, from 7 to 10 September 1988.

2. The Conference was preceded by a Meeting of Senior Officials on 5 and 6 September 1988.

3. The representatives of the following countries and organizations which are members of the Movement participated in the Conference: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, the Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, Colombia, the Comoros, the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, the Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (the Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, the Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, the Palestine Liberation Organization, Panama, Peru, Qatar, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, the South West Africa People's Organization, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, the Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, the United Arab Emirates, the United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, the Yemen Arab Republic, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

4. The representatives of the following countries and organizations, as well as national liberation movements, attended the Conference as observers: Brazil, Mexico, Mongolia, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines, Uruguay, Venezuela, the African National Congress, the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, the League of Arab States, the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania, the Socialist Party of Puerto Rico and the United Nations.

5. Guest delegations were present at the Conference from the following countries and organizations: Australia, Austria, Finland, Greece, the Holy See, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the Commonwealth Secretariat, the International Committee of the Red Cross, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the Latin-American Economic System (SELA), the United Nations Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean, the United Nations Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the United Nations Council for Namibia, the United Nations Development Programme,

the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid, the United Nations Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration of the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, the World Health Organization and the Non-Governmental and Independent Commission of the South for Development Issues.

6. During the inaugural ceremony the Conference heard a keynote address by His Excellency the President of the Republic of Cyprus Mr. George Vassiliou. The text of the address was adopted by acclamation as an official document of the Conference.

7. Also by acclamation, the Conference adopted the message by the President of the Republic of Zimbabwe and Chairman of the Movement, the Honourable Robert G. Mugabe, as an official document.

## II. ROLE OF NON-ALIGNMENT

8. For over a quarter of a century, the Non-Aligned Movement has contributed significantly to changes in world affairs and, by remaining consistent to the principles and objectives of Non-Alignment, gained international respect. The Ministers observed that recent encouraging developments on the international political scene, including the efforts for peaceful solutions to various outstanding regional conflicts, fully vindicate the continuing validity and the relevance of the policy of Non-Alignment as a non-bloc, independent and global force in international relations. The Movement welcomed the dialogue and agreements between the United States of America and the Soviet Union with a view to transforming the on-going efforts into a lasting and comprehensive process which would benefit humanity. The Movement is committed to deepening and widening the climate of détente and enhancing co-operation with all groupings in accordance with the principles and goals of Non-Alignment.

9. The Ministers recalled that the Non-Aligned Movement was the natural offspring of the struggle against colonialism and the need to counter the growing polarization of international relations resulting from the rivalry of military blocs and alliances. The quintessence of the policy of Non-Alignment, based on its principles and objectives as set out in successive Summit Conferences, is the struggle against imperialism; colonialism; neo-colonialism; apartheid; racism; zionism; and all forms of foreign aggression, occupation, domination, interference

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or hegemony. Non-Alignment involves the rejection of all forms of subjugation, dependence, interference or intervention - direct or indirect, overt or covert - and all pressures - political, diplomatic, economic, military and cultural - in international relations.

10. Non-Aligned countries have consistently supported the complete emancipation of the peoples of Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean and other regions of the world. In this context the Ministers stressed their total rejection of all attempts to distort the struggles of peoples for independence and human dignity by placing them in the context of East-West confrontation.

11. In the last twenty-seven years, many obstacles notwithstanding, the Movement has achieved significant successes. It has been the protagonist of the promotion of peace and peaceful coexistence; independence; disarmament; the accelerated economic development of developing countries; and the struggle for a new economic order based on equality, justice and peace. The Movement has, thus, as a moral and political force, exerted a significant influence on the evolution of international political and economic relations as a whole.

12. The Ministers observed that the security and independence of Non-Aligned countries were still being threatened by colonialist and imperialist policies and by the quest for spheres of influence, as well as by the persisting unjust economic system, all of which had led to military, political and economic pressures, foreign intervention and interference in the internal affairs of Non-Aligned countries. In this regard, they reiterated that such policies are unjustifiable and unacceptable under any circumstances. The Ministers reaffirmed the right of all States to pursue their own political, social and economic development without intimidation, hindrance or pressure.

13. The Ministers noted that a number of Non-Aligned countries were still being subjected to pressures aimed at weakening the unity of the Movement and diverting it from its fundamental principles and objectives. In this context, they appealed for greater unity, solidarity and co-ordinated action on the part of Non-Aligned countries to resist such pressures. The Ministers agreed that there is growing readiness for international co-operation based on the principles and goals of Non-Alignment even among countries outside the Movement, in recognition of its importance as a moral and political force in world affairs.

14. The Ministers reiterated the Non-Aligned countries' commitment to respect scrupulously the principles and objectives of Non-Alignment and expressed their determination to make every effort to further strengthen the Non-Aligned Movement's capacity for action and to develop concrete modalities to enhance the influence and impact of its decisions on world affairs. They emphasized that the effectiveness of the Non-Aligned Movement was directly related to the adherence of its members to the principles and spirit of Non-Alignment as well as their consistency in opposing injustice, regardless of its source.

15. They also renewed their commitment not to be parties to and not to take action leading to Great Power confrontations and rivalry or the strengthening of existing military alliances and the interlocking arrangements arising therefrom, particularly through participation in military arrangements or through the provision of military bases and facilities for Great Power military presence conceived in the context of Great Power confrontation or between one of those Powers and countries members of the Non-Aligned Movement.

16. The Ministers, reaffirming their faith in and commitment to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, stressed the necessity for further co-operation in strengthening the important role played by the Non-Aligned countries within the United Nations, where the Movement has particularly demonstrated its abiding appeal and continuing relevance, which stem from the measured and rational exercise of its power in accordance with the principles of Non-Alignment. They also welcomed the continuing role played by the United Nations in the fields of peace-keeping and peace-making, particularly in recent months.

### III. DISARMAMENT AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

17. The Ministers, aware that the gravest danger confronting humanity today is the nuclear threat, welcomed the recent developments in the field of disarmament, which they consider a historic achievement; vindicating the position of the Non-Aligned countries, they expressed the hope that they would result in further substantive progress in the field of current and future bilateral and multilateral negotiations on disarmament. They, therefore, emphasized the need to encourage this positive trend through the immediate adoption of measures for the prevention of nuclear war and the reversal of the nuclear arms race, so as to remove the threat of a nuclear holocaust which endangers the very survival of mankind.

18. The Ministers welcomed the entry into force of the treaty between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the elimination of intermediate- and shorter-range missiles, and considered this positive step towards arms control and disarmament to be indicative of the growing realization that more weapons did not mean more security. In this connection the Ministers were of the view that an agreement between the USA and the USSR on the elimination of 50 per cent of all strategic weapons in 1988 would be a milestone on the road to a nuclear-weapon-free world. The Ministers stressed the need for the adoption of a timetable for the gradual elimination of all nuclear weapons as a logical follow-up to the INF Treaty and the proposed 50 per cent reduction agreement between the USA and the USSR. They also called for the incorporation of other nuclear-weapon States into this process of nuclear disarmament.

19. The Ministers, however, viewed once again with concern those newly-emerging technologies which are producing a new generation of weapons of mass destruction, both nuclear and non-nuclear whose effects are so similar as to blur the distinction between nuclear and conventional weapons and consequently involve the risk of legitimizing the possession of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction. They called for a continuous international assessment, under the United Nations, of the implication of these technologies and for monitoring and forecasting those technological developments which have potential military applications. The Ministers were of the view that global measures were imperative to ensure that scientific and technical progress was directed, without any discrimination, towards the benefit of mankind. In the same vein, new technologies are being applied in preparation for the development of new weapons and weapons systems in outer space, adding a new dimension of grave import to the arms race. The Ministers strongly reaffirmed the principle 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.

20. The Ministers recognized the important role that the legal regime applicable to outer space played in the prevention of an arms race in outer space. They recalled that this legal regime was not sufficient to guarantee the prevention of an arms race in outer space. The Ministers reaffirmed their belief in the need to consolidate and strengthen that regime and to increase its effectiveness and the importance of strict compliance with existing agreements, both bilateral and multilateral.



The Ministers, therefore, called upon all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, to adhere strictly to the existing legal restrictions and limitations on space weapons and to refrain from taking any measures aimed at developing, testing or deploying weapons and weapons systems in outer space. Simultaneously, negotiations should be undertaken urgently with a view to concluding an agreement or agreements preventing the extension of the arms race into this area.

21. Since the accumulation of weapons, in particular nuclear weapons with their mass annihilation effect, constitutes a threat to the continued survival of mankind, it has become imperative that States abandon their goal of unilateral security through armament and embrace the objective of common security through disarmament. Within the framework of recent developments which vindicate the position of the Non-Aligned Movement, the Ministers once again rejected the idea that world peace could be maintained through nuclear deterrence, a doctrine that lies at the root of the continuing escalation in terms of the quantity and quality of nuclear weapons and which has, in fact, led to greater insecurity and instability in international relations than ever before. To rely on nuclear leverage is to accept a perpetual community of fear that contradicts the Charter of the United Nations and the approach and principles of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly (Resolution S-10/2), the first special session devoted to disarmament, and those contained in the declarations of the conferences of Heads of State or Government of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.

22. The Ministers reaffirmed that disarmament; the relaxation of international tension; respect for the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations - in particular, the sovereign equality of all States, the peaceful settlement of disputes and non-recourse to the use or threat of use of force against the territorial integrity and unity or the political independence of any State - the total elimination of colonialism, apartheid and all other forms of racial discrimination, aggression and occupation; respect for the right to self-determination and national independence; respect for human rights; economic and social development; and the strengthening of international peace and security were closely interrelated.

23. The Ministers reiterated their view that the universally adopted objective of general and complete disarmament under effective international control called for action within a comprehensive framework, including measures for nuclear disarmament, gradual reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons, as well as regional disarmament.

24. The Ministers welcomed the successful outcome of the Special Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries on Disarmament (Havana, 26-30 May 1988) and endorsed its Final Communiqué and Plan of Action, which once again demonstrated that one of the fundamental preoccupations of the Movement - the goal of general and complete disarmament - remained as valid as ever.

25. The Ministers urged the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the two States with the largest nuclear arsenals, bearing a special responsibility with regard to disarmament, constantly to take into account, in their negotiations, not only their own national interests but also the vital interests of all peoples of the world and that they should keep the United Nations General Assembly and the Conference on Disarmament, as the main multilateral negotiating forum on disarmament issues, currently and duly informed of the progress and state of their negotiations.

26. The Ministers recalled the consensus decision of the international community contained in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly of 1978 for the adoption of a Comprehensive Programme for Disarmament and reaffirmed the validity of that Document and the priorities for disarmament established therein. In this regard, they noted that the Third Special Session of the General Assembly devoted to Disarmament served the purpose of increasing awareness of the areas where future efforts should be concentrated and underscored the determination of States to work resolutely for the common cause of curbing the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, and achieving disarmament. They emphasized the importance of the multilateral disarmament forums.

27. In this regard they took note of a number of constructive proposals of far-reaching significance advanced by Non-Aligned countries during the session, including an Action Plan for ushering in a nuclear-weapon-free and non-violent world order, presented by India. These proposals were duly reflected and included in the reports of the Working Groups of the Assembly and in the paper prepared by the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole which enjoyed wide support.

28. The Ministers emphasized that the time had also come to consider seriously the changes in the doctrines, policies, attitudes and institutions required to manage a nuclear weapon-free world order rooted firmly in non-violence and faithful to the principle of peaceful co-existence.

The Ministers called upon all States to intensify their efforts to further the multilateral process of disarmament negotiations within the framework of a time-bound programme and work towards restructuring international relations based on justice, equity, universality and respect for diversity.

29. A comprehensive test ban, which has been pursued for the past twenty-five years, is a matter of the highest priority for the Non-Aligned countries. A ban on all nuclear-weapon tests would de-escalate the nuclear arms race and greatly reduce the risk of nuclear war. In this regard, the Ministers emphasized the multilateral nuclear test ban treaty prohibiting all nuclear-weapon tests by all States in all environments for all time, without subscribing to the view that such a negotiation should await the resolution of all issues pertaining to verification. Assertions about the absence of adequate means of verification constitute no excuse for the further development and refinement of nuclear weapons.

30. The Ministers also noted that 1988 was the twenty-fifth anniversary of the signing of the Partial Test Ban Treaty and in this context welcomed the adoption by the General Assembly of Resolution 42/26 B. They welcomed and supported action taken by Indonesia, Mexico, Peru, Sri Lanka and Yugoslavia to call for the convening of an amendment conference of States-parties to that treaty to consider its conversion into a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty.

31. The Ministers welcomed the negotiations initiated between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics with a view to establishing additional verification procedures for nuclear tests which would lead to the progressive reduction in the field and the number of nuclear-weapon tests, thus promoting the ultimate goal of a universal nuclear test ban within an agreed time frame. They stressed that the formulation and modalities of a verification system depended on the purposes, scope and nature of the corresponding agreement and, therefore, that the requirements of a verification system acceptable to all parties should be considered in the context of negotiations. The Ministers also expressed their support for the proposal put forward in the Stockholm Declaration of January 1988 by the leaders of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and Tanzania for the establishment of an integrated multilateral verification system within the United Nations as an integral part of a strengthened multilateral framework required to ensure peace and security during the process of disarmament as well as in a nuclear-weapon-free world.

32. The Ministers reiterated that the use of nuclear weapons, besides being a violation of the Charter of the United Nations, would also be a crime against humanity. In this 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, coupled with a solemn commitment not to be the first to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons. They further called for a freeze on the development, production, stockpiling and deployment of nuclear weapons. The freeze on nuclear weapons should, *inter alia*, provide for the simultaneous stoppage and discontinuance of any further production of nuclear weapons and for a complete cut-off of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes.

33. The Ministers reiterated their view that the only credible guarantee for non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons lay in the complete elimination of nuclear weapons. Pending the achievement of total nuclear disarmament, however, it is essential that non-nuclear States be ensured against being threatened or attacked with nuclear weapons. In this regard, the Ministers stressed the obligation of nuclear-weapon States to guarantee non-nuclear-weapon States - especially those that are more vulnerable for having voluntarily relinquished the nuclear option - against attack or threat of attack with nuclear weapons by any nuclear Power, including themselves. Consequently, they urged that negotiations should proceed without delay for the early conclusion of a binding international instrument on effective international arrangements to ensure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.

34. The Ministers 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 envisaged 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.

35. The Ministers stressed that the implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, would constitute an important measure aimed at preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons and enhance international peace and security. In this context, they condemned the insistence of the racist South African regime on acquiring a nuclear military capability and denounced the

collaboration of certain NATO member-countries and Israel in the development and strengthening of the nuclear potential of the South African regime, totally disregarding many United Nations resolutions on this question. The Ministers noted with great concern that this collaboration undermined the objective of maintaining Africa as a nuclear-free zone and sabotaged the efforts undertaken in favour of disarmament, international peace and security in the region. The Ministers therefore called upon the Security Council, in the discharge of its responsibilities as the primary organ of the United Nations responsible for the maintenance of international peace and security, to take effective and concrete measures to meet the danger posed by the acquisition of nuclear capability by the South African regime.

36. The Ministers stressed that, although nuclear disarmament had the highest priority, sustained efforts should be made in order to conclude without delay a treaty banning the development, production, stockpiling and use of all chemical weapons. They expressed their profound concern over the increased production and use of chemical weapons and the development of new chemical weapons, including binary weapons. They condemned the use of chemical weapons by any State, under any circumstances, considering it a grave violation of international law and human norms. Though the use of chemical weapons is already proscribed by the 1925 Geneva Protocol, it was their conviction that possession of such weapons led inevitably to their use. The Ministers urged all States to undertake negotiations in good faith for the early conclusion of a chemical weapons convention. In this regard, they noted with satisfaction the progress made so far in the Conference on Disarmament towards a chemical weapons ban treaty and the successful review of the Convention on Biological Weapons. Pending this, they called for strict observance of the 1925 Geneva Protocol and called upon all States to continue to apply or to establish strict control of the export of chemical products exclusively for the production of chemical weapons.

37. Aware of the dangers posed by large naval forces and the naval arms race, as part of the general arms race and in its own right, the Ministers urged the members of military blocs and the countries possessing the largest fleets to take measures to contain the naval arms race, especially in its nuclear dimension, and to limit those forces, bearing in mind the threat they pose to the maintenance of world peace.

38. The Ministers noted with deep concern that the qualitative development of conventional weapons added a new dimension to the arms race, especially among States possessing the largest conventional arsenals. They urged those States to restrain such development. They emphasized that, together with negotiations on

nuclear disarmament, measures for the limitation and gradual reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons should be pursued resolutely within the framework of progress towards general and complete disarmament. States with the largest military arsenals have a special responsibility in this regard. The adoption of such disarmament measures should take place in an equitable and balanced manner in order to ensure the right of each State to security and that no individual State or group of States may obtain advantages over others at any stage. At each stage, the objective should be undiminished security at the lowest level of armaments and armed forces. The Ministers emphasized that the adoption of disarmament measures should be based on full respect for the principles of non-intervention, non-interference in the internal affairs of other States and the peaceful solution of disputes in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations. In accordance with the criteria cited above, where the regional situation so permits at the initiative of any or all of the States so concerned and with their concurrence, States should consider and adopt measures at the regional level with a view to strengthening peace and security at a lower level of forces through the limitation and reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons. In this regard, the Ministers noted with satisfaction the unilateral initiatives taken by certain Non-Aligned countries at the regional and subregional levels to systematically establish and implement confidence-building measures to limit the acquisition of conventional arms and reduce military expenditures with a view to allocating the resources so released for the socio-economic development of their peoples. The Ministers called upon other States, in particular the major arms suppliers, to facilitate progress towards regional disarmament by refraining from any action, including the threat or use of force, that could impede the achievement of the objectives of such initiatives and by co-operating for the attainment of that goal.

39. The Ministers recognized the adverse consequences for international peace caused by the provision of arms to hotheds of tension - especially illegal trafficking in arms, a phenomenon that tends to aggravate tensions, undermine the domestic security of some States and regional security, and strengthen the forces opposed to the process of disarmament.

40. The Ministers reiterated their conviction that the reduction and elimination of the military activities, facilities and bases and rivalry of Great Powers and their respective blocs and of other countries beyond their boundaries in violation of the United Nations Charter would significantly contribute to the strengthening of the security of Non-Aligned and other countries. They therefore called for the military withdrawal and disengagement of the Great Powers and their military alliances

as well as of other countries from positions beyond their frontiers in violation of the United Nations Charter and the withdrawal of their troops and elimination of military bases and facilities from the territories of the Non-Aligned countries. They called upon all members of the Non-Aligned Movement to refrain from providing such military bases and logistical supply facilities for activities conceived in the context of Great Power rivalries.

41. The Ministers recalled the decisions adopted by the Heads of State at the Summit Conference in Algiers and the Lima Ministerial Conference on promoting the declaration of the South Pacific as a zone of peace as a substantive element for preserving peace and security in that important area and keeping it from being subjected to the use of force and growing militarization. The Ministers, therefore, agreed to take the steps required for having the General Assembly of the United Nations declare the South Pacific a zone of peace and co-operation.

42. The Ministers acknowledged that the successful conclusion of the Stockholm Conference had greatly contributed towards the acceptance of confidence-building in promoting disarmament and that the implementation of the Stockholm Document so far had led to greater openness and transparency in the military field and hence to greater predictability. They took note with interest of the work of the Vienna Follow-up Meeting convened within the framework of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE) and in particular of the negotiations on conventional disarmament in Europe between the Warsaw Pact and NATO members.

43. The Ministers underlined the central role and primary responsibility of the United Nations in the field of disarmament. They stressed that all peoples of the world had a vital interest in disarmament negotiations, the right to participate on an equal footing in disarmament negotiations affecting national security, and an inherent right to contribute to their success. Bilateral and multilateral negotiations on disarmament should mutually facilitate and complement, and not hinder or preclude, each other. The Conference on Disarmament should, therefore, be kept informed of all steps in bilateral negotiations, and it should be enabled to fulfil its mandate as the sole multilateral negotiating body in the field of disarmament and to adopt concrete measures of disarmament, in particular measures for nuclear disarmament and for the prevention of an arms race in outer space.

44. The Ministers reaffirmed that the Conference on Disarmament, the multilateral negotiating body of the international community, remains an indispensable forum in the field of disarmament. Noting that the Conference has agreed to intensify its consultations on the expansion of its members, the Ministers urged early positive action in this regard so that the Conference could more adequately represent the global situation.

45. The Ministers noted with satisfaction the present UN-sponsored world-wide campaign against the nuclear arms race. They expressed their conviction that such campaign could play an influential role in promoting nuclear disarmament and preventing nuclear catastrophe. They emphasized the extreme importance of encouraging and rendering all possible assistance to that process. In this connection, the Ministers reaffirmed the three objectives of the World Disarmament Campaign - namely, to inform, to educate and to develop public understanding of the support for United Nations objectives in the field of disarmament. They reaffirmed the need to strengthen the role of regional bodies in mobilizing support for this campaign and the realization of its objectives. In this context, they expressed satisfaction at the role played by the United Nations Regional Centres for Peace and Disarmament in Africa and Latin America in furtherance of the objectives of the world disarmament campaign. In this regard, they stressed the importance of the initiation of activities by the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America, that will promote initiatives that contribute to the cause of peace, disarmament and security. They also noted with satisfaction the decision of the United Nations to establish a regional centre for peace and disarmament in Asia. For that purpose they urged member States of the Non-Aligned Movement to consider giving financial assistance to the Centres.

46. The Ministers, conscious of the implications and adverse consequences of increasing arms expenditures in the present world economic situation, welcomed the successful conclusion of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development convened in 1987 and called upon all States to implement the Action Programme adopted by the Conference with a view to releasing additional resources through disarmament measures for development purposes, in particular in favour of developing countries. The Ministers welcomed the proposal presented by Peru that efforts be made within the framework of the United Nations to ensure that future agreements between the Great Powers on disarmament or arms limitations include a section on co-operation for development, so that a part of the resources released by those agreements may be earmarked for the creation of a fund to promote development and fight poverty and hunger.



The Ministers urged the early establishment of international financial mechanisms to facilitate the transfer of resources released through disarmament measures for socio-economic development. Among them is the Peruvian initiative to create a fund for the promotion of development and to combat poverty and hunger.

#### IV. SITUATION IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

47. The Ministers were gravely concerned at the continuing state of war in Southern Africa. They reaffirmed their view that apartheid is the root cause of conflict in the region which has already jeopardized the peace and security of the subcontinent and which poses a grave threat to international peace and security. The perpetration of genocide at home and the practice of aggression and state terrorism abroad are inherent in the system of apartheid. The Ministers therefore reiterated that there could be no peace, stability or security in Southern Africa until the obnoxious system was completely eradicated.

48. Rightly declared a crime against humanity and an affront to the universal conscience, apartheid emanates from the same racist and bellicose ideology which provoked the Second World War and caused immense destruction and bloodshed. Considering that apartheid constituted a threat not only to the peace and security in Southern Africa but also to international peace and security, the Ministers expressed their indignation and dismay that certain Western nations, themselves former victims of fascist aggression, continued to aid and abet apartheid economically, financially, politically, diplomatically and militarily.

49. The Ministers strongly condemned the racist Pretoria regime for its acts of genocide against the defenceless black majority in South Africa; its policy of state terrorism and repeated acts of aggression 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 and of overthrowing their Governments, actions which had exacted a high toll in economic loss and human suffering, including the death of women and children.

50. In this context, the Ministers welcomed the International Conference on Children under Apartheid and the UNICEF-sponsored symposium entitled "Artists, Writers and Intellectuals Symposium on Child Survival and Development in the Front-line States and Southern Africa", held in Harare, Zimbabwe, respectively, from September 1988 and 1-5 March 1988, as well as the Harare Declaration adopted by the participants of the Symposium.

51. The Ministers stressed the importance of the seminar on the role played by the Latin-American and Caribbean mass media in the world campaign against apartheid, held in Lima in March 1988, and the high-level mission of the United Nations Council for Namibia to Latin America in July 1988, that have been important elements in the Latin-American peoples' and Governments' commitment to the struggle against the infamous apartheid regime.

52. They noted with regret that, despite the efforts exerted to press the leaders of the United States of America, Japan, the key industrial countries and all countries of the European Economic Community to agree to the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa, the Security Council had again been prevented from adopting sanctions against the racist regime by the vetoes exercised by the United States and the United Kingdom.

53. The Ministers expressed concern that Japan, against the background of the existing sanction measures, had increased its trade with racist South Africa. In that context, they called upon the Japanese people to heed the repeated appeals of the overwhelming majority of mankind to impose sanctions against the Pretoria regime.

54. The Ministers welcomed the positive measures taken by a growing number of countries to come to the assistance of the peoples of Southern Africa by imposing sanctions against the Pretoria regime and encouraged those countries to expand those measures in order to make them more effective.

55. In this context, they called upon member States of the Non-Aligned Movement to begin in earnest the stockpiling of relief materials for appropriate use in support of Front-line and other States in Southern Africa to assist them to withstand reprisals by racist South Africa as a consequence of the imposition of sanctions by the international community and recalled that the creation of a strategic relief reserve is an important programme under the AFRICA Fund.

56. The Ministers condemned the policies of "constructive engagement and linkage" pursued by the United States Administration, which they saw as giving succour and comfort to the racist regime, thus emboldening it in its brazen acts of aggression against neighbouring independent States and encouraging it in its defiance of international public opinion. Noting that the increased acts of genocide against the defenceless majority of that country by the racist South African

regime were also the result of the increased arrogance of the regime, which is encouraged by the policy of "constructive engagement," the Ministers welcomed the increasing rejection of that policy, in particular within the United States itself, and called upon the United States Administration to abandon those policies whose disastrous consequences for the region have become so manifest.

57. The Ministers once again urged the Security Council to act immediately under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations to remove the threat to international peace and security posed by the racist and bellicose regime in Pretoria. They called upon those States which collaborate with the racist regime 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 to impose comprehensive mandatory sanctions.

58. The Ministers called for increased political, diplomatic, moral and material support to the liberation movements fighting the apartheid regime and to the Front-line States and other neighbouring independent States in the region so that they may be better able to resist apartheid, aggression and destabilization.

59. The Ministers expressed support for the communiqué adopted at the meeting of the Heads of State of the Front-line States, held at Luanda, Angola, on 8 August 1988, which, *inter alia*, thoroughly analysed the prevailing situation in Southern Africa in the light of the quadripartite talks involving Angola, Cuba, South Africa and the United States of America.

60. The Ministers strongly condemned the Pretoria regime's acts of aggression, destabilization and state terrorism perpetrated against the Front-line and other neighbouring States. They stressed that such acts have not only plunged the region into a state of war but also endanger international peace and security. In this context they called on the international community to exert pressure upon the terrorist apartheid State in order to compel it to stop forthwith its acts of aggression, state terrorism and destabilization against the neighbouring independent States.

61. They demanded that the Pretoria regime respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola and the principle of non-interference in her internal affairs. They condemned the racist regime for its repeated acts of armed aggression against Angola and demanded 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.

62. The Ministers again commended the Government of the People's Republic of Angola for its political will, diplomatic flexibility and constructive spirit in the search for a negotiated solution to the problems of Southern Africa. In this context they welcomed the on-going negotiations among Angola, Cuba, South Africa and the United States aimed at seeking a peaceful solution to the conflict in south-west Africa.

63. The Ministers strongly condemned the hypocrisy of the United States Administration and the Pretoria racist regime for talking peace while at the same time continuing to provide military and financial support to the UNITA criminal bandits in the activities to destabilize Angola. In that context, they were indignant that the United States Administration had granted an official welcome to the UNITA criminal bandit Savimbi in July 1988 and had supplied him with further military and financial assistance in utter disregard for the relevant decisions of the Organization of African Unity (OAU). They once again appealed to the Reagan Administration to terminate forthwith its support for the UNITA armed criminal bandits.

64. In this context, the Ministers recalled that the Conference of Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries held in Luanda from 4 to 8 September 1985 had condemned the repeal of the Clark Amendment by the United States Congress, and they endorsed the Summit Declaration of the Organization of African Unity on the involvement of the United States Administration in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Angola, AHG/Decl.1 (XXII), which, *inter alia*, states:

a) The 1986 public announcement by the United States Administration that the bandits of Angola would be supplied with United States-made "Stinger missiles" and the subsequent delivery of these missiles is an affront and a challenge to the OAU and constitutes a contemptuous act of undeclared war by the United States Administration against the sovereign People's Republic of Angola.

b) The financial and military support that the present United States Administration is giving to the bandits in Angola constitutes a serious violation of the 1970 United Nations Declaration on friendly relations among States and also a violation of the principles contained in the Charter of the United Nations.

c) The deliberate and overt involvement of the United States Administration in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Angola constitutes a hostile act against the Organization of African Unity.

65. The Ministers reiterated their total solidarity with and support to the Government and the people 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 aggression by the racist Pretoria regime, including its recruitment, training, arming and infiltration of armed criminal bandits into Mozambique as well as its armed attacks against that country. They strongly condemned these apartheid-conceived, -sponsored and -financed atrocities committed against the peace-loving people of Mozambique. They appealed to all members of the Non-Aligned Movement and the international community as a whole for increased diplomatic, political, financial and material assistance to enable Mozambique to strengthen her defence capability and to pursue her national reconstruction. They demanded an immediate cessation to the Pretoria racist regime's war of aggression and systematic destabilization against Mozambique through the support and sponsorship of the armed criminal bandits.

66. The Ministers condemned the racist Pretoria regime for its acts of aggression and destabilization against the Republics of Botswana, Zambia, Zimbabwe and other neighbouring States. They called the attention of the international community to the escalation and widening of the resultant conflict, which constitutes a serious threat to international peace and security. They requested the Security Council to act immediately and resolutely under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations against the terrorist apartheid State.

67. The Ministers noted with satisfaction the international conference held in Oslo from 22 to 24 August 1988 under the auspices of the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity concerning Southern African refugees, returnees and displaced persons, the objectives of which were to sensitize the international community on the plight of these people with particular reference to root causes, economic, social and humanitarian needs. In this regard, they appealed for increased material assistance to asylum countries and other affected countries in Southern Africa.

**ACTION FOR RESISTING INVASION, COLONIALISM AND APARTHEID  
(AFRICA) FUND**

68. The Ministers expressed grave concern at the worsening economic situation in the Front-line States, as a result of the continued aggression by the racist Pretoria regime, which has forced them to divert their national resources to defence purposes. They reiterated their call for the provision of effective assistance to these States and the liberation movements of South Africa and Namibia. In this context, the Ministers commended and welcomed the reports of the Action for Resisting

Invasion, Colonialism and Apartheid (AFRICA) Fund on the progress it has achieved; commended all those countries that have thus far contributed to the Action for Resisting Invasion, Colonialism and Apartheid Fund; and urged all those countries which have not yet done so to join in support of that just cause; they urged that pledges made should be fulfilled and utilized without delay. They also commended the concerted and determined efforts of the Front-line States to cope with the prevailing, adverse conditions by strengthening their economic co-operation and lessening their dependence on South Africa, particularly in the areas of transportation, communication and related fields.

69. The Ministers stressed the significant progress achieved during the meetings of Senior Officials of the AFRICA Fund Committee, held in New Delhi, Brazzaville and Lima since the Summit of the Fund Committee in January 1987 and their contribution to the attainment of the goals aimed at strengthening the capacity of the Front-line States and assisting the national liberation movements to fight the apartheid regime.

#### ***SOUTHERN AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT CO-ORDINATION CONFERENCE (SADCC)***

70. The Ministers 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 racist South Africa, 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 welcomed the important initiatives undertaken by SADCC in key economic sectors during the past eight years with the object of ensuring economic growth, achieving collective self-reliance and reducing economic dependence.

#### ***NAMIBIA***

71. The Ministers strongly condemned the racist South African regime for its continued illegal, colonial and brutal occupation of Namibia in flagrant violation of the resolutions of the United Nations Security Council, the United Nations General Assembly, the Organization of African Unity, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and other international forums. They declared once again that the illegal occupation of Namibia is a continuing act of aggression against the Namibian people in defiance of numerous United Nations resolutions.

72. They condemned the racist Pretoria regime for its use of the Namibian territory as a springboard for committing acts of state terrorism, aggression and destabilization against the Front-line and neighbouring States; its imposition in Namibia of the obnoxious system of apartheid; its conscription of Namibians into

the racist army of occupation; its proclamation of so-called security zones in Namibia; its recruitment and training of Namibians for tribal armies; and its use of mercenaries to suppress the Namibian people, as well as for its forcible displacement of Namibians from their homes.

73. They strongly condemned the terrorist Pretoria regime for the installation in Namibia of a so-called interim Government, in violation of Security Council Resolution 435 (1978), and reiterated their unqualified support for Security Council Resolution 566 (1985), which declared it not only illegal but also null and void. They urged all States not to accord any form of recognition to that illegal entity or to any representative or organ that the puppet regime purports to have established. In this regard they condemned the establishment and operation by racist South Africa of the so-called Namibian information offices in certain Western countries and demanded their closure.

74. The Ministers condemned Pretoria's brutal repression of mass organizations, trade unions, student organizations and churches, as well as legislation aimed at depriving the Namibian people of their basic human rights. They further condemned racist Pretoria's restrictions on the news media in Namibia.

75. The Ministers reaffirmed the inalienable rights of the Namibian people to self-determination and national independence in a united Namibia. In this regard, they reiterated that Walvis Bay, the Penguin Islands and all adjacent off-shore islands are an integral part of Namibia and should not be left for future negotiations between racist South Africa and the Government of independent Namibia. In this regard they urged the Security Council, in conformity with the request made by the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, held in Vienna from 7 to 11 July 1986, and the relevant United Nations General Assembly resolutions, to declare categorically that Walvis Bay and the off-shore islands are an integral part of Namibia and that the question should not be left as a matter for negotiation between an independent Namibia and South Africa.

76. They reaffirmed the legitimacy of the Namibian people's struggle for self-determination and genuine national independence as well as their right to employ all necessary means including armed struggle towards that end, and further reaffirmed their abiding political, diplomatic, military, financial, moral and material support for the just and heroic struggle of the people of Namibia under its sole, authentic and legitimate representative, the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO). In this connection, they commended SWAPO for the outstanding manner in which it has led the Namibian people

since its founding; the constructive manner in which it has responded to diplomatic initiatives; and its co-operation with the United Nations in the search for a just, peaceful and negotiated resolution of the Namibian question. This positive attitude stands in marked contrast to the intransigence, duplicity and bad faith displayed by the racist Pretoria regime.

77. They commended the Namibian people, under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole and authentic representative, for further intensifying their struggle at all levels, as clearly demonstrated by the united actions of workers, youth, students, men, women and children as well as churches and other professional organizations demanding the immediate implementation of Security Council Resolution 435 (1978).

78. The Ministers reiterated their support for the United Nations Secretary-General in his tireless efforts on the decolonization of Namibia and urged him to begin implementing Security Council Resolution 435 (1978) without further delay.

79. The Ministers 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 arrest of SWAPO leaders and trade unionists, students and other Namibian patriots and expressed deep concern at the escalation of acts of repression, terror and genocide unleashed by racist South Africa on the oppressed people of Namibia.

80. 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 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. In that regard, they urged all Governments to take all appropriate actions to ensure that Decree No. 1 is enforced and that corporations under their jurisdiction terminate all investments and other economic activities in Namibia. In this connection they supported the initiation by the United Nations Council for Namibia of legal proceedings in the domestic courts of States against corporations or individuals involved in the exploitation, transportation, processing or purchase of Namibia's natural resources as part of the efforts to give effect to that Decree. The Ministers also called upon the Governments using the URENCO uranium enrichment plant to exclude illegally extracted Namibian uranium from the activities governed by the Treaty of Almelo.



81. The Ministers strongly condemned the reported plans by the apartheid regime of South Africa and others to create a depository for radioactive and toxic waste in the Namibian desert on the west coast of Namibia. They called upon the countries concerned to abandon forthwith such plans, which would endanger the health and well-being of the Namibian people as well as of those of the neighbouring States.

82. The Ministers 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 inalienable right to self-determination, freedom and national independence. They strongly condemned the racist South African regime 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 reiterated their view that the implementation of the United Nations Plan for Namibian Independence should not be held hostage to irrelevant and extraneous issues, such as the discredited policy of "linkage."

83. The Ministers reaffirmed their total support for the United Nations Council for Namibia in its role as the legal Administering Authority of Namibia until its independence. In this regard they welcomed and endorsed the Final Communiqué of the Ministerial Meeting of the United Nations Council for Namibia held in New York on 2 October 1987 and the Luanda Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted by the United Nations Council for Namibia at its extraordinary plenary meetings held at Luanda from 18 to 22 May 1987.

84. The Ministers 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 regime 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 6 to 9 April 1987, two permanent members of the Security Council, the United Kingdom and the United States, had once again shielded the racist regime from the wrath of the rest of humanity through the abuse of their veto powers.

85. The Ministers 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 ensure through appropriate action that the United Nations Plan, as embodied in Security Council Resolution 435 (1978), is implemented unconditionally without further delays. They stressed that, in the event of racist South Africa's continued refusal 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), 566 (1985) and 601 (1987), and in the light of the serious threat to international peace and security racist South Africa poses, they once again called upon the Security Council to immediately impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against that regime under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter.

#### ***SOUTH AFRICA***

86. The Ministers expressed grave concern at the serious deterioration of the situation in South Africa, characterized by continuing mass arrests and detentions without trial and the mounting death toll of innocent people now reaching genocidal proportions. They strongly condemned the terrorist racist South African regime for its policy and practice of apartheid, which is a crime against humanity and an affront to the universal conscience. The Ministers reiterated the conviction 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 and practice of apartheid is completely eradicated.

87. The Ministers recalled the determination by successive Summit Meetings of the Movement that apartheid could not be reformed but must be totally eradicated. They strongly condemned the Pretoria racist regime's futile plans to stage nation-wide "municipal elections," an exercise through which the regime intends to place its hand-picked puppets on the so-called "President's Council" which has already been rejected by the people and which, like the similarly rejected and condemned tri-cameral parliamentary system as well as the so-called "Natal option," are conclusive proof of the continuing intransigent refusal by racist Pretoria to recognize that apartheid cannot be reformed but must be totally eradicated. They reaffirmed their conviction that only the establishment of a non-racial democratic society based on universal franchise in a unitary South Africa can constitute the basis for a just, durable and universally acceptable solution to the problem.

88. The Ministers reiterated their condemnation of the South African regime for its obnoxious policy and practice of apartheid and its policy of bantustanization, which serves to perpetuate the colonial situation existing in South Africa, as well as its imposition, renewal and expansion of the state of emergency.

89. While hailing the international campaign and activities for the immediate and unconditional release of Nelson Mandela, which has assumed universal dimensions on the occasion of his 70th birthday, they reiterated their demand for the immediate and unconditional release of Nelson Mandela and Zephania Mothopeng as well as the release of all other political prisoners, detainees, trade union leaders, church leaders, other detainees and restrictees, and in particular detained children. They further demanded the unbanning of the ANC and PAC, as well as other mass anti-apartheid organizations. They also demanded the lifting of restrictions on organizations and individuals.

90. The Ministers condemned the banning of 18 mass democratic organizations and 18 individuals as well as the outright banning of the end conscription campaign (ECC) committed to peaceful use of struggle and in particular its concerted attacks on the Labourer Movement, the harassment of its leaders and activists and the introduction of the "industrial labour relations amendment bill," by which the regime intends to curtail trade union activities, including their right to strike in the struggle against apartheid.

91. The Ministers condemned and demanded a halt to the terrorist regime's practice of imposing death sentences against its political opponents. In this regard, they demanded the granting of prisoner-of-war status to freedom fighters, and they also demanded the rescission of the death sentences against the Sharpeville Six, sentences which if carried out would further aggravate the already grave situation in South Africa. They called for an immediate end to the regime's secret executions of other South African patriots already on its death roll.

92. The Ministers demanded the repeal of the internal security act and all other draconian measures, the removal of the racist troops from townships and the unimpeded return of all political exiles and freedom fighters, in order to create an atmosphere favourable to a meaningful dialogue between the regime and the authentic leaders of the oppressed people and to enter into negotiations with them for the purpose of establishing a democratic basis for the governance of the country.

93. They vehemently condemned the Pretoria regime for the assassination of the ANC Chief Representative to France and Switzerland, Miss Dulcie September, in Paris on 29 March 1988 as well as the deployment by the regime of hit squads in Africa and elsewhere for the purpose of eliminating leaders of the national liberation movements. They called upon the international community to act in concert to bring the regime to account for its criminal acts of murder and aggression.

94. They reaffirmed the legitimacy of the struggle of the people of South Africa against apartheid and for their right to self-determination in an unfragmented, non-racial and democratic South Africa. They further reaffirmed the right of the South African people to use all necessary means, including armed struggle, to achieve that just and legitimate objective.

95. They commended the South African people for the continuing all-around escalation of their struggle - especially the armed struggle - as well as the successful three-day nation-wide strike jointly called by CUSATU and ACTU, in the face of the intensification of the racist Pretoria's state reign of terror, and they called upon the international community to increase its political, diplomatic, moral and material support to their national liberation movements recognized by the OAU.

96. The Ministers reaffirmed their solidarity with and support for the oppressed people of South Africa in their legitimate struggle for self-determination, freedom and justice.

97. The Ministers expressed grave concern at racist South Africa's acquired capability to manufacture nuclear weapons, as was recently announced, enabling it to have in its arsenals these weapons of mass destruction. They noted with serious concern that this situation posed a serious threat to international peace and security and in particular to the countries in Southern Africa. In this regard, they called on the international community to ensure the protection of the Front-line and other neighbouring independent States.

98. The Ministers 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 regime by the United Nations, and demanded that such collaboration cease.

99. The Ministers strongly condemned the increasing collaboration between the racist regime of South Africa and Israel. They underlined the similarity of repressive measures, such as the policy of the "iron fist" and "hot pursuit" practised by both regimes against the peoples of South Africa, Namibia,

Palestine, southern Lebanon and the other Arab lands occupied by Israel. The Ministers called upon all States to refrain from collaboration with the regimes 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 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 such collaboration in the development of nuclear weapons and their delivery systems.

100. They noted that the brutality of apartheid on the majority population in South Africa and the continuing destruction to lives and property in the region as well as the threat which the situation continues to pose to international peace and security and regional stability demand renewed urgency in the response of the international community. The Ministers therefore called for the convening in 1989 of a special session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to apartheid and its destructive consequences in Southern Africa.

101. In view of the continuing intransigency of the racist Pretoria regime, the rapidly deteriorating situation in South Africa and the region, and the mounting threat it poses to international peace and security, the Ministers reiterated the call for the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the apartheid regime by the United Nations Security Council in accordance with Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations. To this end they endorsed the decision of the OAU to work towards the convening of a meeting of the United Nations Security Council in Africa for the purpose of examining the totality of racist South Africa's reprehensible policies and acts of state terrorism in South Africa, Namibia and the region, in order to undertake appropriate actions, including comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the apartheid regime.

## V. WESTERN SAHARA

102. The Ministers expressed their deep concern over the continuing conflict in Western Sahara. They considered that the existing situation in that territory continued to pose a serious threat to peace, security and stability in the entire region.

103. The Ministers reaffirmed that a solution to the question of Western Sahara could only be achieved through the exercise by the people of Western Sahara of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence.

104. They once again expressed their conviction that the solution to the question of Western Sahara lay in the implementation of Resolution AHG/Res.104 (XIX) of the OAU (which established ways and means for a just and definitive political solution of the Western Saharan conflict) and Resolution 42/78 of the United Nations General Assembly, reaffirming that Resolution.

105. They, therefore, strongly urged the parties to the conflict, the Kingdom of Morocco and the POLISARIO Front, to hold direct negotiations, in the shortest possible time, 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 and the United Nations. They further expressed their support for the efforts of the Chairman of the OAU and the Secretary-General of the United Nations in promoting a just and lasting solution to the problem of Western Sahara in conformity with the aforementioned resolutions.

#### VI. MAYOTTE

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

107. The Ministers took note of the dialogue between 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.

108. The Ministers reaffirmed their active solidarity with the people of the Comoros in their legitimate efforts to recover the Comorian island of Mayotte and to preserve the independence, unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros.

## VII. MALAGASY ISLANDS

109. With regard to the Malagasy islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India, the Ministers emphasized that 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.

## VIII. MAURITIAN SOVEREIGNTY OVER THE CHAGOS ARCHIPELAGO, INCLUDING DIEGO GARCIA

110. The Ministers reiterated their full 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).

111. They also expressed their concern over the strengthening of the military base at Diego Garcia, whose establishment has endangered the sovereignty, territorial integrity and peaceful development of Mauritius and other States. They called once again for the early return of Diego Garcia to Mauritius.

## IX. CHAD

112. The Ministers reaffirmed the previous decisions of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and those of the Organization of African Unity, including Resolution AAH/G/Res. 174 (XXIV), on the Chad-Libya dispute. They praised the willingness shown by both countries to resolve their dispute through peaceful means. They fully supported the efforts of the Organization of African Unity to achieve good-neighbourly relations and a lasting peace, based on the principles of independence, territorial integrity and non-interference. They also called for international assistance for reconstruction.

## X. SOUTH-EAST ASIA

113. The Ministers reaffirmed their commitment to the Movement's position on South-East Asia as expressed in paragraphs 139 and 140 of the Declaration of the Eighth Summit.

114. They welcomed the Jakarta Informal Meeting of 25 to 28 July 1988 and urged all concerned to redouble their efforts to achieve a speedy solution to the problem.

115. The Ministers considered as important the initiative undertaken by the Chairman of the Movement to explore possibilities and prospects of the Movement contributing towards the search for a peaceful settlement in Kampuchea. They agreed that this initiative and the Jakarta Informal Meeting should be complementary and mutually reinforcing processes and that the Movement should lend its invaluable support to the regional initiatives that had been started by the Jakarta Informal Meeting.

## XI. KOREA

116. The Ministers noted with concern that, despite the Korean people's aspirations for the peaceful reunification of their homeland, Korea remained divided; this poses a potential threat to peace.

117. They welcomed with satisfaction the attitude of the Korean people in their efforts to reunify their homeland peacefully and without any foreign interference, by means of dialogue and consultation between the North and South, 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.

118. They expressed the hope that the fulfilment of the Korean people's desire for the peaceful reunification of their homeland as early as possible would be enhanced by the promotion of mutual confidence and reconciliation between the North and the South, the phased and balanced reduction of the armed forces on the Korean peninsula and the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the area.

## XII. SOUTH-WEST ASIA

119. Within the context of developments concerning the situation in South-West Asia, the Ministers expressed their deep satisfaction at the conclusion of the Agreements on the settlement of the situation relating to Afghanistan signed at Geneva on 14 April 1988. Considering the Agreements to be a historic achievement paving the way towards bringing peace to Afghanistan, they expressed the hope that the Agreements would contribute positively to a comprehensive settlement, enabling the Afghan refugees to return to their homeland in safety and honour as provided in the Agreements and promote conditions of peace and security in the region as well as internationally.



120. They commended the efforts undertaken with a sense of political pragmatism and responsibility by a number of States and in particular by the United Nations, and in this regard they held the view that the Geneva Agreements of 14 April 1988 constituted unique evidence of the potential of mechanisms of peaceful settlement of disputes offered by the United Nations and the principles of the Non-Aligned Movement.

121. They recalled the understanding reached by the four signatories to the Geneva Agreements that the objective of a comprehensive settlement implied the broadest support and immediate participation of all segments of the Afghan people; this could best be ensured by a broad-based Afghan Government. While recognizing that any questions relating to the Government in Afghanistan were matters within the exclusive jurisdiction of Afghanistan and could only be decided by the Afghan people themselves, the Ministers expressed the hope that all elements of the Afghan nation, living inside and outside of Afghanistan, would act with the necessary urgency and political sagacity for the restoration of peace in Afghanistan.

122. The Ministers were confident that effective and strict implementation and non-violation of the provisions of the Agreements would have a positive impact on the process of peace aiming at a comprehensive settlement of all the issues involved to the benefit of the Afghan people as a whole. To this end, they reiterated the right of the people of Afghanistan to pursue their own political, social and economic objectives without hindrance or pressure and free from outside interference.

### XIII. IRAN-IRAQ CONFLICT

123. The Ministers expressed their great satisfaction at the decision of the Governments of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Republic of Iraq to accept the implementation of Security Council Resolution 598 on the termination of the Iran-Iraq war and in particular the cessation of hostilities as from 20 August 1988 and the commencement of direct talks under the auspices of the United Nations Secretary-General with a view to reaching a comprehensive, just, honourable and durable solution of the conflict.

124. The Ministers expressed their appreciation to the United Nations Secretary-General, the Security Council and in particular the Non-Aligned members thereof for their ceaseless efforts to achieve peace, as well as to the countries that have undertaken to contribute to the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observers Group (UNIIMOG).

125. Noting the meeting held in Geneva on 25 August under the auspices of the United Nations Secretary-General, they called on both sides to co-operate in good faith with the Secretary-General in order to reach a common understanding on the other provisions of Security Council Resolution 598 and the procedures and timings for their implementation.

126. Whilst recalling their previous position on the Iran-Iraq conflict, the Ministers expressed the certainty that a successful completion of the negotiations on a comprehensive and lasting solution of the problem would considerably contribute to the strengthening of the unity and to the further affirmation of the role of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries in the resolution of international problems.

#### **XIV. THE UNITED STATES DOWNING OF AN IRANIAN CIVIL AIRCRAFT**

127. The Ministers, recalling Security Council Resolution 618, of 20 July 1988, expressed their deep distress at the downing of an Iranian civil aircraft by a missile fired from a United States warship over the Strait of Hormuz. They urged all parties to the Chicago Convention of 1944 on international civil aviation to observe to the fullest extent, in all circumstances, the international rules and practices concerning the safety of civil aviation, in particular those of the annexes to that convention, in order to prevent the recurrence of incidents of the same nature. They also emphasized the right of the Islamic Republic of Iran and other concerned Governments to claim compensation under international law for the human and material losses they suffered.

#### **XV. NEW CALEDONIA**

128. The Ministers recognized that the South Pacific is a region of the world which 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.

129. In this context, the Ministers reaffirmed their support for self-determination and the early transition to an independent New Caledonia in accordance with the rights and aspirations of the indigenous people, in a manner which guarantees the rights and interests of all its inhabitants and in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly Resolution 1514 (XV), of 14 December 1960.

130. They expressed their sorrow over the violence and loss of life which occurred on the Island of Ouvéa in late April and early May of this year and the events which led to the violent confrontations.

131. They noted with satisfaction that the French authorities and the people of New Caledonia have initiated a dialogue on the status of the Territory and that measures are being taken to promote political, economic and social development in New Caledonia which could provide a framework for the peaceful evolution of the Territory to self-determination and independence.

132. They further urged the parties involved, in the interests of all the people of New Caledonia, to continue their dialogue and refrain from acts of violence, and they urged that the question of New Caledonia be kept under active consideration at the United Nations until the conditions for an internationally acceptable act of self-determination in accordance with United Nations principles and practices have been met.

#### XVI. SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

133. The Ministers expressed concern over the deterioration of the situation in the Middle East as a result of the continued Israeli occupation of Palestine, the Syrian Golan and parts of southern Lebanon, and the policy and practices manifested by Israel's expansionist acts of aggression in the region, which posed a dangerous threat to international peace and security.

134. They reaffirmed the active solidarity of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries with the Arab countries which were victims of Israeli aggression and with the just struggle of the Palestinian people, under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), their sole legitimate representative, for the restoration of their usurped national rights and the recovery of the occupied territories.

135. They also reaffirmed their Governments' commitment to supporting the Arab front-line States and the PLO in the face of Israeli threats and aggression, as well as their struggle to liberate their territories.

136. The Ministers recalled that the Harare Summit had reaffirmed that the question of Palestine was the core of the Middle East crisis and the root cause of the Arab-Israeli conflict. The Ministers condemned any accord or treaty that violates or infringes on the rights of the Palestinian people as recognized by the Non-Aligned Movement, in accordance with international law, the United Nations Charter and relevant resolutions.

They also condemned any initiative that would violate these rights and obstruct the liberation of Jerusalem and of the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories and prevent the Palestinian Arab people from exercising their inalienable rights. They condemned unilateral and partial solutions.

137. The Ministers once again emphasized that a just and comprehensive peace in the region could only be based on Israel's total and unconditional withdrawal from all the Palestinian and other occupied Arab 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 in their national territory on the basis of United Nations General Assembly Resolution 3236 (XXIX), of 22 November 1974, and other United Nations relevant resolutions.

138. The Ministers 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 Resolutions 38/58 C, of 13 December 1983, and 42/66 D, of 2 December 1987, 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 their right to establish an independent and sovereign Palestinian State in their 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, on an equal footing, and the permanent members of the Security Council, would 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 called for 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 responsibility to provide an adequate institutional framework for guaranteeing compliance with agreements stemming from the Conference.

139. The Ministers strongly condemned the establishment of Israeli settlements in the Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories, the Judaization of Jerusalem and its proclamation as the capital of Israel and reaffirmed that all such measures carried out with a view to altering the political, cultural, religious, demographic and other features of the Palestinian and other Arab territories were illegal, null and void.

140. The Ministers agreed to request the United Nations to take effective steps, including imposition of the sanctions stipulated in Chapter VII of the Charter, against Israel with a view to enforcing the immediate and total withdrawal of the Israeli forces and the ending of Israel's occupation of all Palestinian territory as well as other Arab territories, including the city of Al Quds (Jerusalem), occupied since 1967.

141. The Ministers condemned Israel for its continued occupation of the Syrian Arab Golan, 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 occupied Syrian Golan was null and void and was considered an act of aggression under Article 39 of the Charter of the United Nations.

142. The Ministers condemned the arbitrary practices imposed by Israel on the inhabitants of the occupied Syrian Golan, aimed at destroying their cultural and historical roots and their Syrian Arab identity. They also condemned the illegal measures of establishing Jewish settlements and changing the demographic and socio-economic structure of the occupied Syrian Golan.

143. The Ministers reiterated their total support for the struggle of the Syrian Arab Republic to liberate its occupied lands. They hailed the continued resistance of the Syrian Arab inhabitants of the Golan against Israeli occupation and oppression and called upon the Security Council to take effective measures, including the imposition of sanctions under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, in order to achieve the immediate withdrawal of the occupation forces from the Syrian Arab territories.

144. The Ministers condemned the "strategic alliance" between the United States of America and Israel and emphasized that such an alliance strengthened the expansionist regime of Tel Aviv, which seeks to destabilize the region, and encouraged it to pursue and escalate its aggression. They condemned in particular

the United States' policy of developing military industries in Israel as well as involving Israel in its Strategic Defence Initiative programme. In that regard, they considered that alliance to constitute a threat to peace and security in the Middle East and the world.

145. The Ministers expressed deep appreciation to the African States for rejecting the agreement concluded between the UNDP and Israel on 22 February 1988 in violation of General Assembly Resolution S/9/1, of 5 February 1982, and for refraining from receiving any assistance from Israel under the UNDP. They condemned Israel's attempts to infiltrate into developing countries' markets on the pretext of channelling UN technical assistance. They called on the UNDP to revoke that agreement rather than merely freeze it.

146. The Ministers strongly condemned Israel's exploitation of the natural resources and wealth of the Palestinian and other occupied 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.

147. The Ministers reaffirmed their adherence to the resolution adopted at the Seventh Summit Conference, held in New Delhi from 7 to 12 March 1983, urging Non-Aligned countries to work for a boycott of Israel in the diplomatic, economic, commercial and financial, military and cultural fields and in the sphere of maritime and air transport, and they 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 Palestinian and other Arab 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.

148. The Ministers expressed their full support for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East aimed at reducing tensions and increasing security in the region, in conformity with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly, in particular Resolution S-10/2, of 30 June 1978. 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.

The Ministers condemned Israel for continuing to pursue a nuclear military policy undermining all efforts exerted to achieve this objective, which would never be attained unless Israel complied with United Nations resolutions requesting Israel to join the Nuclear Arms Non-Proliferation Treaty, to allow its nuclear installations to be subject to full scope safeguards by IAEA, to destroy its nuclear arsenal and delivery systems and to cease their production.

149. The Ministers 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 regime 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 regime against the people of South Africa and the neighbouring States.

150. The Ministers vigorously condemned the new terrorist assault by Israel on 16 August 1988 against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Tunisia, in flagrant violation of the Charter of the United Nations, international law and norms of conduct, as a result of which Mr. Khalil Al-Wazir ("Abu Jihad"), Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the Forces of the Palestine Liberation Organization, was assassinated together with other Palestinian and Tunisian nationals. In this regard, they noted that this new aggressive act, which followed the one committed against Tunisia on 1 October 1985, proved once more the total disregard by Israel of Security Council Resolution 573 (1985) and expressed their support for and solidarity with the people and Government of Tunisia and the PLO. They also recalled Security Council Resolution 611 (1988), condemning the 16 April 1988 aggression and urging member States to take measures to prevent such acts against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all States and expressing its determination to take appropriate steps to ensure its implementation.

#### **XVII. ISRAELI AGGRESSION AGAINST IRAQI NUCLEAR INSTALLATIONS**

151. The Ministers recalled their condemnation of Israel for its armed aggression against the peaceful Iraqi nuclear installations, which was also a violation of the IAEA system of safeguards, and the inalienable right of peoples to use atomic energy for peaceful purposes. The Ministers again requested the Security Council to take effective measures to ensure the implementation of Security Council Resolution 487 (1981), which, *inter alia*, called upon Israel urgently to place its nuclear facilities under the safeguards of the IAEA. The Ministers noted

that Israel had not, as yet, adequately committed itself not to attack or threaten nuclear installations in Iraq or elsewhere, including installations subject to the safeguards of the IAEA. The Ministers therefore requested that additional measures be taken to effectively ensure that Israel would undertake not to strike or threaten nuclear installations in Iraq or elsewhere in contravention of the Charter of the United Nations. The Ministers also urged that the item on "The armed Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear installations and its grave consequences for the established international system concerning the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and international peace and security" be retained on the agenda of the United Nations General Assembly until Israel complies with Security Council Resolution 487 (1981).

#### XVIII. THE QUESTION OF PALESTINE

152. The Ministers 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.

153. The Ministers stressed that a comprehensive, just and lasting solution to the problem of the Middle East could not 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.

154. The Ministers reaffirmed their strong support for the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and emphasized that only the PLO had the right to represent the Palestinian people. They reaffirmed the right of the 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 were to ensure respect for the attainment and the exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people as specified in General Assembly Resolution 3236 (XXIX), of 22 November 1974, and Resolution 2 of the Seventh Emergency Special Session of 29 June 1980 and Resolution 38/58 C of 13 December 1983.



155. The Ministers affirmed the indisputable right of the PLO to participate in the sessions and the work of the General Assembly as an observer. The right of the PLO to maintain a mission at United Nations headquarters in New York and the right to maintain premises and other functional facilities and right of entry to and stay in the United States of America of its personnel to carry out their functions have been reaffirmed by the relevant resolutions of the forty-second regular and resumed sessions of the General Assembly. The Ministers recognized the significance of the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice in this matter.

156. The Ministers warmly welcomed the outcome of the Palestine National Council (PNC) meeting held in Algiers from 20 to 26 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. They also welcomed the convening of the Summit of the League of Arab States in Algiers from 7 to 9 June 1988 to discuss the uprising of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories.

157. The Ministers welcomed the important efforts of the Committee of Nine Non-Aligned Countries on Palestine (comprising Algeria, Bangladesh, Cuba, India, the PLO, Senegal, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe) to contribute to the resolution of the question of Palestine, which is the core of the Middle East problem. They urged the Committee to continue to work for the early convening of an International Peace Conference on the Middle East under the auspices of the United Nations by actively approaching the members of the United Nations Security Council and in other appropriate ways initiating and directing the efforts of the Non-Aligned countries to achieve a comprehensive, just and lasting solution to the problem. In this respect, they fully supported the communiqués issued by the said Committee at its meetings held in Harare on 14 and 15 April 1987 and in Pyongyang on 10 June 1987 and commended its activities in assisting the Secretary-General in his efforts to accelerate the preparatory process leading to the convening of the International Peace Conference. They also took note of the communiqué adopted by the Committee at its meeting in Nicosia on 7 September 1988.

158. The Ministers reiterated their grave concern over the situation in the Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon resulting from repeated Israeli aggressions on them and decided to reaffirm the responsibility of the United Nations in the full implementation of Security Council resolutions calling for the complete withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon and to deter it from repeated aggression on those camps to ensure the safety of all civilians, whether Lebanese or Palestinian refugees.

159. The Ministers once again strongly deplored the fact that the Palestinians and other Arabs of the Israeli-occupied territories were deprived of all forms of legal protection and were victims of repressive legislation, the "iron-fist" policy, arbitrary mass arrests, torture, displacement of persons, expulsion and the destruction of homes, in flagrant violation of their human rights and of the Fourth Geneva Convention. The Ministers condemned Israel for refusing to implement the Fourth Geneva Convention in the occupied Arab territories. They requested all Member States to respect and ensure respect by Israel of this Convention.

160. The Ministers reaffirmed their rejection of all Israeli policies and practices aimed at altering the geographic features of the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories, including Jerusalem, or at altering the demographic structure therein, particularly Israel's plans to displace and transfer Palestinian refugee camps to new sites. They reiterated their demand to all nations not to recognize such alterations and to cease and sever any co-operation with Israel that might encourage it to pursue its policies and practices in violation of Security Council Resolution 465 (1980).

161. The Ministers condemned Israeli policies aimed at bringing new Jewish immigrants to settle in occupied Palestine and occupied Syrian Golan at the expense of the indigenous Arab population and of the right of the Palestinian people to return to their homes and lands and urged all States to stop offering Israel or world Zionism facilities or encouragement under any form whatsoever to pursue its colonization and expansionist policies in the occupied Arab territories. In this context, the Ministers considered that offering such facilities or encouraging them was essentially a flagrant violation of Palestinian and Syrian Arab rights, particularly their right to return to their homeland, to their homes and property.

162. The Ministers strongly condemned the aggression committed against Holy Places in the Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories. In this context, they expressed full support for the relevant resolutions adopted by the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

163. The Ministers reiterated their support for the Arab Peace Plan adopted by the Twelfth Arab Summit, held at Fez from 6 to 12 September 1982, that was reaffirmed in Arab Summits, the last of which was the Extraordinary Arab Summit held in Algiers from 7 to 9 June 1988. They further affirmed their support for the resolutions adopted in support of the Arab Peace Plan by Arab and other international conferences.

## XIX. LEBANON

164. The Ministers expressed grave concern over 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) and 508 and 509 (1982), calling for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from all Lebanese territory and for the deployment of UNIFIL and the Lebanese Army up to the internationally-recognized boundaries of Lebanon. They also declared their solidarity with the Government and people of Lebanon and reaffirmed their full support for Lebanon's safety, for its territorial integrity and for its right to exercise sovereignty throughout its territory within its internationally-recognized boundaries.

165. The Ministers condemned the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the continued occupation of parts of southern Lebanon, as well as the inhuman practices of the occupation forces in those 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, aimed at the liberation of southern Lebanon.

166. The Ministers condemned Israel for the deportation of Palestinian citizens from the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip to Lebanon, an inhuman act perpetrated against the sovereignty of Lebanon and a new act of aggression against its territorial integrity, in flagrant violation of the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention, of 1949. The Ministers requested that Israel abide by the resolution adopted by the United Nations Security Council on that matter and refrain from deporting Palestinians from their land and homes to Lebanon or any other country.

## XX. THE UPRISING OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE

167. The Ministers noted that, since the Harare Summit Conference, the situation in the Middle East had worsened considerably, in particular as a result of the actions of the Israeli occupation forces against the civilian population in the occupied territories, in flagrant violation of the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention, of 1949, and of the relevant resolutions of the United Nations Security Council. They concluded that the situation created in the occupied Palestinian territories by the acts of violence of the occupation forces posed a serious threat to international peace and security.

168. They condemned the criminal practices of the occupation forces in the Gaza Strip and on the West Bank and in particular the killing of defenceless Palestinians, as well as the torturing, wounding, massive arrests and detention of youths; the beating and harassing of women and children; the deportations; the imposition of sieges; the acts of aggression against Holy Places, including the Al-Aqsa Mosque, and scientific and health institutions; and the usurpation and destruction of homes.

169. In this regard, they recalled Security Council Resolutions 605 (1987) and 607 and 608 (1988), which, *inter alia*, strongly deplored those policies and practices of Israel's that violated the human rights of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories and, in particular, the opening of fire by the occupation army resulting in the killing and wounding of defenceless Palestinian civilians and the deporting of Palestinians from the occupied territories, and they called upon the occupying Power to abide immediately by the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Persons in Time of War and to desist forthwith from its policies and practices that are in violation of the provisions of the Convention.

170. They noted that those atrocities and acts of terrorism constituted one aspect of the "iron fist" policy that the occupying Power has already been practising with a view to reinforcing its "creeping annexation" of the Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories.

171. The Ministers saluted the heroic uprising of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories, which represents a further step in their struggle against repression and tyranny; praised their courage and determination to liberate the occupied territories; and expressed satisfaction over the contribution it made to the consolidation of Arab solidarity.

172. The Ministers further underlined the significance of the uprising of the Palestinian people as an irreversible historical event and tangible evidence of their determination to have a State of their own, which proves the futility of the Israeli efforts to continue the occupation of Palestine. They further welcomed the growing international support for the uprising of the Palestinian people, viewed as a legitimate action within the context of their just struggle for the restoration of their usurped rights and attainment of full independence.

173. The Ministers reiterated the Non-Aligned Movement's call upon the United Nations urgently to take effective steps, including the imposition of the sanctions stipulated in Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, against Israel with a view to enforcing the immediate and total withdrawal of

its troops and the termination of its occupation of all the Palestinian territories as well as other Arab territories, including the city of Jerusalem, which have been illegally occupied since 1967. They also called upon the Security Council to place Palestinian territories under temporary United Nations supervision so as to protect the Palestinian people.

174. They called upon all States to increase pressure on the Israeli occupation authorities in order to put an end to the war of intimidation and oppression inflicted upon the heroic Palestinian people and to impose effective sanctions on the perpetrators of such intolerable acts, which constitute crimes against humanity. In this regard, they considered the legislation issued by some States against the Arab boycott of Israel to be hostile to Arab rights. They urged the Governments of member States of the United Nations to mobilize further support in favour of the Palestinian uprising.

175. The Ministers reaffirmed the will of their Governments to continue to extend their full support to the Palestinian people, so as to enable them to pursue the struggle to end Israeli occupation and achieve their inalienable national rights. They commended the League of Arab States for its pledge to provide the means of living and resistance to the Palestinian population in the occupied territories and to grant adequate financial support throughout the duration of the uprising, in co-ordination with the PLO and through the Uprising Fund created by the PLO to this effect, as well as through other international bodies and available channels. They also commended the commitment of the League to support the States at the front line with Israel so as to enable them to consolidate their defence and reinforce their ability to liberate the occupied Arab territories.

176. The Ministers appealed to all members of the Non-Aligned Movement and the international community to extend additional support to the legitimate uprising of the Palestinian people, including financial and material assistance for the relief of the Palestinian population in the occupied areas. They entrusted the Committee of Nine Non-Aligned Countries on Palestine with the task of following up closely developments related to the uprising and the needs of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories and making proposals to the Co-ordinating Bureau.

## XXI. INDIAN OCEAN AS A ZONE OF PEACE

177. The Ministers reaffirmed the determination of the Non-Aligned States to continue their endeavours to attain the objectives embodied in the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace as considered at the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean in July 1979, as well as in the 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 a Zone of Peace.

178. The Ministers viewed with growing concern the escalation of the Great Powers' military presence in the Indian Ocean area. They emphasized that such a presence aggravated tension and endangered the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and peaceful development of the States in the region.

179. The Ministers 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 had been inordinately delayed because of the unhelpful attitude adopted by some States. They urged the United Nations *Ad Hoc* Committee to complete its preparations for the Conference strictly in accordance with its mandate.

180. The Ministers decided to continue their efforts to ensure that the Conference on the Indian Ocean would be held at Colombo at the earliest possible date, not later than 1990. In this context, they urged 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 was essential for the success of the Conference.

## XXII. ANTARCTICA

181. The Ministers reaffirmed their conviction that, in the interest 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 and recognized the interest of mankind as a whole in Antarctica in terms, *inter alia*, of international peace and security, the economy, the environment, scientific research and

meteorology, and they reiterated their conviction that this interest could be enhanced by keeping the United Nations fully informed of developments in Antarctica. They also reaffirmed their conviction that any exploitation of the resources of Antarctica should ensure the maintenance of international peace and security in Antarctica and the protection of its environment and should be for the benefit of all mankind. In this context, they also affirmed that all States members of the United Nations have a valid interest in such exploitation.

182. The Ministers noted the various resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, in particular Resolutions 42/46 A and B, which, *inter alia*, reaffirmed the principle that the international community was entitled to information covering all aspects of Antarctica and that the United Nations should be made the central repository of all such information; requested the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to invite the Secretary-General or his representative to all meetings of the Treaty parties, including their consultative meetings, and appealed to the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to take urgent measures at the earliest possible date to exclude the racist apartheid regime of South Africa from participation in their meetings and they noted that the United Nations should remain seized of this question.

183. The Ministers, while recalling Resolution 42/46 B, which called upon the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to impose a moratorium on the negotiations to establish a minerals regime until such time as all members of the international community can participate in such negotiations, noted the adoption by the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties of a Convention on the Regulation of Antarctic Mineral Resources on 2 June 1988. They considered that this development could make more difficult efforts at a consensus on this issue at the United Nations General Assembly and expressed the hope that all States would resume co-operation on 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.

184. The Ministers noted with regret that the racist apartheid regime of South Africa is a Consultative Party to the Antarctica Treaty and in the light of United Nations General Assembly Resolution 42/46 A urged the Consultative Parties to exclude that regime from participation in their meetings forthwith.

### XXIII. CYPRUS

185. The Ministers reaffirmed all previous declarations and communiqués on the Non-Aligned Movement and reiterated their full solidarity and support for the people and Government of the Republic of Cyprus and also reaffirmed their support for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and Non-Aligned status of the Republic.

186. The Ministers welcomed the efforts of the United Nations Secretary-General in pursuing his mission of good offices entrusted to him by the Security Council which culminated in the Geneva Meeting on 24 August 1988 between the President of the Republic of Cyprus and the leader of the Turkish Cypriot Community, Mr. Rauf Denktaş, under his auspices. They also welcomed the decision of the parties to resume intercommunal talks at a high level on 13 September 1988 and to achieve results within the appointed time. They called for a sustained effort in a meaningful, result-oriented and constructive dialogue to be conducted on the basis of the high-level Agreements of 1977 and 1979 and in accordance with the principles and the resolutions of the United Nations and the declarations of the Non-Aligned Movement with a view to reaching agreement. They expressed the hope that all parties will co-operate fully with the Secretary-General in his latest efforts by showing good will.

187. The Ministers demanded the immediate withdrawal of all occupation forces and settlers as an essential basis for the solution of the Cyprus problem and welcomed the proposal made by the President of the Republic of Cyprus for its demilitarization.

188. The Ministers considered that the proposal of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus for the convening of an International Conference under the auspices of the United Nations on the international aspects of the problem merits serious consideration by the international community.

189. The Ministers stressed the urgent need for the voluntary return of the refugees to their homes in safety, respect for the human rights and the fundamental freedoms of all Cypriots and the speedy tracing of and accounting for those missing.

190. The Ministers considered that the *de facto* situation created by force of arms and separatist actions, which were deplored, should be reversed and should not in any way affect the solution of the problem.

191. The Ministers requested the Contact Group of the Non-Aligned Countries to continue to have the situation under review.



#### XXIV. THE MEDITERRANEAN

192. The Ministers 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.

193. Reviewing the situation in the Mediterranean, they noted with regret the continued military and naval presence with nuclear capability, the existence of hotbeds of crisis, occupation and aggression in the region. They emphasized that no motive or pretext could justify the threat or use of force, interference in the internal affairs of Mediterranean countries or the creation of situations that could have such consequences.

194. The Ministers called on all States and in particular other Mediterranean European States to respect the provisions of the Valetta Declaration, especially the need to adhere strictly to the principle of non-use of force or threat of use of force, and urged them not to use their armaments, forces, bases and other military facilities against Non-Aligned Mediterranean States and not to permit foreign forces to use their territory, waters or airspace to launch acts of aggression against Non-Aligned countries.

195. The Ministers noted with satisfaction the growing awareness of the need for joint efforts on the part of all Mediterranean countries in order to overcome existing controversies in the region, as manifested by the deliberations on the issue of security and co-operation in the Mediterranean in the United Nations General Assembly and within the framework of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe. The Ministers particularly stressed the need to exert further efforts so that positive developments in Europe might adequately be reflected in the Mediterranean. They also underlined the need for all measures, as well as for future agreements on disarmament, to be extended to the Mediterranean.

196. The Ministers welcomed and fully supported the decisions adopted by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the Mediterranean members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries at their meeting in Brioni, Yugoslavia, on 3 and 4 June 1987, as well as their further activities based thereon, aimed at promoting an open and constructive dialogue on security and co-operation in the Mediterranean. They particularly welcomed the efforts, following

the Brioni Meeting, for opening a dialogue with other European countries, particularly Mediterranean ones, with a view to promoting relations in the Mediterranean through co-operation. In this context, they welcomed the decision to hold the next Ministerial meeting of the Mediterranean members in Algiers in early 1989.

#### **XXV. THE UNITED STATES AGGRESSION AGAINST THE LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA**

197. The Ministers, recalling previous declarations of the Movement and United Nations General Assembly Resolution 41/38, of 20 November 1986, reiterated their full support for and solidarity with the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and called upon the United States of America to abide by that resolution and to provide the necessary compensation to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya for the human and material losses it suffered.

#### **XXVI. EUROPE**

198. The Ministers welcomed the efforts deployed for the relaxation of tension in Europe, where the high concentration of military arsenals and the most marked division of States into rival blocs endanger international peace and security. In this regard, they considered the agreement reached between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the elimination of intermediate- and shorter-range missiles to be of historic importance for the future of Europe.

199. The Ministers also expressed the hope that the Vienna Follow-up Meeting of the CSCE will result in concrete agreements which will bring about disarmament; confidence building; economic, scientific and technological co-operation between developed and developing countries on the basis of equality; and advances in respect of human rights.

200. They noted with great satisfaction that Neutral and Non-Aligned Countries of Europe have made a substantive and constructive contribution to this end. The determination of these countries to implement the principles and objectives of the Final Act and to develop the process of the CSCE on the basis of equality constitute an important factor of and for relaxation of East-West tension.

201. The Ministers stressed that, in the broader context of world security, security in Europe is closely linked with security in the Mediterranean as a whole and that confidence-building measures in Europe should be extended to cover the Mediterranean region. In this regard, they emphasized

the special role of the Mediterranean Non-Aligned countries in promoting security and co-operation in the region and urged them to discuss, on the basis of full equality with the European countries, all questions affecting security and co-operation in the Mediterranean.

## **XXVII. LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN**

202. The Ministers noted with satisfaction the growing process of consultation and co-ordination among the States of the region. In this regard, they expressed their satisfaction at the important work of the Permanent Mechanism of Political Concertation and Consultation created by Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, Mexico, Panama, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela in the interest of Latin-American co-operation and co-ordination, the strengthening of the region's capacity to seek by its own efforts solutions to its problems, and in the full exercise of its autonomy and independence.

203. The Ministers likewise underscored the growing and important role of the Latin-American Economic System (SELA) as a mechanism for consultation, co-ordination and co-operation within Latin America and the Caribbean on economic affairs. They also stressed the importance of the dialogue among Foreign Ministers of Latin America and the Caribbean which takes place on the occasion of meetings of the Latin-American Council of SELA. The Ministers stressed that these processes are fully consistent with the principles of Non-Alignment.

204. The Ministers recalled the deep concern expressed by the Eighth Summit, at Harare, over the prevailing situation in Central America, which, in spite of efforts by certain countries in the region, 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 over 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.

205. The Ministers 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 required peace and stability

and that they were 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 they urged all the Central American countries to act within the framework of that process. In this regard, the Ministers 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 they urged it to continue its efforts.

206. The Ministers welcomed the Peace Agreements signed by the five Presidents of Central America in Guatemala on 7 August 1987 (Esquipulas II) 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 called upon the Government of the United States to co-operate in the implementation of the Peace Agreement by stopping its support for the "contras" who 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 represented an authentic regional initiative for the peaceful resolution of the Central American crisis. They also expressed the hope that efforts to achieve a definitive cease-fire would be successful.

207. The Ministers appealed to the Governments of Central America to continue demonstrating their political will in favour of peace. They urged them to comply with the commitments in the Peace Agreement in conformity with the terms and conditions of simultaneity established in the Agreement. In this regard, they commended the Government of Nicaragua and those other Central American Governments 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 a manifest evidence of their will to comply with the Procedure for the Establishment of a Firm and Lasting Peace in Central America.

208. The Ministers praised the International Committee for Verification and Follow-up of the Esquipulas II Agreements for its objectivity and fairness and stressed the urgent need to immediately proceed to *in situ* verification of all the commitments contained in the Agreement, in particular those related to security matters and suspension of aid to irregular forces and insurrectional movements, the non-use of national

territory to attack other States and a cease-fire. Likewise, they recalled that the Contadora and Support Groups, which met at Tlatelolco on 27 June 1988, referred to the importance of establishing a verification mechanism for verifying compliance with the security measures agreed upon. Furthermore, the Ministers urged the Secretary-General of the United Nations, the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States and the Foreign Ministers of the Contadora and Support Groups to co-operate as much as possible in ensuring the verification and follow-up provided for in the Esquipulas II Agreements.

209. The Ministers welcomed the adoption by the United Nations General Assembly of Resolution 42/1, which expresses the support of the Assembly for the Guatemala Agreement; calls upon the international community to lend its full support to the efforts of the Central American Governments to achieve a firm and lasting peace in Central America; requests the United Nations Secretary-General to afford his fullest support to the peace efforts; urges the international community to increase technical, economic and financial assistance to the Central American countries; and requests the Secretary-General to promote a special plan of co-operation for Central America. In this respect, the Ministers expressed their satisfaction over the assistance that the Secretary-General had given to the efforts the Central American Governments had made in favour of peace and urged him to continue co-operating with them in the quest for a peaceful negotiated solution in Central America. Likewise, they considered the adoption by the United Nations General Assembly of Resolution 42/231, of 20 May 1988, entitled Special Plan of Economic Co-operation for Central America, to be a major contribution in this direction and urged all member States to fully comply with its provisions. They also noted with satisfaction the contribution made by the European Economic Community in the political and economic fields.

210. The Ministers, noting that the Eighth Summit had already urged the United States to comply with the decision of the International Court of Justice of 27 June 1986, which requires that country to cease its hostile acts against Nicaragua and to make reparations to the latter for the damage caused, demanded that the United States immediately comply with the decision of the World Court. In this regard, they called upon the States to abide by Article 94 (Chapter XIV) of the Charter of the United Nations.

211 The Ministers reaffirmed their solidarity with Nicaragua and demanded the immediate cessation of all threats and hostile acts against that country, including attacks, financing of the "contras" and coercive economic measures taken against Nicaragua, all of 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 it 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.

212. The Ministers welcomed the initiation of dialogue between the Constitutional Government of the Republic of Nicaragua and the "contras." They considered the agreement reached in Sapoa on 23 March 1988 and the subsequent meetings between the two sides to be positive developments which confirmed the importance of dialogue in the spirit of Esquipulas II and expressed the hope that the dialogue would continue and would lead to a definitive cease-fire and lasting peace and stability in Nicaragua.

213. The Ministers reiterated their profound concern at the continued deterioration of the situation in El Salvador and at the growing intervention by an extra-regional power which had intensified the armed conflict throughout the country and aggravated the economic, political and social problems. Therefore, they appealed to all States, in conformity with relevant General Assembly resolutions, to refrain from intervening in the internal situation of El Salvador and to suspend all supplies of arms and any other 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.

214. The Ministers noted that the dialogue between the Government and the revolutionary forces of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front-Democratic Revolutionary Front (FMLN-FDR) had been interrupted once again, despite the entry into force of the Esquipulas II Accords and the proposal that the Fronts presented for a political solution based on the fundamental principles of Non-Alignment. Therefore, they urged the two contending parties to renew their talks and to continue them until they achieve a negotiated, comprehensive political solution that guarantees national sovereignty and the full exercise of economic, political and social rights by all Salvadorans. They also insisted on the need to resume implementation of the Agreement reached in Panama City on the evacuation of the wounded and the disabled. In this regard, they entrusted the Committee of Nine Non-Aligned Countries on Central America with the task of urging the Government to comply with the Agreement.

215. The Ministers regretted the fact that the progress in the observance of human rights and in the search for a political solution that was expected after the signing of the Esquipulas II Agreements had not been made in El Salvador. They confirmed that there had been an alarming increase in the number of human rights

violations as a result of the increase in repressive actions against union and other workers' movements, the continued resort to detentions for political reasons and the intensification of the activities of the Death Squads - which continue to act with impunity. They expressed their concern over the harm being done to the civilian population throughout the country by the armed conflict, in particular the bombings, other attacks and military sieges carried out by the armed forces against the civilian population living in the zones controlled by the insurgents.

216. The Ministers reaffirmed the need to do away with colonialism in all its forms and manifestations in Latin America and the Caribbean. They reiterated the Non-Aligned countries' full solidarity with the peoples of the region that 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.

217. The Ministers denounced the transit of vessels equipped with nuclear weapons and the maintenance of military bases and foreign troops in Latin America and the Caribbean, such as those in Puerto Rico, Guantánamo and the Malvinas Islands; they noted with concern the intention to install new bases, such as the one planned for Easter Island, which constitutes a threat to peace and security in that region.

218. The Ministers 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 Guantánamo 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 Government of the United States.

219. The Ministers reaffirmed that, because of its historic, cultural and geographic ties, Puerto Rico was an integral part of Latin America and the Caribbean. The Ministers 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 took note of the resolution adopted on 16 August 1988 by the United Nations Special Committee

on Decolonization. The Ministers reiterated their concern in view of information regarding the imprisonment of Puerto Rican patriots by the United States Government, both in the United States and in Puerto Rico, and urged it to respect the political and civil rights of all Puerto Rican patriots.

220. The Ministers expressed their full support for the struggle of the Haitian people for the 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.

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

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

223. The Ministers reiterated their total solidarity with the people and Government of Panama in their efforts to consolidate the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of their country and urged the United States to respect and fully comply with the letter and spirit of the 1977 Panama Canal Treaties as well as with the neutrality of the interoceanic waterway. They welcomed the Communiqué adopted by the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries in New York on 15 April, 1988 and deplored the destabilization actions and the coercive economic measures imposed against the Republic of Panama by the United States Government in flagrant violation of international law and the fundamental principles of the policy of Non-Alignment. They called upon the United States to immediately revoke all coercive political and economic measures imposed on the Republic of Panama and its people and to refrain from any action that violates the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the country. They further reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Panama to decide their own political, economic and social system free from outside interference or intervention and regarded with concern the disproportionate increase of United States military offensive capability in Panama, which jeopardizes the political stability and peace efforts of the region.



224. The Ministers again urged all countries to adhere to the Protocol of the Treaty concerning the permanent neutrality of the Panama Canal and to respect the neutrality of such interoceanic communication waterway.

225. The Ministers referred to the relations between Guyana and Venezuela. They reiterated that the territorial claim by Venezuela had been submitted for the consideration of the Secretary-General of the United Nations in strict accordance with the Geneva Agreement of 1986. They welcomed the improvement in relations between Guyana and Venezuela in recent years and expressed their confidence that the friendship and co-operation between the two countries would continue to deepen.

226. The Ministers 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 42/19, 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 the Malvinas to take into account the interests of the population of the Islands, the Ministers 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.

227. The Ministers commended the Argentine Government for its constructive approach to the search for a peaceful solution, including its concrete proposals for bilateral discussions, with an open agenda and without preconditions. They contrasted this to the 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 region, including the holding of military manoeuvres in that same area between 7 and 31 March 1988; and its rejection of the proposals by the Government of Argentina for a new dialogue that would pave the way for global negotiations on their dispute under the auspices of the United Nations Secretary-General. The Ministers deplored all these acts aimed at maintaining the 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 dispute remained unresolved and to accept and implement the United Nations General Assembly resolutions on the issue.

228. The Ministers further reaffirmed that the massive British military and naval presence in the area of the Malvinas, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands - which includes a strategic airport - was cause for great concern to the countries in the Latin-American region, endangered peace and adversely affected stability in the area. In this context, they stated once again that the establishment of bases and other military installations in dependent territories obstructed the application of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (General Assembly Resolution 1514 [XV]) and was incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and with the aforementioned resolution.

229. The Ministers 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. Furthermore, they reiterated their call to the Government of Chile to reinitiate negotiations with the Government of Bolivia aimed at finding a definitive solution for Bolivia's maritime problem, convinced that the international community was interested in solving the conflict 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 better understanding among the nations of the region.

230. The Ministers noted the intensification of the Chilean people's struggle for civil, political and social rights. They reaffirmed their total support for those legitimate aspirations of the Chilean people and demanded that the military junta put an end to all human rights violations and to the repression and crimes that have provoked world-wide repudiation.

231. The Ministers 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. In that context, they welcomed the resumption of negotiations between Belize and the Republic of Guatemala and hoped that the talks would produce a solution to the problem between the two countries, consistent with Belize's status as a sovereign and inviolable nation with all its territory intact.

232. The Ministers observed that the Treaty of Tlatelolco established a zone in which the development, manufacture, deployment and stockpiling of nuclear weapons was 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 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.

#### **XXVIII. THE ZONE OF PEACE AND CO-OPERATION OF THE SOUTH ATLANTIC**

233. The Ministers reiterated the need for all States, in particular the militarily significant States, in accordance with United Nations General Assembly Resolution 41/11, to scrupulously respect the region of the South Atlantic as a Zone of Peace and Co-operation and demonstrate their willingness to adopt concrete measures to ensure the reduction and eventual elimination of their military presence therein, the non-introduction of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction and the non-extension into the region of rivalries and conflicts that are foreign to it. In this regard, they took note with satisfaction of the convening, in Rio de Janeiro, from 25 to 29 July 1988, of the First Meeting of States of the Zone of Peace and Co-operation of the South Atlantic and of their results towards strengthening and enhancing the co-operation among those States for peace and development.

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

234. The Ministers, while welcoming the progress 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, expressed their grave concern that the colonial Powers continued to obstruct and impede the struggle for the complete elimination of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations. In this context, they praised the commendable role played by the United Nations in the field of decolonization as well as the valuable contribution of the Non-Aligned Movement to the struggle against colonialism.

235. They, therefore, 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 those territories of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence but also constitutes a threat to their security and to that of independent neighbouring States.

236. The Ministers further reiterated their conviction that, as long as the last vestiges of colonialism remained - as in Namibia, New Caledonia, Puerto Rico, the Malvinas Islands, Micronesia and other dependent territories - the notorious system of colonialism would not be overcome. They demanded, in this regard, the immediate implementation of Resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant United Nations resolutions in these cases.

237. The Ministers reaffirmed their conviction that the struggle for national independence was 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).

238. The Ministers expressed their appreciation of the work of the United Nations Special Committee on Decolonization and its effective contribution to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

239. The Ministers, recalling that in 1990 the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples will arrive at its thirtieth anniversary, agreed to suggest to the United Nations General Assembly that it declare the 1990-2000 ten-year period as the "International Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism" and that it adopt an Action Plan aimed at inaugurating the twenty-first century with a world free from colonialism.

### **XXX. RIGHT TO DEVELOPMENT**

240. The Ministers 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, and urged all members of the Movement to contribute to its implementation and further enhancement. In this respect, they expressed their appreciation to the Working Group of Governmental Experts on the Right to Development (established by ECOSOC decision 1981/149) for its work and contributions in this field.

### XXXI. INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

241. The Ministers 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, especially in cases of hostage taking; have an increasingly deleterious effect on international relations; and, on occasion, may endanger the very territorial integrity and security of States. They condemned all those acts, 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 encouraging the perpetration of such acts. In this regard, they urged all States which had not yet done so to accede to the relevant international conventions and called upon all States to strictly adhere to them. They expressed their determination to take resolute and effective measures, both at the national level and through international co-operation, for the prevention and suppression of all acts of terrorism. In this regard, the Ministers made an urgent appeal for the immediate safe release of all hostages and abducted persons, wherever and by whomever they are being held. The Ministers also agreed that special attention should be devoted to the growing and pernicious link between terrorist groups and drug trafficking. They also expressed deep concern over acts of terrorism within States, especially over the serious effects of acts of terrorism that violate human rights - in particular, the right to life of all citizens - and that destroy the physical and economic infrastructure, and over attempts to destabilize legitimately constituted Governments.

242. The Ministers, reaffirming their support for United Nations General Assembly Resolutions 40/61 and 42/159, emphasized that the legitimate struggle of peoples under colonial and racist regimes and all other forms of foreign domination and occupation and of their national liberation movements against their oppressors and 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, could in no way be considered or equated with terrorism. To this end, the Non-Aligned countries recognize that the effectiveness of the struggle against terrorism could be enhanced by establishing a generally agreed definition of international terrorism. In this context, the Ministers supported the principle of convening an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations to define terrorism and to distinguish it from the legitimate struggle of the peoples for national liberation.

243. The Ministers reaffirmed that mercenarism was a key element of international terrorism and constituted an international crime. The Ministers condemned activities of mercenaries in a number of Non-Aligned countries, particularly African countries, which have prejudiced the peace, sovereignty and stability of those countries. They also recalled 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 urged all countries, 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.

244. The Ministers welcomed the entry into force among member States of the South-Asian Association of Regional Co-operation (SAARC) of the Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism.

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

245. The Ministers 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, which remain central to the philosophy of peaceful co-existence advocated by the Non-Aligned countries.

246. They noted with grave concern that, in recent years, acts of aggression and resort to the threat, manifestation or use of force had been exacerbated and that, besides causing serious human and material losses, they have posed threats to international peace and security and to the cohesion, effectiveness and solidarity of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. They maintained that a war of aggression in international relations was 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 the taking of international collective punitive measures, adopted in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations, *vis-à-vis* acts of aggression would result in the enhancement of and respect for the observance of international law.

247. The Ministers expressed their conviction that the approval by the General Assembly of the United Nations, during its forty-second session, of the Declaration on the Enhancement of the Effectiveness of the Principle of Refraining from the Threat or Use of Force in International Relations would contribute to the improvement of international relations and urged the international community to work for its implementation.

### XXXIII. PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

248. The Ministers noted with concern that disputes and conflicts among Non-Aligned countries remained unresolved and that some of them were still causing serious human and material losses to the countries concerned, threatening their peace, security, stability and progress, as well as jeopardizing the cohesion, effectiveness and solidarity of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.

249. They regarded the persistence of this negative phenomenon as undermining the efforts of the Non-Aligned Movement to play a more active and constructive role in the strengthening of international peace and security.

250. They reaffirmed that the principles of refraining from the threat or use of force and of the peaceful settlement of disputes remained central to the philosophy of peaceful coexistence advocated by the Non-Aligned countries.

251. They reiterated in this respect 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, territorial integrity, unity and non-dismemberment of States; non-interference in their internal affairs; 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.

252. The Ministers urged all Non-Aligned countries to adhere to and implement the decisions and resolutions of the United Nations Security Council and General Assembly and make full use of the procedures for the peaceful settlement of disputes envisaged in the Charter of the United Nations.

253. The Ministers decided to establish an open-ended Working Group with a core body of five members from Africa, four from Asia, three from Latin America and the Caribbean and one from Europe, with the Chairman of the Movement as an *ex officio* member, with a view to studying proposals and working papers submitted on the subject of the peaceful settlement of disputes, as well as any others to be submitted in the future, with a

view to the preparation of an appropriate comprehensive report and recommendations on the subject for consideration at the Conference of Heads of State or Government in 1989. They entrusted the Co-ordinating Bureau in New York with nominating the members of the core body without delay.

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

254. The Ministers noted with grave concern that policies of intervention and interference, pressure and the threat or use of force continued to be pursued against many Non-Aligned and other developing countries, with dangerous consequences for peace and security. They reiterated that violation of the principles of non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of States was 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.

255. The Ministers 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.

256. The Ministers, whilst reiterating the adherence of the Movement to the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, called for the cessation of attempts by certain countries to exploit the issue of human rights as a means of political intervention and aggression against members of the Movement.

#### **XXXV. PEACEFUL USES OF NUCLEAR ENERGY**

257. The Ministers acknowledged once again the exceptional importance of international co-operation among the Non-Aligned and other developing countries in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear energy with a view to achieving a greater degree of self-sufficiency.

258. They 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-discriminatory basis for peaceful uses of nuclear energy and deplored the pressures and threats against and obstacles placed in the way of developing countries under any pretext with the aim of preventing them from pursuing their programmes for the development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.



259. The Ministers reiterated that non-proliferation should not be made a pretext for preventing States from exercising their full right to acquire and develop nuclear technology for peaceful purposes.

260. The Ministers 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 the 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.

#### XXXVI. UNESCO

261. The Ministers emphatically reaffirmed the full support of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries for the goals and objectives of 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.

262. The Ministers considered that the universality of UNESCO was of paramount importance for the achievement of the goals and objectives of the Organization. In this regard, they expressed the hope that States that had withdrawn from UNESCO would reconsider their decision.

263. The Ministers noted with satisfaction the results of the Twenty-Fourth General Conference of UNESCO, held in Paris in October and November 1987, and expressed their full support and determination to work for the implementation of all the programmes and activities decided upon at the Conference.

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

264. The Ministers affirmed the right of the Non-Aligned countries to protect their culture and safeguard their national heritage, which are the cornerstones for upholding their cultural identity. They called for measures that would safeguard the free and full exercise of this right. The Ministers therefore decided to pay more attention to this issue at the United Nations, in UNESCO and in other related organs as an extension of the process of decolonization.

265. They reaffirmed the right of the Non-Aligned countries to the restitution of cultural property, including archaeological objects and archives belonging to their national heritage, which had been misappropriated.

#### **XXXVIII. NEW INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION ORDER**

266. The Ministers reaffirmed the need further to intensify co-operation among the Non-Aligned and other developing countries in the field of information and the mass media so as to establish the New International 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 in the way of the democratization of the global information and communication process.

267. The Ministers recognized the importance of the Non-Aligned News Agencies Pool and its outstanding role in the struggle for the decolonization of information and the establishment of the New International Information and Communication Order, as a means of exchange and co-operation among the Non-Aligned countries. They called for further efforts to accelerate this process. They also expressed support for the Pool's new project of economic information (ECOPOOL) which corresponds to the Non-Aligned countries' need for the exchange of economic, trade and financial information.

268. The Ministers took note with satisfaction of the results of the Fourth Conference of the Non-Aligned News Agencies Pool, held in Havana from 17 to 22 March 1986, as well as of the Twelfth Meeting of the Co-ordinating Committee of the Non-Aligned News Agencies Pool, held in Lima from 20 to 22 August 1987.

269. The Ministers welcomed the decisions of the Second Conference of Ministers of Information of Non-Aligned Countries, held in Harare from 10 to 13 June 1987, on the development of co-operation among Non-Aligned countries in the field of information and on furnishing a broad basis for future activities.

270. The Ministers expressed satisfaction at the activities of the Intergovernmental Council (IGC) in the implementation of the decisions of the Conference of Ministers of Information of Non-Aligned Countries. In this context, they took particular note of the Ninth Meeting of the IGC, held in Harare on 8 and 9 June 1987.

271. The Ministers stressed the need to give fresh impetus to the activities of the Broadcasting Organizations of the Non-Aligned Countries (BONAC) and underlined the importance of furthering co-operation and programme exchanges among the electronic media organizations in Non-Aligned countries.

272. The Ministers noted with satisfaction that the reduction of telecommunication tariffs envisaged at the Seventh Summit Conference, in New Delhi, and the Eighth Summit, in Harare, had been effected by a number of countries; they urged all Non-Aligned countries to give effect to this significant decision in order to enable information to flow more freely among the Non-Aligned countries.

273. The Ministers considered it highly useful and necessary for the Non-Aligned countries to secure, through existing institutions such as the Pan-African News Agency (PANA), BONAC and the IGC, effective exchanges of information among themselves on developments in technology affecting information and communication and to work out means of sharing know-how and expertise in information and communication-related technologies in the spirit of mutual assistance and self-reliance.

274. The Ministers, noting the results of the Third Conference of BONAC, which was held in Limassol (11-16 December 1987), expressed satisfaction over the recent revitalization of BONAC's activities, which play an important role in the promotion of the New International Information Order and the ideals of the Non-Aligned Movement. They called for an intensification of those efforts and pledged their full support to BONAC.

275. The Ministers congratulated PANA for its invaluable contribution to the struggle against misinformation and in favour of the decolonization and restructuring of information, aimed at the establishment of the New International Information and Communication Order, based on peaceful and just relations, and encouraged PANA to continue working in that direction.

276. The Ministers also noted with satisfaction the fruitful development of co-operation between the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and UNESCO, particularly in the spheres of information, education, science and culture, and congratulated UNESCO for its systematic activities and efforts undertaken in favour of the establishment of the New International Information and Communication Order.

277. The Ministers expressed appreciation for the co-operation extended by UNESCO to the Non-Aligned countries, particularly with respect to the studies on information and communication problems, including those relating to the attainment of a much more balanced flow of information between the developing and developed countries. They urged all States to take all the necessary steps in order to strengthen the role of UNESCO.

278. The Ministers agreed on the need to strengthen co-ordination within the United Nations system with a view to applying the principles of the New International Information and Communication Order and agreed to support the United Nations Department of Public Information so that it could increase printed and audio-visual information; enhance public awareness of the issues of interest to Non-Aligned countries; and ensure more coherent coverage and better knowledge in areas which have priority, such as international peace and security, disarmament, peace-keeping and peace-making operations, decolonization, Palestine, and Israeli practices which violate human rights in the Arab occupied territories, Namibia, South Africa, the promotion of human rights, the right of people to self-determination, apartheid and racial discrimination, the consolidation of democratic processes in the world, economic and social development issues, the integration of women in the struggle for peace and development, the establishment of the New International Economic Order and the New International Information and Communication Order. They commended, with deep appreciation, the positive role played by the United Nations and UNESCO in fostering co-operation among the Non-Aligned countries in this sphere.

279. The Ministers condemned the use of radio as an instrument of hostile propaganda by one State against another, be it a member of the Non-Aligned Movement or not, because it is an act that is contrary to the fundamental principles of the Movement and the New International Information and Communication Order and because it violates international rules and standards in the field of radio broadcasting, as provided in the Charter of the United Nations and international law.

280. They also demanded the immediate cessation of all hostile broadcasting aimed at Non-Aligned countries.

281. The Ministers renewed the call to members of the Movement to forward complete sets of authenticated documents of all future Non-Aligned meetings held in their respective countries to the Non-Aligned Documentation Centre in Colombo, the repository of documents relating to the conferences and meetings of the Non-Aligned Movement.

282. The Ministers urged that there should be continuous and regular interaction and exchanges of experiences among the media and training personnel of the Non-Aligned countries.

#### XXXIX. THE UNITED NATIONS

283. The Ministers reaffirmed their conviction that faith in the United Nations was central to the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and that the United Nations was the most appropriate international forum with a central role in the maintenance of international peace and security and the peaceful settlement of international disputes and crises; in the achievement of the exercise of the right of self-determination of peoples under colonial domination and foreign occupation; in the strengthening of international co-operation in all fields, on the basis of the sovereign equality of States; and in the establishment of equitable and just economic relations, as well as the strengthening of peaceful coexistence, universal détente, disarmament and development. They acknowledged that the United Nations and its specialized agencies had achieved significant results in many areas of international relations and had contributed to the economic and social progress of all countries and peoples. The members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, who constitute the overwhelming majority of the membership of the United Nations and are firmly committed to its principles, are determined to preserve and build upon the achievements of the world organization and play an active role in the forums of the United Nations system for the attainment of the goals and objectives of the Movement itself.

284. The latest developments in international relations have proved the indispensability of the role of the United Nations and its importance for the realization of the authentic aspirations of the Movement aimed at promoting a more democratic and multilateral approach in solving international problems. The Movement should muster fresh efforts to strengthen political dialogue within the United Nations and reaffirm the role of the United Nations as a forum for maintaining peace and resolving world problems. The Non-Aligned countries are determined to make their full contribution to the activities of the United Nations in continued co-operation with other countries.

285. The Ministers expressed, once again, their deep concern over the increasingly frequent attempts to weaken and curtail the role of the United Nations system and to erode the principles of sovereign equality and democratic functioning on which it is based. They considered that any crisis confronting the United Nations had its origins in an erosion of commitment to the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations.

They deplored the fact that the decisions and resolutions of the United Nations have been increasingly ignored, thus weakening the role of the United Nations as a forum for deliberation and negotiation of important political and economic issues. They deplored the withholding of assessed contributions aimed at altering the basic character and purpose of the United Nations organization. They deplored that decisions and resolutions of the United Nations have been increasingly ignored, thus weakening the role of the United Nations as a forum for deliberation and negotiation of important political and economic issues. In this context, they reiterated the view that any withholding from assessed contributions to the United Nations represented a deliberate violation of obligations under the Charter, which is a universal treaty freely and solemnly entered into, and therefore undermined the basis of the international legal order.

286. The Ministers pledged to continue to abide strictly by the Charter of the United Nations and appealed to all States to respect and implement the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations.

287. The Ministers emphasized that the continuing financial crisis of the United Nations should be dealt with politically in a comprehensive and integrated manner. They called upon all member States to show the necessary political will and exert all efforts to find a lasting solution to this crisis. They further called upon all States to respect and implement the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations regarding this issue, especially General Assembly Resolution 42/212.

288. The Ministers reiterated the commitment of the Non-Aligned Countries to the current reform process, but, at the same time, they emphasized that any reform process must aim at strengthening the organization so that it may attain more efficiently and effectively its purposes and objectives. Therefore, they consider that any proposal which results in a negative impact on programme delivery, particularly those oriented towards the development of developing countries, constitutes an unacceptable violation of the letter and spirit of Resolutions 41/213 and 42/211 of the General Assembly.

289. The Ministers 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 on this issue, with a view to strengthening the role of the United Nations through the process of reform and improvement of the efficiency of its functioning.

290. The Ministers expressed their appreciation and support to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for his wholehearted endeavours in promoting the role and efficiency of the United Nations.

#### **XL. TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY**

291. The Ministers recalled that 25 May 1988 marked the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Organization of African Unity and praised the commendable role played by the Organization of African Unity in upholding and promoting the unity, solidarity, liberation and development of the African continent, which constitutes the quintessence of their philosophy and action. They further welcomed the Addis Ababa Declaration on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Organization of African Unity and expressed the hope that their solemn commitment to ensure for their peoples a better future, peace and security and to consolidate the building of an African society would be fully realized, thereby contributing towards the advancement of the noble ideals of mankind.

#### **XLI. STRENGTHENING OF COLLECTIVE ACTION**

292. The Ministers, having reviewed the international situation, reaffirmed the historic responsibility of the Non-Aligned Movement for strengthening peace, *détente*, collective security and the democratization of international relations. They decided to take further measures for collective action in order to broaden the influence and increase the role of Non-Alignment in world affairs, especially with reference to upholding full observance of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international law as the foundations of peaceful coexistence among States. They also stressed the need to exert their utmost efforts in order to ensure that the commitments undertaken in the present Declaration are duly implemented within the framework of the United Nations and other international forums.

293. The Ministers once again stressed the usefulness and validity of the measures approved, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations and Non-Aligned principles, in the Algiers Summit Conference and the Lima Ministerial Conference, in order to strengthen solidarity and mutual assistance among the Non-Aligned countries faced with threats of aggression against their sovereignty, independence, development and security.

294. They also 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 noted that the Non-Aligned AFRICA Fund, created by the Eighth Summit Conference in Harare, was a specific demonstration of such a collective action.

295. The Ministers invited the Co-ordinating Bureau to intensify its actions to strengthen co-ordination and mutual co-operation among Non-Aligned countries, including unified action in the United Nations and other international forums, as well as the most appropriate form of consultations for defining the manner in which the present Declaration should be implemented. They also called for the adoption of the necessary measures for promoting and co-ordinating joint action that will safeguard the active and effective role of Non-Aligned policies, especially in the light of recent developments.

296. The Ministers reaffirmed their conviction that the Movement's collective action capability constituted the main instrument for implementing the policy of Non-Alignment and the decisions contained in the final documents of all Non-Aligned Movement meetings. In this regard, they recalled that the Harare Declaration on the Strengthening of Collective Action had entrusted the Co-ordinating Bureau with the task of carrying out consultations aimed at defining the manner in which the Declaration should be implemented. The Ministers called upon the Bureau to identify specific guidelines for the functioning of the mechanism of collective action, as called for by the aforementioned Declaration, and to submit a report on this subject at the Ninth Summit.



## II. ECONOMIC PART

### I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Ministers reviewed developments and major changes in the world economy since the Eighth Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries.

2. They reaffirmed the commitment of the Movement to the restructuring of the international economic system toward the establishment of the New International Economic Order based on sovereign equality, justice, equity, mutual interest and benefit.

### II. WORLD ECONOMIC SITUATION

3. The Ministers expressed concern over the prolonged crisis in the international economic system and its adverse consequences for the economies of the Non-Aligned and other developing countries\*. They also regretted the sharp deterioration in the level of international economic co-operation. They stressed that the crisis had its origins in the structural inequalities and inadequacies in the international economic system.

4. The Ministers noted that some developed countries have pursued policies that negatively affect the international economic environment, triggering a downward pressure on the demand for and prices of developing countries' products and aggravating the latter's problems. They noted with profound concern that these factors, prevailing in the global economic environment, have impaired the growth process in the world economy in general and in the economies of the developing countries in particular.

5. The Ministers noted with regret that, during the period under review, many developing countries had experienced either stagnant or declining growth rates, contrary to the 7-per cent target projected in the International Development Strategy and the goals and objectives of the United Nations Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the least Developed Countries.

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\* Throughout this document in the phrase "Non-Aligned and other developing countries", the expression "other developing countries" refers to States members of the Group of 77.

6. In the light of the extremely harsh conditions confronting the developing countries, the decline in real terms in official development assistance to developing countries in general and in particular to the least developed ones is most disturbing. The Ministers regretted that the official development assistance target of 0.7 per cent of the Gross National Product called for in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade and the official development assistance target of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries remained unfulfilled. They also stressed that the persistence of the acute economic situation faced by the developing countries was due to the inadequate transfer of resources for development.

7. The Ministers recognized that the external debt problem of the developing countries was a manifestation of the deficiencies within the international economic system. They expressed profound concern over the effects of the crisis, which now assumed serious international political dimensions. They also noted that the enormous burden of servicing their huge external debt had been exacerbated by the structural adjustment process imposed by the international financial and credit institutions, as well as by the lack of access to financial markets and the decline in real terms of official development assistance. These problems are threatening the very stability of many developing countries. Likewise, many developing countries cannot pay their external debt in the current international situation without sustained economic development.

8. The Ministers noted the serious effects that the economic adjustment policies recommended by the International Monetary Fund and other international financial agencies have had on the living conditions of their peoples and on the increase in poverty and social tensions and emphasized the need to find a global solution to this problem. They called upon the Group of the 77 in New York to consider proper action on this matter.

9. The Ministers noted the fall in the price of oil and the resultant massive shift of income from the oil-exporting developing countries to the developed countries, and they expressed concern over the adverse impact this would have on the economies of oil-exporting developing countries and their ability to sustain development.

10. The Ministers observed in particular that the economic situation of most countries of the African continent was a cause of grave concern because, in addition to the repercussions of the economic crisis, they had to face the devastating effects of a prolonged drought. In this context, they called for urgent implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action of African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990, adopted

by the thirteenth special session of the United Nations General Assembly on the Critical Economic situation in Africa, held in New York from 27 May to 1 June 1986; commended the African countries on their efforts to stimulate their economies and resume lasting development; and called upon the international community to make positive contributions towards the implementation of that programme.

11. The Ministers emphasized that the current state of the world economy amply demonstrated the urgent need for dialogue between developed and developing countries. This need is further underscored by far reaching developments in the world economy and international relations. These developments include the impact of extraordinary advances in science and technology, the emergence of new poles of economic power among developed countries and their growing integration, the recent economic policy reforms undertaken by socialist countries and their interaction with the world economy, as well as the necessity to make effective the increasingly important role which the developing countries themselves are coming to play in the global economy. The integration of financial markets and growing trade have heightened the interdependence among nations and the interrelationship between issues. An integrated approach has therefore become even more necessary in the interrelated areas of money, finance, the external debt, trade and development.

12. The Ministers welcomed the progress of the work of the South Commission as a positive contribution towards furthering international economic cooperation. The activities undertaken by the Commission so far have resulted, inter alia, in the Statement on External Debt and the Statement on the Uruguay Round - two issues of crucial importance for the world economy and developing countries in particular. The Ministers invited developing countries to make use of these statements in evolving a common position on these issues.

13. The Ministers, while welcoming the agreement signed between the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the elimination of medium and shorter-range missiles, expressed the hope that it would contribute to the easing of international tensions and pave the road to broader and more diversified agreements on disarmament. They stressed the urgent need for such agreements to be translated into a reduction in military spending that would release the human, financial, material and technological resources urgently needed for development.

14. In this context, they welcomed the outcome of the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development, held in New York from August 24 to September 11, 1987, which established for the first time the close and multi-dimensional relationship between disarmament and

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development. They reaffirmed the urgency to devise measures and mechanisms to reallocate resources liberated through disarmament efforts into development objectives and stressed that this should be the next step.

### III. NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NEW INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER

15. The Ministers stressed that the continuing adverse economic situation underlined the urgent need for the establishment of a just, equitable and growth-conducive world economic system through fundamental structural adjustments which would promote world economic growth and development, especially in the developing countries. In this regard, they reaffirmed their adherence to the highly important United Nations General Assembly Resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI), of 1 May 1974, containing the Declaration and the Programme of Action on the Establishment of the New International Economic Order, and 3281 (XXIX), of 12 December 1974, containing the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States, whose principles and provisions are relevant and valid and should be respected by all States. The Ministers reiterated their call for the achieving of a just and equitable New International Economic Order and in this context deplored the lack of political will on the part of the developed countries that had prevented the launching of global negotiations.

16. The Ministers regretted the fact that no developments have taken place towards implementing the above resolutions, even though the developing countries manifested both a constructive spirit and flexibility. They expressed their appreciation for the enormous efforts of the Group of 77 to activate international negotiations for a comprehensive restructuring of the existing inadequate, inequitable and outdated international monetary and financial system through implementation of the proposals of the Eighth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries and of the Sixth Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77.

17. The Ministers condemned the application of economic, political or any other type of coercive measures by some developed countries against some developing countries, such as imposing embargoes, trade restrictions, blockades, freezing of assets or other economic sanctions, and expressed their firm conviction that the international community should adopt urgent and effective measures aimed at thwarting such practices, which have been on the rise and have assumed new forms. They fully supported United Nations Resolution 42/173, of 11 December 1987, and urged Member States of the United Nations to furnish the necessary information and suggestions to the Secretary General of the United Nations, thus facilitating the preparation of the comprehensive, in-depth report referred to in the resolution.

18. The Ministers reaffirmed their unflinching and full commitment to the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, which remains the central forum for dialogue and negotiations on issues relating to international co-operation for development. They appealed to all countries to contribute towards the strengthening of international institutions.

#### IV. INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

19. The Ministers reaffirmed the validity of the goals and objectives of the International Development Strategy as set out in the Annex of United Nations General Assembly Resolution 35/56, of 5 December 1980, and expressed their disappointment that, eight years after its launching, its objectives remained largely unfulfilled.

20. The Third UN Development Decade had witnessed a major set back to the development process. There was an urgent need, therefore, for the re-activation of economic and social development of developing countries. The Ministers emphasized in this respect that an International Development Strategy should be evolved for the Fourth UN Development Decade (1991-2000) in accordance with the UNGA Resolution 42/193 and the resolution 1988/76 of the United Nations Economic and Social Council. The strategy should provide a coherent framework for international co-operation. It should also ensure that activities of International Organizations are constant and mutually supportive of the agreed objectives and priorities in International Economic Co-operation.

21. The Ministers stated that the current world economic trends of low rates of growth which have characterised the international economy during the 1980's if they prevail into the 1990's will aggravate the already serious adjustment problems of highly indebted countries and hamper restoration of growth momentum in developing countries. They reiterated that the Strategy should propose specific policy actions aimed at reversing these trends. While addressing issues of adjustment, the Strategy should also focus on re-activating development, combating poverty and alleviating living conditions of the people.

#### V. STRATEGY FOR INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC NEGOTIATIONS

22. The Ministers underlined that, in a rapidly changing and increasingly interdependent world, it was in the interest of all States to reactivate and reinvigorate international economic negotiations within the universal framework of the United Nations and other international institutions. In this respect, the Ministers called upon the developed countries to adopt a constructive approach towards the reactivation of the North-South dialogue.

23. The Ministers believed that the management of the world economy needed to be more broadbased so as to reflect the interest of all groups of countries and evolve a policy that could be supported by both developed and developing countries. The current economic and social crisis was one which no single nation or group of nations could solve in isolation. The search for unilateral solutions was counterproductive and contrary to the international consensus for development. It was increasingly becoming a one-world problem to which collective solutions based on mutuality of interests would have to be found. For this purpose, it was essential and more urgent than ever to revitalize the North-South dialogue on the basis of mutuality of interests. There was no alternative to resuming the dialogue in all seriousness if potential conflicts and manifest dangers were to be avoided and equitable and stable growth for all nations was to be ensured.

24. The Ministers felt that the success of the multilateral negotiations would, to a great extent, depend upon the ability of the developing countries to strengthen their solidarity and cohesion through collective self-reliance, which would not only enhance their bargaining power but would also increase the opportunities for their development. In this regard they stressed the need for the Non-Aligned and other developing countries to further harmonize their positions with respect to international economic co-operation, especially in regard to the key interrelated issues of money, finance, the external debt, trade and development.

25. The Ministers took note with appreciation of the report on "The Assessment of the Current State of the North-South Dialogue and the Proposals for its Revitalization" adopted at the first substantive meeting of the Standing Ministerial Committee on Economic Cooperation held in Harare, July 4-7, 1988, which constituted a useful input to the effort to reactivate the North-South dialogue. In view of important developments and prospect of major changes taking place in the world economy, the Ministers encouraged the Standing Ministerial Committee to continue this valuable work.

26. The Ministers also endorsed the proposal that the Group of 77 made during the Economic and Social Council session held in July 1988: to convene a special session of the General Assembly of the United Nations dedicated to revitalizing the economic growth and development of the developing countries.

## VI. MONETARY AND FINANCIAL ISSUES AND TRANSFER OF RESOURCES

27. The Ministers expressed serious concern over the lack of progress in on-going efforts to effect meaningful reforms and to restructure the international monetary and financial system. A viable monetary and financial system fully responsive to the diverse and constantly changing requirements of the world economy, especially the needs of the developing countries, is a prerequisite for improved and expanded international co-operation.

28. The Ministers noted with deep concern the net transfer of resources from the developing to the developed countries as well as to the multilateral institutions. The World Economic Survey estimates that the amount of such transfer was US \$29 billion in 1987. This drain is taking place at a time when resources are most vitally required for the development needs of the developing countries.

29. The Ministers observed that the deterioration of economic conditions of developing countries was closely related to trends in flows of resources, which have fallen sharply since 1982. While official development assistance has stagnated at less than half of the internationally agreed targets, commercial flows have practically ceased for most developing countries. Various studies and estimates have shown that the developing countries face a serious financing gap in the foreseeable future. Until the flow of development financing is restored, prospects for adequate growth and sound progress in many of the world's poorest nations will remain negligible, despite whatever domestic efforts the Governments may undertake. In this respect, co-operative and mutually reinforcing efforts are therefore required of the Governments, multilateral institutions and commercial banks. The Ministers further observed that several concrete and realistic proposals had been made for bridging this gap.

30. In this respect, the Ministers noted with considerable interest the proposal for recycling the payment surplus of Japan and other large surplus countries and underlined that it should be actively pursued as an immediate measure to increase the flow of resources to developing countries. They noted, however, that this would not be enough by itself and that other reinforcing measures needed to be taken, both by Governments and by the multilateral institutions. In this context, the decision of the World Bank to establish general capital insurance and the creation of the Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility in the International Monetary Fund are welcome developments.

31. The Ministers noted that the task force on financial flows to African countries appointed by the Secretary-General had estimated an annual gap of approximately \$5 billion between actual requirements and what those countries expected to receive. They emphasized the urgent need for this gap to be bridged.

32. The Ministers observed that the international financial and monetary system has proved unable to cope with the great changes which have occurred in the financial markets over the last twenty years. The financial system has been 'privatized' to a large extent over this period and the underpinning that had been provided before 1971 to exchange rates, liquidity creation and interest rates has greatly weakened. This loss of control has made the financial and monetary system even more asymmetrical and volatile. The abdication of control over liquidity creation to the financial markets has aggravated the difficulties faced by developing countries for acquiring satisfactory levels of reserves or obtaining balance of payment financing. The resulting international adjustment process has proved ineffective for promoting a sustainable pattern of external payments. The burdens of adjustment have been disproportionately high for developing countries and are extracting unacceptably high social and economic costs which are reflected in declining indices of welfare and quality of life. In this regard a thorough review of conditionality is necessary, with a view to ensuring an acceptable level of economic and social progress.

33. The Ministers stressed that, to be really effective, the process of economic consultation and co-ordination should be broad-based, take into account the developing countries' concerns and be carried out with their active participation so that a truly global and integrated package of policies could be worked out for sustained growth and development of the world economy in the interest of all countries.

34. In this context, the Ministers reaffirmed the proposals for the convening of the International Conference on Money and Finance for Development. They support the call by the Group of 24 for the creation of a Representative Committee of Ministers from developing and industrial countries as an effective step in preparing for such a conference.

## VII. EXTERNAL DEBT AND DEVELOPMENT

35. The Ministers noted with profound concern that the external debt of developing countries has emerged as a formidable obstacle to their economic and social development in the 1980s. The total foreign debt of these countries has surpassed the amount of \$ 1,200 billion at the end of 1987. Debt service ratios remain high and unsustainable, interest rates have been increasing, the



income from exports has diminished, while a net outflow of resources has forced an increasing number of developing countries to suspend servicing their external debts or to go into arrears. They stressed that this was a direct and unavoidable result of the existing unfavourable economic environment, characterized by sluggish growth rates, exchange rate instability, a sharp decline in commodity prices, a reverse transfer of resources and protectionist measures introduced by developed countries. Moreover, if urgent action is not taken to redress this situation, debt servicing by most of the developing countries will be beyond the capacity of their economies.

36. The external debt has exacted a heavy toll from the developing countries. Not only has it become a major obstacle to their economic recovery but, in some cases, it has assumed grave political and social dimensions.

37. The Ministers noted that the spasmodic measures undertaken thus far for managing the problem were inadequate and inefficient and failed to address the underlying causes of the problem.

38. The Ministers emphasized the need for all the parties concerned to engage in a sustained dialogue aimed at improving the economies of the developing countries, which would be beneficial to the economy of the whole world. This dialogue should be based on the principle of shared responsibility and the right of each country to define its economic policy and the allocation of resources for investment and consumption.

39. The Ministers were of the view that the current disorder and instability of the international monetary situation had aggravated the debt crisis, and that urgent measures to improve the situation constituted an essential part of any effort to alleviate the debt burden.

40. The Ministers expressed their concern over the weakness of the international monetary system, its institutions and mechanisms and its inability to face successfully the critical problem of the external debt. They reiterated the imperative need for the 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.

41. The Ministers pointed out, once again, their long-standing view that IMF policy should take into account the requirements of each country for growth in production and employment; respect their capacity to set up and execute their adjustment plans; take into consideration their specific political, social and economic

conditions; and refrain from imposing devaluations of their domestic currencies beyond levels based on differential inflation rates.

42. The Ministers noted with great interest the recent efforts of the Fund to improve the design, conditionalities and application of the Extended Fund Facility in order to make it a more useful instrument in the promotion of adjustment with growth.

43. The Ministers were encouraged by the fact that in December 1987 the World Bank secured agreement on the programme for co-financing projects for African recovery, and the IMF negotiated the Enhanced Structural Adjustment Facility, which tripled its capacity, to extend structural adjustment loans to low-income countries on concessional terms. They noted also that in the spring of 1988 a General Capital Increase for the World Bank was ratified and an extended Compensatory Financing Facility in the IMF, including a contingency credit line, began to emerge.

44. The Ministers urged creditor developed countries and international banking and financial institutions to join with the debtor developing countries in efforts in order to arrive at innovative measures to alleviate the debt burden of developing countries. Such measures inter alia should include the following:

a. The reversal of the present situation characterized by a net transfer of real resources from developing to developed countries;

b. Lowering real rates of interest, not relying on market mechanisms, and stretching out payment, grace and consolidation periods;

c. Establishing a mechanism through which the market discount of the debt will profit the debtor developing countries;

d. Establishing, with additional resources, a new credit facility in the IMF to expand the compensatory financing facility to alleviate the debt service burden caused by high real interest rates, substantially changing the conditionality criteria of the international financial institutions; and ensuring that any co-ordination between the IMF, the World Bank and the other multilateral financial institutions does not lead to cross-conditionality;

e. Limiting debt service payments to a percentage of export earnings which would be compatible with the development needs and the economic and social requirements of each country; developing new mechanisms to help the debtor developing countries

which, on account of adverse exogenous factors, are unable to repay their obligations to the multilateral monetary and financial institutions according to fixed schedules; and stimulating financial flows for development;

f. Differentiating, for countries heavily indebted to the international banking system, between their existing debt and new credit flows for the purpose of determining interest rates, in order to provide incentives for new flows of funds to debtor countries; in the case of the low income and the least developed countries, the measures to be applied should also include the cancellation of their official debts or the partial conversion of those debts into grants; and

g. Substantially increasing the market access of the developing countries' exports in the developed countries and strengthening commodity markets in order to ensure that producers receive fair and remunerative prices.

45. The Ministers took note of the recent Trade & Development Report (1988) which recommended *inter alia* at least a 30% cancellation of the external debt of the 15 heavily indebted Developing Countries in order to lessen the crippling debt burden, encourage their economic development and boost world trade. They urged the banks and other creditor institutions to seriously consider the suggestion as one measure out of many urgently needed to address the lingering debt over-hang.

46. The Ministers welcomed the Statement on External Debt issued by the South Commission at its second meeting in Kuala Lumpur, 3 March 1988, as a timely contribution to the ongoing consideration of this vitally important issue. They noted with interest the proposal for the establishment of a debtors' forum and invited the interested non-aligned and other developing countries to give due consideration to this proposal with a view to undertaking appropriate steps for its early implementation.

47. The Ministers expressed their appreciation for the efforts and the work accomplished by the Group of 77 in the United Nations in keeping the debt crisis under constant review. They noted with satisfaction the adoption of United Nations General Assembly Resolution 42/198. They also welcomed the reports adopted by the two Consultative Meetings of Experts on the External Debt held in Lima, Peru, and Mohammedia, Morocco. In that regard, the Ministers urged the Non-Aligned and other developing countries to continue the information exchange process, since it constitutes an important contribution to the strengthening of their bargaining capacity.

## VIII. TRADE AND RAW MATERIALS

48. The Ministers expressed profound concern over the world economic crisis, which has adversely affected the capacity of the developing countries to participate in international trade. They noted with concern that world trade with regard to the products exported by developing countries continued to be characterized by market instability, a sharp and continuous decline in the prices of those products, lack of access to the markets of the developed countries, the upsurge of protectionism, unfair competition due to subsidized exports by developed countries and the decisive influence of the transnational corporations of some developed countries as regards price-setting by virtue of their control of the main markets for those products.

49. The Ministers further expressed deep concern over the excessive and continuous downward trend in the prices of the commodities exported by the developing countries and the worsening of their terms of trade, which had accentuated their balance-of-payments difficulties and led to a reverse transfer of resources. Several commodity markets have become highly unstable and chaotic. The Ministers noted with concern that no serious attempt to reverse that trend was evident at the international level and stressed that urgent consideration should be given to measures for resolving those problems. In this context, the Ministers called for the intensification of efforts in all appropriate forums to strike a balance between the prices of the raw materials and commodities that the developing countries export and the prices of their imports from the industrialized countries.

50. The Ministers noted that the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations was taking place in the background of sharply unsettled conditions in world trade. There was proliferation of protectionist measures circumventing or violating GATT rules and principles. Bilateral and sectoral arrangements and grey area measures posed grave dangers to the multilateral trading system. Discriminatory measures were taken mainly against developing countries on account of their lack of effective retaliatory capability. Attempts to use the leverage of access to market for goods in developed countries to obtain concessions from developing countries in other areas were becoming widespread. These developments were acting adversely against the interest of the developing countries.

51. The Ministers expressed regret that there had been some cases of violation of the standstill commitment and implementation of the roll back commitment had not begun. In order to achieve the objective of preserving and strengthening of the multilateral trading system the Ministers attached high priority to the objective of negotiating a comprehensive

Understanding on Safeguards. They emphasized the need to preserve the basic concept of non-discrimination enshrined in GATT in the Understanding on Safeguards. Recognizing the overriding importance of the negotiations in this area, the Ministers called upon all participants to enter into meaningful negotiations in order to achieve concrete progress at the earliest possible date.

52. The Ministers recalled that the Punta del Este Declaration reiterated the concept of special and differential treatment for developing countries. They emphasised that the concept needed to be preserved, strengthened and effectively implemented in all areas of negotiations. They also expressed regret that attempts were being made to reopen some of the provisions of GATT and GATT instruments which gave certain flexibilities to the developing countries in the use of commercial policy instruments. They recalled that these provisions were the result of many years of effort of the developing countries to adapt the GATT system to their trade, development and financial needs.

53. The Ministers urged that, in the Uruguay Round of GATT negotiations, immediate steps be taken towards liberalizing agricultural trade by eliminating restrictions and distortions by developed countries, particularly, those regarding non-tariff and tariff barriers and subsidized exports by bringing all measures affecting import access and export competition under strengthened and more operationally effective GATT rules and disciplines and taking into account the development dimensions.

54. The Ministers observed that not much progress had been made in other areas of interest to developing countries, namely, textiles and tropical products. The textiles sector which accounted for the largest proportion of developing countries' exports of manufactures had unfortunately been the victim of the longest period of discriminatory restrictions in GATT. The derogation from the general rules had become progressively worse through successive enlargement of the coverage of the Multi-Fibres Arrangement (MFA) and the eclipse of its few positive provisions. They reaffirmed the interest of the developing countries in seeking the return of trade in textiles and clothing to the normal framework of GATT at the earliest. In regard to tropical products, they welcomed the proposals for improvement of access in the developed countries.

55. Expressing concern over the slow progress in the negotiation on tropical products, the Ministers stressed the agreement reached in Punta del Este that negotiations in this area should receive special attention and should be considered as an issue requiring priority. They urged that immediate steps be taken towards the full liberalization of the tropical products of export interest to developing countries.

56. The Ministers reviewed the developments in the new areas of negotiations in the Uruguay Round, namely, TRIPS, TRIMS and Services. They underlined the fact that domestic policies of developing countries in these areas were vitally important for the development of developing countries and that multilateral regimes should take fully into account the interest of these countries. They also reiterated the need for limiting the negotiations in these areas to the trade related aspects only as agreed to in the Punta del Este Declaration. In regard to Services the Ministers strongly affirmed the need to explicitly provide for measures designed to promote the development of service industries in the developing countries in any regime in the sector that might emerge from the negotiations. They also felt that any such multilateral set of rules should fully respect the policy objectives of national laws and obligations.

57. The Ministers expressed their appreciation of the statement issued by the South Commission on the Uruguay Round and urged members of the Movement and other developing countries to participate fully in the negotiations with a view to achieving a balanced outcome of the negotiations.

58. The Ministers recognised that some of the proposals made at the Uruguay Round of Trade Negotiations had implications for the domestic development process of the developing countries. This made it necessary for the Non-Aligned and other developing countries to continue to consult closely with each other on a common approach taking into account *inter alia* the following elements:

(a) Preservation and strengthening of the multilateral trading system should remain the prime objective of the Uruguay Round.

(b) Sectors of interest to the developing countries such as agriculture, tropical products and textiles should receive high priority.

(c) Restoration of confidence in a rule-based international trading system through a return to transparent multilateral non-discriminatory disciplines, improved adherence by major developed countries to the letter and spirit of the agreed rules and disciplines and the introduction of collective mechanism for enforcement of the rights of the weak as of the strong.

(d) A central objective of a reformed multilateral trading system should be the promotion of the sustained development of developing countries.

(e) In the Uruguay Round of negotiations, particularly in the new areas, the above objectives of trade policy should be fully taken into account. Full respect should also be shown for policy objectives of national laws and regulations.

(f) The concept of differential and more favourable treatment for developing countries reiterated in the Punta del Este Declaration should be preserved, strengthened and effectively implemented in all areas of the negotiations.

(g) Provisions of GATT and GATT instruments which gave certain flexibilities to developing countries in the use of commercial policy instruments should be preserved. These provisions were the result of many years of effort of the developing countries to adapt the GATT system to their trade, development and financial needs.

(h) Close linkages between trade, money and finance should be recognised. In this regard normalcy in the international trading system cannot be fully restored without bringing about an improvement in the functioning of the international trading system ensuring through the international financial and monetary systems adequate financial flows to the developing countries to meet their development needs and debt obligations.

(i) Multilateral disciplines in new areas should be considered along with international measures for the promotion of service industries in developing countries, removal of barriers to the transfer of technologies, and for dealing with the restrictive business practices of the transnational corporations.

59. The Ministers reaffirmed their support for the Integrated Programme for Commodities as adopted by UNCTAD IV. In this context, they called for the conclusion of further international commodity agreements, and the strengthening of existing ones.

60. The Ministers called on the Non-Aligned and other developing countries which have not yet ratified the Agreement establishing the Common Fund for Commodities to do so without further delay. While welcoming the Soviet Union's decision to ratify the Common Fund during UNCTAD VII, the Ministers called on other developed countries to ratify the agreement and make the Fund operational and also called upon the countries that have ratified the agreement to make their contributions to the Fund as soon as possible.

61. Conscious of the need to promote the trade and development of the developing countries, the Ministers called for, *inter alia*, result-oriented discussions to be held in UNCTAD on the interrelated issues of money, finance, trade and development. Bearing in mind the linkage between trade, money,

finance and development, they called on the developed countries to undertake co-ordinated action in the field of money and finance and to take the necessary adjustment measures which would be conducive to the expansion of the trade of developing countries and contribute to a transfer of real resources to them. All necessary measures should be taken to strengthen UNCTAD with a view to attaining these objectives. In this context, the UNCTAD Secretariat should continue to provide the necessary analytical studies to support intensive and purposeful negotiations on international economic co-operation.

62. The Ministers reaffirmed the imperative need for the IMF to ensure a substantial expansion and liberalization of the Buffer Stock Financing Facility in order to grant the developing countries rapid, full and automatic compensation of their deficits without the imposition of conditions. They also called for the establishment of a globalized STABEX scheme with a view to stabilizing the commodity export earnings of developing countries.

63. The Ministers stressed the importance of producers' associations as one of the means for improving the bargaining power of developing countries to secure fair and remunerative prices for their exports and increase their export earnings. They further stressed that international co-operation should be enhanced to bring about greater participation by developing countries in the processing, marketing and distribution of commodities.

64. They further stressed the need to strengthen commodity agreements through co-operation between producing and consuming countries, to incorporate in the agreements effective mechanisms for achieving the objectives of market stability and prices which are remunerative for the producer and fair to the consumer.

65. The Ministers emphasized the need to improve the generalized scheme of preferences, particularly with regard to its functioning and the number of products covered. They stressed, further, that existing schemes should be extended to all developing countries. Developed countries should eliminate all forms of discrimination as well as the graduation of developing countries, including progressive tariffs dependent on the level of processing.

66. The Ministers expressed their concern over the continuation of the trade embargo that the United States of America imposed against Nicaragua in May 1985, in violation of Nicaragua's rights to sovereignty and self-determination, and again demanded its immediate removal, in accordance with United Nations General Assembly Resolutions 40/188, 41/164 and 42/176.



67. The Ministers also reaffirmed the need for the country that imposed the embargo to comply immediately with the ruling that the International Court of Justice handed down on 27 June 1986, which states that, by imposing the embargo and taking other coercive economic measures against Nicaragua, the United States of America violated its obligations under the Treaty of Friendship, Trade and Navigation signed between the two countries in 1956 and that the United States of America is obliged to compensate the Republic of Nicaragua for the damage caused by the violation of the above-mentioned Treaty.

68. The Ministers deplored the continuation of the coercive economic measures imposed against the Republic of Panama by the Government of the United States of America and called for their immediate lifting. They also expressed their concern over the illegal retention of funds pertaining to Panama's share of the revenue from the Panama Canal, in gross violation of the Torrijos-Carter Agreements.

69. The Ministers expressed their concern over the continuation of the measures taken by the U.S. Administration against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya namely the imposition of an economic boycott and the freezing of its assets. They condemned these measures as a form of economic coercion for political ends. They called upon the U.S. Administration to rescind them immediately. They expressed their total solidarity with the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in countering these measures which are aimed at undermining its socio-economic development and infringing upon its independence and sovereignty.

70. The Ministers called upon all countries to take appropriate and practical measures to help the Socialist People's Arab Libyan Jamahiriya overcome these arbitrary measures.

#### IX. UNCTAD

71. The Ministers reaffirmed the important role played by UNCTAD since its formation in the area of international economic cooperation in trade and development and in this context, stressed the need to preserve the spirit and objectives of the organisation as embodied in United Nations General Assembly resolution 1995 (XIX) and subsequent relevant resolutions and decisions aimed at enhancing the integrity of UNCTAD in fulfilling its mandate. They recalled that UNCTAD was the principal instrument of the United Nations General Assembly for international economic negotiations on trade and development issues.

72. The Ministers proceeded to the evaluation of the results of UNCTAD VII and considered that the unanimously adopted Final Act offered new hope for the renewal of the dialogue between the developed and developing countries in the crucial fields of international trade, resources for development, external debts, commodities and problems of the least developed countries.

73. They called for the urgent implementation of commitments undertaken in the Final Act. In this regard they underlined the importance to fulfill in entirety the mandates provided to UNCTAD.

#### X. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

74. The Ministers expressed deep concern and regret over the continuing paradox of our time - that of hunger amidst plenty - and over the tendency to reduce production in some parts of the world in order to reduce stocks and maintain high prices. They underlined the necessity to reverse those unacceptable trends and to offset the adverse impact of external economic factors that hampered the development of the food and agricultural sector and aggravated poverty, hunger and malnutrition. They emphasized, in this regard, the necessity to maintain food and agricultural issues at the core of global attention, in view of the deteriorating food and agricultural situation in many developing countries, particularly in Africa. They reasserted that international action should be comprehensive, taking into consideration all different perspectives and dimensions of the food and agricultural problems in developing countries. In this framework, they appealed for continuous and sufficient international support to the developing countries to help achieve self-sufficiency in foodstuffs.

75. The Ministers called upon the international community to take determined action in accordance with this commitment to provide the needed resource flows on concessional terms to the agricultural sector and to reverse the massive flow of financial resources from the developing to the developed countries. They noted with regret the tendency of many developed countries to channel assistance bilaterally at the expense of assistance through multilateral agencies and urged the developed countries to increase their contributions to those agencies. They welcomed the good response to the needs for exceptional assistance to cope with food shortages and proposed the adoption of a special international programme of food aid and financial assistance to meet emergency requirements and provide relief to the chronically food-deficit developing countries, particularly those in Africa.

76. The Ministers reaffirmed that the right to food was a fundamental and universal human right that must be defended. They strongly condemned the use of food as an instrument of political pressure and cautioned against any kind of conditionality in the supply of food aid. They also reaffirmed that the pressing need to reinvigorate world economic conditions and improve the shrinking safety margin of global food security provided all the more reason to strengthen international co-operation.

77. They emphasized the importance of distributing food on a timely basis to those in need, especially in Africa and other least developed countries, and of helping the recipient countries to develop their logistical and administrative machineries as well as their internal systems of food aid delivery.

78. The Ministers noted with satisfaction the conclusions and recommendations of the World Food Council at its fourteenth Ministerial Session, held in Nicosia in May 1988. Fully aware of the deteriorating global state of hunger and malnutrition, they welcomed the Cyprus Initiative against Hunger in the World, which calls for an immediate review and evaluation of the efforts made so far to reduce hunger and for the identification of ways to improve existing policies and programmes and of realistic and potentially effective new initiatives in a serious effort to eliminate hunger and malnutrition.

79. They supported the further development of the Global Information and Early Warning System of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations through the establishment and improvement of national and regional early warning systems by using remote sensing technology. They also welcomed the measures undertaken by the World Food Programme to ensure speedy and timely delivery of food aid as well as the development of an information system for the regular dissemination of all relevant information of food aid to improve planning and operational co-ordination.

80. The Ministers supported the on-going efforts to strengthen intra- and interregional co-operation at all levels for the promotion of food security and agricultural development. They called upon the relevant bodies of the United Nations system to support, as a matter of priority, economic and technical co-operation among developing countries in food and agriculture. In this connection, they reiterated the proposal for the early establishment of a food security system of the Non-Aligned and other developing countries.

81. The Ministers appealed to the International Community to extend its full support to the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) in order to enable it to enter its second decade of activities on a firmer financial basis. In this regard and in conformity with paragraph 91, Section X, on Food and Agriculture of the Economic Declaration adopted by the eighth Summit Conference held in 1986, they emphasized the importance of guaranteeing the continuity of IFAD'S present structure and its operations and urged the industrialized countries to take up a larger share of the third replenishment in recognition of the sharp decrease in the export earnings suffered by the developing countries in general and, among them, the oil-producing countries in particular. They also appealed to the traditional developing contributor countries to continue to express their solidarity with the teeming millions of people plagued with hunger and poverty by maintaining their contribution to the Third Replenishment at the same level as for the Second Replenishment. The Ministers welcomed the efforts made by many recipient developing countries which have already announced substantially increased contributions and urged those recipient developing countries that have not yet done so to announce their increased contributions at the earliest possible date.

82. The Ministers expressed grave concern over the worsening food and agricultural situation faced by many developing countries, especially in Africa, due to the prolonged drought and the accelerated desertification coupled with the new outbreak of desert locust, with catastrophic consequences. They stressed the need for urgent and substantial assistance for an international emergency control campaign against that plague, under the co-ordination of FAO'S Emergency Centre for Locust Co-operation.

83. They called upon the international community to exert every effort to facilitate the implementation of all previously announced plans for the development of Africa. They noted with great satisfaction the full attainment of the targeted \$300 million of the IFAD Special Programme for African countries affected by drought and desertification, set up to assist the recovery, rehabilitation and long-term development process in those countries, which gave new impetus and reiterated support to the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development, 1986-1990.

## XI. ENERGY

84. The Ministers stressed the paramount importance of energy in the economic advancement and prosperity of developing countries. They underlined that attempts to better exploit all global energy resources should go on so as to achieve the goal of transition from the existing pattern of energy production and utilization to one which would emphasize the rational use of new and renewable

sources of all kinds of energy. In this respect, the Ministers underscored the need for intensified actions to successfully put into effect the Nairobi Programme of Action for the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy (NPA). They noted with regret that only a few of the consultative meetings envisaged therein had taken place. Those meetings, though helpful in identifying projects, had not succeeded in activating the financial means required for the realization of those projects.

85. The Ministers pointed out that, as far as the development of energy resources was concerned, many developing countries still had to overcome serious difficulties. They reaffirmed United Nations General Assembly Resolutions 39/176 and 40/208, on the development of energy resources, and called upon all States to assist the developing countries in exploiting and developing their energy resources.

86. They further noted that the level of energy lending by international financial institutions was still inadequate and they urged the enlargement of these resources through an increase in the overall level of lending. Enhanced lending in the field of energy should also include structural adjustment lending through the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank to finance balance of payment deficits, in which the energy import bill was a major factor.

87. In this respect, the Ministers emphasized the significance of energy co-operation among the Non-Aligned and other developing countries to strengthen their own capacities and enhance the prospects of collective self-reliance and appealed to them to improve their co-operation in the technical and economic spheres. In this context, they called upon the developed countries to make all their latest energy technologies accessible to the developing countries.

88. The Ministers commended the experiences of some of the producers of energy in non-aligned and other developing countries in the fields of exploration, exploitation, sale and transportation. The Ministers also strongly urged the member States to take advantage of the experiences of non-aligned and other developing countries with a view to developing their energy resources and for reducing their dependence on developed industrial countries.

## XII. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

89. The Ministers emphasized the central role that science and technology played in the development process and noted with pleasure that numerous Non-Aligned and other developing countries had exerted strenuous efforts and attained more than threshold endogenous scientific and technological capacities. They noted with regret that international co-operation to assist them in those efforts was still lacking.

90. They expressed their increasing anxiety over the world economic crisis, which seriously hinders the further advancement of science and technology in developing countries, and over the growing problems encountered in transfers of technology to the developing countries on concessional terms and with acceptable conditions to safeguard their development as independent entities.

91. The Ministers emphasized that the area of science and technology was of paramount importance for multilateral co-operation at both the global and regional levels and stressed the role of the United Nations system in promoting such co-operation. They reaffirmed the continuing validity and importance of the Vienna Programme of Action in this regard and welcomed General Assembly Resolution 42/192 to celebrate in 1989 the tenth anniversary of its issuance.

92. The Ministers noted that the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development, which is responsible for the implementation and co-ordination of the Vienna Programme of Action, had decided to focus attention on a few selected themes in each of its sessions. They urged that those meetings be well prepared and lead towards enhanced co-operation in the identified areas.

93. The Ministers welcomed the initiative taken by the Intergovernmental Committee for Science and Technology for Development to undertake a first decade review of the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action. They urged that the end of the decade review, reflects the experiences, achievements and constraints encountered by the bodies of the UN system and the international community in mobilizing science and technology for development in the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action.

94. In order to address the unprecedented challenges of the nineties which will call for increased capacity in science and technology in developing countries the Ministers urged that their national efforts be supplemented by international technical co-operation through the United Nations system. The Fund for Science and Technology which has now been placed within the UNDP

has not received the expected support from the industrialized countries. All countries, developed and developing, are urged to strengthen the financing of science and technology in the framework of the Vienna Programme of Action.

95. The Ministers regretted that, though differences had been reduced, the International Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology had not been finalized. They reiterated their readiness to work closely with the Secretary-General of UNCTAD and the President of the United Nations Conference on an International Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology in ironing out outstanding issues relating to the Code, in accordance with United Nations General Assembly Resolution 42/172.

96. The Ministers recognized that the area of new and emerging science and technology was extremely important for national development as well as multilateral co-operation at both the regional and global levels.

97. They emphasized that the developing countries urgently and increasingly needed the transfer of technologies to them on concessional terms to enable them to cope with their difficulties in the pursuit of development, consistent with their national socio-economic policies and programmes. In this regard, the supply of high technologies in appropriate areas to accelerate the improvement and modernization of the developing countries' capabilities had become extremely necessary. They urged interested Non-Aligned and other developing countries to share their experiences in and define a co-operative approach towards the acquisition, transfer and absorption of technologies, especially high technologies.

98. The Ministers urged the developed countries to effect structural improvements in their mechanisms for transferring technology to the developing countries, particularly by making the conditions more flexible and by eliminating restrictive and discriminatory practices and policies.

99. The Ministers welcomed the provisional operation in New Delhi of the Centre for Science and Technology of the Non-Aligned and other developing countries. They urged all member-countries to speed up their process of ratification. They further noted with appreciation the decision of India to hold the Governing Council Meeting in 1989 in order to chart out a work programme and to finalize administrative and financial arrangements for the Centre.

### XIII. INDUSTRIALIZATION

100. The Ministers expressed their deep concern over the present state of industrialization in the developing countries. Since the second half of the seventies, the manifold challenges to the industrialization of the developing countries have become more complex. The world-wide recession, unstable oil prices, high interest rates, stagnant or sluggish growth in the world demand for primary exports, mounting protectionism, inordinate external debts and severe imbalances of payments have clouded the prospects for rapid industrialization in the developing countries.

101. The Ministers noted that, whereas some developing countries had enjoyed impressive and steady growth, the rate of growth of manufacturing value-added had fallen sharply in others, especially in Latin America and sub-Saharan Africa. The developing countries' share of world manufacturing value-added had increased only from 10.3 per cent in 1975 to 13 per cent in 1986, which is far below the Lima target of 25 per cent.

102. The Ministers expressed satisfaction over the fact that the entire transformation process of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) was completed in a smooth and timely order. They expressed their satisfaction for the resolutions adopted during the Second General Conference of UNIDO, held in Bangkok in 1987, which aimed at promoting Third World industrialization.

103. The Ministers appealed to all States, and especially to the industrialized countries, to ensure the financial viability of the Organization and to provide it with the necessary resources to enable it to fulfil its mandate.

104. The Ministers stressed the need for immediate and full implementation of United Nations General Assembly Resolution 39/233, regarding the Industrial Development Decade for Africa.

### XIV. TELECOMMUNICATIONS

105. The Ministers reaffirmed the importance of the various conferences of the International Telecommunications Union and, more precisely, those dealing with high-frequency broadcasting and space services.

106. They urged the international community - and the developed countries in particular - to assist the developing countries financially, economically, scientifically and technologically in order to enable them to meet their various requirements and



the challenge posed by the rapid development in various categories of telecommunications and to develop their tele-communications systems and networks at the national, regional, interregional and global levels.

107. The Ministers took note of the important advances achieved in science, technology and space applications and reaffirmed their conviction that the effective and peaceful utilization of those advances should be for the benefit of all mankind.

108. The Ministers reiterated that the advantages resulting from the utilization of outer space had not been fairly distributed among the countries of the world. The principle of equitable and guaranteed access should constitute the essence of any new regulatory mechanism, and the particular needs of the developing countries, including those of the equatorial countries, should be taken into consideration.

#### XV. SOVEREIGNTY OVER NATURAL RESOURCES

109. The Ministers reaffirmed the inalienable right of all countries and peoples to exercise permanent, effective and full sovereignty and control over their natural and all other resources and economic activities. They further reaffirmed the cardinal importance of consolidating the political independence of the Non-Aligned and other developing countries through economic emancipation. They stressed the fundamental right of their peoples to pursue their own independent economic policies and programmes without subjugation to any forms of economic coercion or pressure.

110. The Ministers reiterated their support for peoples still under colonial domination and foreign occupation. They reaffirmed the inalienable national rights of those peoples, including self-determination, freedom, independence and full sovereignty over their natural and other resources and economic activities. They called upon all States and peoples to work individually and collectively to eliminate the obstacles to the realization of the national rights of those peoples, particularly the Palestinian and Namibian peoples. All States, international organizations, specialized agencies, investment corporations and all other institutions were urged not to recognize, co-operate with or assist in any manner any measures undertaken to exploit Palestinian, Namibian or other occupied territories' resources.

111. The Ministers reaffirmed the right of all countries and peoples subjected to foreign aggression, occupation, colonial and zionist domination or apartheid to restitution and full compensation for the exploitation and depletion of and loss and damage to natural and all other resources.

## XVI. LAW OF THE SEA

112. The Ministers reiterated the importance they attached to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, which they considered an important instrument for the maintenance of peace, justice and progress for all peoples of the world, and they expressed their satisfaction over the fact that, thus far, 159 countries had signed and 35 had ratified the Convention. They reiterated once again their appeal to all States to proceed to the ratification of or accession to the Convention as soon as possible.

113. The Ministers expressed their satisfaction over the progress made by the Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-Bed Authority and the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea. They welcomed, as a historic landmark, the Commission's decision to register India as the first pioneer investor in sea-bed mining. The subsequent registrations of France, Japan and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics were considered as very encouraging developments.

114. The Ministers recalled that the United Nations General Assembly, in Resolution 2749 (XIV), had proclaimed that the sea-bed and ocean floor and the subsoil thereof beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, as well as the resources of the area, were the common heritage of mankind and could not be appropriated by any State, company or individual. They also stressed the importance of safeguarding the unified character of the Convention and the need for harmonizing national legislation with the provisions of the Convention.

115. In this regard, the Ministers expressed grave concern over actions aimed at undermining and circumventing the Convention and the resolutions related thereto. They declared that any unilateral action by any State or group of States through a mini-convention or parallel regime inconsistent with the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea would have no validity.

116. In this regard, the Ministers noted with satisfaction the firm position adopted by the Preparatory Commission, in its declaration of 30 August 1985, rejecting any claim, agreement or action regarding the international area and its resources undertaken outside the Preparatory Commission and incompatible with the Convention and its related resolutions as forming a basis for creating legal rights.

## XVII. TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS

117. The Ministers regretted that obstacles still remained in the way of the early conclusion of a code of conduct to regulate the activities of transnational corporations with a view to eliminating the negative aspects of their activities and maximizing their contribution to progress in developing countries. They emphasized that the adoption of the code was a necessary element for the establishment of just and equitable relations among countries. They stressed that the activities of transnational corporations should be undertaken within the framework of the national priorities and development plans of developing countries.

118. The Ministers deplored the illegal and inadmissible policies and practices of some transnational corporations whose motivation to maximize profits leads them to distort the economies and undermine the sovereignty of developing countries. They condemned the continued collaboration by some transnational corporations with the minority regime of South Africa and stressed that that collaboration had served only to entrench apartheid and to prolong Pretoria's illegal occupation of the territory of Namibia. They called upon those transnational corporations to comply strictly with all United Nations Security Council decisions on that matter and to desist from obstructing efforts aimed at eradicating apartheid.

119. The Ministers noted with satisfaction the report of the Panel of Eminent Persons set up to conduct public hearings on the activities of transnational corporations in South Africa and Namibia. They called upon the Commission on Transnational Corporations and the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations to propose concrete actions aimed at halting the activities of transnational corporations in South Africa which strengthen apartheid and urged Non-Aligned and other developing countries to co-operate in pursuing the necessary actions in the relevant forums of the United Nations system in order to achieve that purpose.

## XVIII. ENVIRONMENT AND OTHER QUALITATIVE ASPECTS OF DEVELOPMENT

120. The Ministers noted with grave concern the continuing deterioration of the world environmental situation. They stressed that, if preventive and corrective measures were not implemented in time, there was a definite possibility of the situation worsening at an accelerated pace and the world's environment sustaining irreversible destruction. The Ministers stressed that, in order to forestall this near certainty of environmental destruction, it was absolutely essential to initiate a plan for rational and ecologically

balanced development, the pooling of information on resource-related technologies and the conservation and assessment of the ecological resources of the environment. They furthermore underlined that, for any such plan to succeed, it was imperative to give it the widest possible international support. In this connection, the Ministers expressed their full support for United Nations General Assembly Resolution 42/186 and 42/187 and the Environmental Perspective to the Year 2000, prepared by the Intergovernmental Inter-sessional Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Environment Programme. They also expressed their appreciation for the report "Our Common Future," prepared by the World Commission of Environment and Development.

121. The intensive economic activities have as a by-product multiple effects on the ecological balance of nature. The impact of the environment stress - degradation of soils, water, atmosphere, forests has been growing. Ecology and economy are becoming interdependent locally, nationally, regionally and globally. Radioactive and other industrial waste has become a serious concern worldwide. The territories of developing countries are threatened to become a dumping ground for toxic waste thus exposing them to new dangers with grave consequences for survival. International co-operation is urgently needed to deal with these and other environmental problems in the interest of the present and future generations. The non-aligned countries are determined to keep this issue as a priority in the activities of the Movement of non-aligned countries and decided to coordinate closely their activities on these issues in all relevant international fora. They requested the Group of 77 in New York to keep this issue under close review.

122. The Ministers expressed grave concern at the growing incidence of the dumping of toxic and other hazardous wastes in Africa and other developing countries. They observed that the practice was a blatant violation of Principle 21 of the 1972 Declaration of the United Nations Conference on Human Environment adopted at Stockholm, which states that all states are responsible for ensuring that activities within their jurisdictions or control do not cause damage to the environment of other states or areas beyond limits of their own national jurisdictions. In this regard they urged member states to establish a Dump Watch in the form of national units to monitor and exchange information on companies and ships known to engage in the illegal dumping of those wastes in their countries, as well as in their territorial waters and exclusive economic zones. In addition, they urged the adoption of comprehensive and effective international measures including elaboration of conventions or other appropriate instruments to ban dumping of toxic and other hazardous wastes in foreign countries.

123. In the meantime, the Ministers called on developed countries to adopt strong measures, both administrative and legislative, to prohibit export of toxic and other hazardous wastes to foreign territories, particularly developing countries.

124. The Ministers underlined their concern over the continued deterioration of the marine environment, particularly in the case of coastal waters and semi-enclosed seas. They stressed that, if concerted action were not undertaken immediately on a global basis, the situation would worsen. The Ministers called on all States to refrain from any actions and activities that would endanger the quality of the marine environment and ecological conditions, thus jeopardizing marine life.

125. They also called on all competent international bodies involved with relevant programmes - the Global Environmental Monitoring System (GEMS), the Global Resources Information Data Base (GRID), and UNEP programmes - to intensify their efforts to establish a comprehensive data base on which action programmes to restore and preserve the environmental balance in the world's oceans and seas could be based.

126. The Ministers expressed their full support for United Nations General Assembly Resolutions 37/215, 38/162, 39/167 and 40/197, concerning remnants of war in the territories of developing countries. In this respect, they called on all countries responsible for those remnants to co-operate with the United Nations Secretary-General and all competent bodies so as to satisfy the legitimate demands of the countries in which the continued presence of war remnants, particularly mines, jeopardizes their development efforts seriously.

127. The Ministers expressed their appreciation for the initiatives and resolutions adopted by the African countries at the African Ministerial Conferences for a joint policy to combat desertification and urged all members of the international community, the organs and bodies of the United Nations, regional and subregional financial institutions and non-governmental organizations to continue to give their full support, in all forms, to the African countries in order to combat and alleviate the effects of drought and desertification.

128. The Ministers expressed their serious concern over the havoc caused by the natural disasters which have recently struck Sudan where destructive floods and torrential rain have taken a high toll in human lives, property and infrastructure. In this regard, the Ministers called upon non-aligned and other developing countries and the international community at large to extend all forms of assistance to Sudan for relief and reconstruction purposes.

129. The Ministers reiterated their support for all United Nations resolutions concerning the protection of the environment and urged all States to respect and to abide by all international legal instruments related to environmental protection and to ensure their comprehensive application.

130. The Ministers, mindful of the importance of the qualitative aspects of development, reiterated their position on the need to preserve, in the long term, the balance between resources, population, environment and development while at the same time taking into consideration the progress achieved in science and technology innovations by developing countries. They also reaffirmed their support for Resolution 40/179, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, and called on the United Nations Secretary-General to continue his efforts to achieve those goals. In this context, the Ministers called on all members of the Non-Aligned Movement to continue to co-operate actively with all pertinent United Nations organs.

131. Taking into consideration the need for protection of the seas and waterways against pollution, the Ministers commended the measures taken by relevant regional agencies for this purpose under the supervision of UNEP. They called on member States of the United Nations with experience in this field to assist the regional environmental agencies and countries concerned for the purpose of protecting and cleaning marine environment.

#### **XIX. INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF SHELTER FOR THE HOMELESS**

132. The Ministers expressed their appreciation of the initiative taken by the Government of Sri Lanka to focus international attention on the needs of the homeless through its proposal to have 1987 accepted by the United Nations as the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless.

133. The Ministers also welcomed with appreciation the proposal of the Commission on Human Settlements and the adoption by the United Nations General Assembly of a number of resolutions related to human settlements, among them Resolution 42/191, "Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000." They also commended the formulation by the Commission on Human Settlements of a Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000 and requested the Economic and Social Council to submit it to the General Assembly at its forty-third session.

134. The Ministers invited all Governments to commit themselves to the objectives of the Global Strategy for Shelter to the Year 2000 by adopting and implementing shelter strategies in accordance with the guidelines contained in Section I of Resolution 42/191. They also requested the international community to support and implement the Global Strategy along the lines defined in Section II of the aforementioned resolution.

## XX. ROLE OF WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

135. The Ministers stressed that the participation of women in all areas of development should be secured in the national development plans of Non-Aligned and other developing countries and in all efforts geared towards the establishment of the New International Economic Order.

136. In this respect, they reaffirmed that the recommendations of the conference of Non-Aligned and other developing countries which was held in New Delhi in March 1985 and the World Conference on Women, held in Nairobi, Kenya, in July 1985, formed a comprehensive and constructive basis for achieving those objectives. In this regard, they pointed out the need to hold a meeting of the co-ordinating countries in that sphere as soon as possible, with a view to promoting the activities on women of the Non-Aligned countries and, especially, implementation of the strategies adopted by the Nairobi Conference.

137. The Ministers fully called for to the speedy implementation of the recommendations of the World Conference and called upon the international community to support the pursuance of the programmes aimed at creating opportunities for the participation of women in development, both as beneficiaries and as acting agents.

138. The Ministers called on the entire international community to use all means at its disposal to intensify the struggle against apartheid in order to enable the women of Namibia and of South Africa to participate actively in implementing forward-looking strategies with a view to achieving the interrelated and mutually reinforcing objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women - namely, equality, development and peace.

## XXI. DESERTIFICATION AND AID TO VICTIMS OF DROUGHT

139. The Ministers noted with concern that the rapid encroachment of the desert in Africa and the persistent drought there and in other parts of the developing world had seriously affected the

development efforts of several countries and the socio-economic conditions of their peoples, particularly their food production and economic activity, thus engendering emergency situations resulting in a desperate struggle for survival.

140. The Ministers emphasized that the realization of the objectives of the struggle against desertification and drought required human, technical and financial resources that were beyond the means of the affected countries. In this regard, they urged the international community, especially the developed countries, to give full support to the efforts undertaken by the affected countries. They stressed that assistance from the international community should not be aimed solely at relieving the emergency situation but rather should be oriented towards the infrastructural improvement of those countries.

141. The Ministers welcomed the results achieved in formulating a concerted policy in the struggle against drought and desertification by the members of the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel, the Economic Community of West African States, the Maghreb countries, as well as Egypt and the Sudan, during the Ministerial Conference held in Dakar in July 1984 and the subsequent second conference, also convened in Dakar, in November 1985. The Ministers appealed to the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office (UNSO) to increase its assistance to the member-countries of the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel, considering the continued geographical deterioration and the increasing shortage in foodstuffs.

142. The Ministers noted with satisfaction the establishment by the east African subregional countries of Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, the Sudan and Uganda of an Inter-governmental Authority on Drought and Development (IGADD) and welcomed the convening of a summit meeting in this regard in Djibouti in January 1986. The Ministers fully supported the efforts of those countries and called upon the international community to give them the necessary financial and technical assistance.

143. The Ministers welcomed the consideration, for the first time, of the item entitled "Countries stricken by desertification and drought" in the thirty-ninth session of the United Nations General Assembly and subsequently in the fortieth session. They appealed to the international community to implement urgently United Nations General Assembly Resolutions 39/208 and 40/175 on the subject.



144. The Ministers also welcomed the establishment, during the twentieth ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, of the Special Emergency Assistance Fund for Drought and Famine in Africa and appealed to the international community, particularly the developed countries, to contribute generously to that Fund.

#### **XXII. ASSISTANCE TO BANGLADESH IN THE WAKE OF UNPRECEDENTED FLOODS**

145. The Ministers expressed deep concern and anxiety over the devastating impact of sudden and unprecedented floods in Bangladesh, the worst in living memory. They called upon all Non-Aligned countries in a position to do so, to respond urgently to the appeal launched by the Government of Bangladesh for assistance towards immediate relief and rehabilitation and also to consider longer term measures for reconstruction of the severely damaged infrastructure of the country.

#### **XXIII. LIVING CONDITIONS OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE**

146. The Ministers expressed grave concern over the rapid deterioration in the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories as a result of the escalation in the repressive measures and policies of the occupying power, Israel. The Ministers strongly condemned Israel for its brutal crimes against the Palestinian people which included killing of defenceless civilians, bombardment of Palestine refugee camps, shooting, assassination, deportation, limb-breaking, detention, torture, demolition of houses, burning of crops and harvests and imposition of military and economic sieges, and called for their immediate cessation. The Ministers stressed the obligation of Israel to compensate the Palestinian people for any form of loss, suffering and damage they sustained as a result of its policies and practices.

147. The Ministers expressed great admiration and support for the heroic uprising of the Palestinian people against the Israeli occupation including its economic and social policies, and reaffirmed that the elimination of that occupation is a pre-requisite for the development of the Palestinian national economy. They stressed their commitment to continue providing material and moral support to the Palestinian people to enable them exercise their inalienable national rights including the right to return, the right to self-determination and the right to establish their sovereign independent state in Palestine.

148. The Ministers took note of the recent Jordanian decisions and measures concerning the occupied Palestinian territory of the West Bank and asked all states and donors that provided any form of aid to the Palestinian people to sustain and increase this aid and channel it to the Palestinian people through their sole legitimate representative, the Palestine Liberation Organisation, and whenever necessary through the relevant United Nations bodies in close co-operation and co-ordination with the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

149. The Ministers endorsed the 1988 Economic and Social Council Resolution on assistance to the Palestinian people which inter-alia decided to extend to the occupied Palestinian territories the same preferential treatment accorded the least developed countries pending the elimination of the Israeli occupation and the assumption of full control by the Palestinian people over their national economy without external interference.

#### XXIV. THE SITUATION OF REFUGEES AND DISPLACED PERSONS IN AFRICA

150. The Ministers noted with deep concern the massive flows of refugees in Africa and the socio-economic burden which they imposed on the countries receiving them.

151. The Ministers reaffirmed their commitment to and reiterated the validity of the objectives that have been approved by the 1984 Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa (ICARA II).

152. The Ministers welcomed the decision taken by the Organization of African Unity to convene in September 1988 an International Conference on the Plight of Refugees and Displaced Persons in Africa and reiterated their full support for the relevant provisions contained in General Assembly Resolution 47/106. The Ministers noted with satisfaction the outcome of the International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa, held in Oslo from August 22-24/1988. They also expressed their deep appreciation to the Kingdom of Norway for having hosted this important Conference, demonstrating once more, its traditional solidarity with the struggling peoples of Southern Africa for freedom, equality and democracy. They also reaffirmed their solidarity with and support for the oppressed peoples of southern Africa and strongly condemned the racist Pretoria regime for its system of oppression, repression and discrimination and its policies of military aggression and economic destabilization against the States and peoples of the region - acts and policies which are the root cause of the increased number of refugees and displaced persons in that region.

153. The Ministers expressed their satisfaction with and full support for the measures taken both by the General Assembly and by the Organization of African Unity aimed at granting financial and material assistance to the national liberation movements in order to enable them to resist South Africa's acts of destabilization.

#### XXV. THE CRITICAL ECONOMIC SITUATION IN AFRICA

154. The Ministers noted with concern that the acute economic crisis persisted in most of the African countries. The adverse international economic environment continued seriously to debilitate those economies, making their recovery even more difficult.

155. The Ministers expressed concern that two years after the adoption of UNPAAERD, the economic situation of Africa had deteriorated and short, medium and long-term prospects remained bleak in spite of the vigorous policy reforms of African countries which have exacted social and political costs. The Ministers noted that the mid-term review and appraisal of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development (UNPAAERD) 1986-1990, has been entrusted to an *Ad Hoc* Committee of the Whole of the General Assembly which meeting will be held from 12-23 September, 1988.

156. In this regard, they expressed concern that the developed countries had not provided sufficient support, particularly financial resources for the implementation of UNPAAERD.

157. They also noted with concern that at a time when African countries are in dire need of financial resources, they have become net exporter of resources as their heavy debt service obligations and revenue losses caused by sharp decline in commodity prices have been more than the capital inflows to the continent. They, therefore, called on the developed countries and the multilateral financial and development institutions to not only increase in real terms resource flows to Africa, but also improve the terms and conditions in which resources are disbursed to African countries".

158. The Ministers considered the economic consequences of the destabilization policies that the racist regime of South Africa has applied against the Front-line States and reaffirmed their full support for and solidarity with those countries as well as the liberation movements in overcoming the devastating effects of destabilization. In this regard, they commended the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) for the significant progress it had made in initiating programmes in important economic sectors vital to economic growth and collective self-reliance and in lessening the dependence on

South Africa of the economies of the member-countries. They also urged the Non-Aligned countries to provide greater support for SADCC programmes and projects in order to give concrete content to their solidarity with the Front-line States.

159. The Ministers noted with satisfaction the results of the meetings of the Committee for the AFRICA Fund held in New Delhi, India, Brazzaville, the Congo, and Lima, Peru. They urged all Non-Aligned and other developing countries to provide the Fund with adequate financial and material resources for fully reaching its targets.

#### **XXVI. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS DECADE IN AFRICA**

160. The Ministers reviewed the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa and noted with regret that, although the end of the decade was approaching, the progress achieved so far was inadequate. They stressed the need for the adoption of a new Transport and Communications Decade in Africa and appealed to the international community to mobilize the necessary resources for implementing the projects so crucially needed for the development and physical integration of the continent.

#### **XXVII. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS DECADE FOR ASIA AND THE PACIFIC**

161. The Ministers welcomed the decision of the ESCAP to conduct a mid-term review of the Transport and Communications Decade in Asia and the Pacific in close consultation with the governments of the region and expressed the hope that funding from the United Nations Development Programme and other sources will be forthcoming for the remaining 16 projects.

#### **XXVIII. LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES**

162. The Ministers expressed deep concern over the continued aggravation of the overall socio-economic situation of the least developed countries and over their greatly reduced ability to overcome the negative impact of external factors, due to profound structural constraints and handicaps. Shortfalls in export earnings, discriminatory trade restrictions, increasing protectionism and the further decline in capital flows have led to a sharp reduction in their external purchasing power and levels of investment. The heavy burden of servicing external debts continues to pose a serious impediment to their growth and development prospects. All the above difficulties, coupled with

natural disasters, limit the capacity of the least developed countries to develop their economic potential and to improve their socio-economic plight. In this regard, the Ministers recognized the crucial and urgent need to promote concerted international measures for the immediate rehabilitation and reactivation of short- and long-term development processes.

153. The Ministers expressed their grave disappointment that the unanimously adopted Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries remained largely unfulfilled. They strongly reaffirmed the full validity of the Substantial New Programme of Action and called upon the international community to take urgent, concrete, adequate measures for its implementation so as to assist the least developed countries to overcome their profound structural difficulties, ensure acceptable standards of living for their populations and attain self-reliant development. In this connection, they supported General Assembly Resolution 42/177 to convene a high-level United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries in 1990 to review progress and formulate national and international policies and measures for accelerating the development process in the least developed countries during the 1990s, in line with their long-term socio-economic objectives.

164. The Ministers noted the measures outlined in the Economic Declaration of the Toronto Summit of the seven major industrial nations, which are welcome developments and constitute positive steps towards finding viable and long-lasting solutions for the developing countries' external debt problems, and they expressed the hope that those measures would soon be implemented and followed by more comprehensive and concrete actions urgently needed for sustainable global recovery.

#### XXIX. LAND-LOCKED COUNTRIES

165. The Ministers recalled all the previous decisions of the Non-Aligned Movement concerning the land-locked developing countries and noted with concern that the measures taken so far had not been sufficient for tackling their serious problems. They stressed that the land-locked developing countries, which are in a particularly handicapped position, have been seriously affected by the adverse world economic situation. They called upon the international community, especially the developed countries and multilateral financial and development organizations, to take the necessary measures and to provide the required aid to assist them in overcoming their difficulties.

166. The Ministers also recognised that most transit countries are themselves developing countries facing serious economic problems, including the lack of adequate infrastructure in the transport sector, and thus require assistance from the international community, especially the developed countries and multilateral financial and development institutions, to assist them in overcoming these problems.

167. They recalled once more Article 125 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, on the right of access of land-locked developing countries to and from the sea and freedom of transit, which should be realized in accordance with its Sub-articles 2 and 3, so that any programme of action related to transit arrangements should be carried out in consultation with and with the approval of the transit country concerned.

168. In this connection, the Ministers denounced South Africa's measures aimed at delaying the free transit from and to the sea of goods and persons originating in Zambia and Zimbabwe, in a clear attempt to adversely affect and weaken the economies of those two countries, in flagrant violation of the principles of international law set forth in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and the United Nations Convention on Transit Trade of Land-Locked Countries as well as fair trade practices.

#### XXX. ISLAND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

169. The Ministers recognized the acute problems faced by island developing countries arising from their small size, remoteness, high exposure to natural disasters, limitations in transport and communications, great distances from market centres, extremely limited internal markets, lack of natural resources, limited availability of fresh water, heavy dependence on imports, few commodities, depletion of their non-renewable resources, shortage of administrative personnel and heavy financial burdens.

170. The Ministers, bearing in mind the goals and objectives of the International Development Decade, Decision 86/33 of the United Nations Development Programme and Resolution 41/63 of the United Nations General Assembly, called upon all countries, international organizations and financial institutions to respond positively to the specific needs of the island developing countries at the national, regional and interregional levels.

171. They underlined once more that the criteria, terms and conditions governing the flow of bilateral and multilateral financial and technical assistance to island developing countries should be geared to the special needs and problems of each of the countries concerned and that a major proportion of such aid should be made on a grant basis.

### XXXI. DRUG ABUSE AND ILLICIT TRAFFICKING

172. The Ministers underlined their deep apprehension and concern over the growing problem of drug abuse and the escalation of illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs. They stressed not only that those grievous problems had a devastating effect on the health of the population and community life in every State but also that drug abuse and illicit trafficking were a scourge that seriously weakened the social fabric of nations, threatening their security and undermining their social, legal, economic and cultural structures. The Ministers further underlined that drug abuse and illicit trafficking entailed sizeable, direct and indirect costs to Governments, thus hampering their efforts for development and progress. They stressed that, in order to combat and eradicate this scourge, it was absolutely essential for all States to pledge their political will and to undertake concerted and coherent action to tackle simultaneously the problems of the illicit consumption, production and transit of and trafficking in narcotic drugs. They likewise urged all States to provide economic and technical assistance to producer countries in order to accelerate the whole process in the search for acceptable economic alternatives.

173. The Ministers reiterated the full validity of the principle of shared responsibility in the struggle against the improper use and production of and the illicit traffic in drugs. They also appealed to the international community and the specialized financial agencies to increase financial and technical flows in international co-operation that should spare no efforts and that, because of its nature, should not be subjected to any kind of qualifying criteria, strictly respecting national sovereignty and jurisdiction.

174. The Ministers commended the concerted and determined efforts of the international community to combat the scourge of drug abuse and illicit trafficking. They welcomed the successful conclusion of the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, held at the Ministerial level in Vienna from 17 to 26 June 1987, with particular emphasis on the adoption of the Declaration and the Comprehensive Multi-disciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control.

175. The Ministers stressed the urgent need to take concrete action at the national and regional levels, especially in the financial markets of some industrialized countries, to achieve international agreements on the seizure of money and property derived from drug trafficking and prevent the laundering of convertible currency.

176. The Ministers expressed their appreciation of and commended the Secretary-General of the United Nations for the report he submitted to the International Conference on progress achieved in the preparation of a new Convention. They urged all member States of the Non-Aligned Movement to participate actively in the Conference on the Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, to be held in Vienna from 25 November to 20 December 1988, and to continue their co-operation with all the United Nations organs for the speedy conclusion and adoption of the Convention. The Ministers welcomed United Nations General Assembly Resolution 42/112, stipulating the observance of 26 June every year as the International Day against Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking.

#### **XXXII. ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES AND ACTION PROGRAMMES FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION**

177. The Ministers stressed that economic co-operation among developing countries had become a tangible reality that had evolved into innovative concepts based on the principle of collective self-reliance. Those concepts were crystalized into precise objectives and translated into detailed programmes and projects in several sectors of economic co-operation.

178. The Ministers expressed their satisfaction over the progress made in furthering economic co-operation among developing countries since the adoption at the Seventh Summit Conference of the Declaration on Collective Self-Reliance among Non-Aligned Countries in certain regions. They reaffirmed the commitment of the Non-Aligned countries to further promote self-reliant development as an indispensable and integral part of the efforts of developing countries to restructure international economic relations and establish the New International Economic Order.

179. The Ministers noted with satisfaction that the Extraordinary Ministerial Conference of Non-Aligned Countries on South-South Co-operation, held in Pyongyang, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, from 9 to 13 June 1987, had promoted South-South co-operation and contributed to increasing the bargaining power of the developing countries, and they urged the Non-Aligned countries to make every possible effort to implement the recommendations of the Conference.

180. The Ministers stressed the pressing and urgent need for accelerating the pace of economic co-operation among developing countries, particularly in view of the present adverse world economic environment and the continuing deadlock in the restructuring of international economic relations. They urged that the vast potential of economic co-operation among developing countries be fully explored, in order to reduce the developing countries' vulnerability to economic and other



pressures exerted against them. They recognized the need for making optimal use of existing complementarities of the human, natural, financial and technological resources of the Non-Aligned and other developing countries. They reaffirmed their view that co-operation among developing countries was neither a substitute for nor an alternative to co-operation between developing and developed countries. They urged all Non-Aligned countries to consider according preferential treatment for the procurement of expertise, equipment and supplies from one another and asked the appropriate agencies to play a greater role in compiling and disseminating information on the possibilities of economic co-operation. They recommended that focal points advise Governments and governmental institutions of the need to adopt appropriate measures, including legislative ones, to facilitate economic co-operation among developing countries.

181. The Ministers noted the assessment made by the Sixth Meeting of the Intergovernmental Follow-up and Co-ordination Committee (IFCC) of the Group of 77, held in Havana 7-12 September 1987, particularly the recommendations derived from the sectoral analyses of the Caracas Programme of Action and the Report of the Meeting of Heads of National Focal Points for ECDC/TCDC and those relative to the distribution of resources of the ECDC Trust Fund. The Ministers welcomed the agreement reached at the Sixth IFCC Meeting on the necessity to reaffirm and strengthen the commitment to action-oriented measures that would regenerate the momentum for the consistent implementation of the Caracas Programme of Action with a full sense of solidarity and realism.

182. The Ministers called on the United Nations system to take more effective concrete measures to promote economic and technical co-operation among developing countries in the course of the implementation of its programmes and projects. In this regard, they expressed the opinion that the United Nations system should increase the utilization of consultants and procurement of equipment from developing countries.

183. The Ministers welcomed the conclusion of the Agreement on the Global System of Trade Preferences among Developing Countries which constituted the cornerstone of co-operation in the field of trade between non-aligned and other developing countries. Its importance was even greater at a time of grave erosion of the multilateral trading system, increased resort to protectionism by some developed countries and the unfavourable terms of trade. In order to enable the GSTP to come into force and to make the Agreement operational as soon as possible, the Ministers urged the signatory countries to ratify the Agreement and deposit the instruments of ratification expeditiously. They also urged all Non-Aligned and other developing countries to consider joining the G.S.T.P Agreement.

184. The Ministers called upon the signatory countries and other interested members of the Group of 77 to expedite at due time on receipt of required ratification the setting up of the committee of participants and requested that committee to urgently consider taking up preparatory work for the second round of negotiations.

185. They considered it essential that the Second Round of GSTP negotiations, in addition to an increased membership and enlarged coverage of products and improved tariff concessions, should also include other envisaged approaches and modalities agreed upon by the Negotiation Committee at the Ministerial level meeting in Brasilia in 1986.

186. The Ministers reaffirmed their resolute commitment to provide political support for strengthening co-operation among Non-Aligned and other developing countries in accordance with the Action Programme adopted by the Group of 77 at Caracas in May 1981, the Plan of Action of the Extraordinary Ministerial Conference of Non-Aligned Countries on South-South Co-operation adopted in Pyongyang in June 1987 and the Proposals of the Meeting of the Standing Committee for Economic Co-operation held in Harare in 1988. The Ministers recalled the recommendations of the Eighth Summit Conference on the harmonization and co-ordination of the action programmes of the Non-Aligned Movement and Group of 77 and expressed their conviction that efforts would be continued to that end in order to make them mutually complementary.

187. The Ministers, whilst reiterating the validity of the Harare Action Programme and the decision to regroup the spheres of action, noted that progress had thus far been limited to a few of those spheres only. They considered that there was a need for critically assessing the state of economic co-operation among Non-Aligned and other developing countries, with a view to finding ways to intensifying co-operation.

188. The Ministers noted, with concern that some of the institutions established by non-aligned and other developing countries, such as the International Centre for Public Enterprises in Developing Countries, in Ljubljana and the Documentation Centre of Non-Aligned Countries in Colombo had been encountering serious financial problems.

189. The International Centre for Public Enterprises in Developing Countries had accumulated sufficient experience and expertise and increased its capacities to assist and support the role of public enterprises in promoting the development process in the fields of finance, trade, technology, joint ventures, industry, agriculture, consultancy, human resources development and integration of women in development. The Ministers invited

non-aligned and other developing countries, which have not done so, to join the International Centre for Public Enterprises and to make use of its services and urged member countries to fulfill regularly their financial obligations towards ICPE.

190. They also welcomed the increased activities of the Association of State Trading Organizations (ASTRO) and urged those interested State organizations of developing countries which have not yet done so to join the ASTRO and participate in its activities.

191. The Ministers expressed their satisfaction over the progress made in carrying out recommendations of the previous Summit Conferences in the sphere of science and technology and recommended that the Non-Aligned and other developing countries make all possible efforts to master new technology, particularly in the fields of micro-electronics, biotechnology, new materials and non-conventional energy sources. They expressed profound satisfaction that the Centre for Science and Technology of the Non-Aligned and other developing countries had been made operational on a provisional basis, pending the completion of the ratification process, and appreciated India's efforts to convene the first meeting of the Governing Council of the Centre in 1989 to finalize its administrative structure, work programme and funding arrangements. They also noted with satisfaction that India was hosting in October 1988 the first Intergovernmental Consultative Conference of Experts of Interested Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on New and High Technologies, aimed at enhancing scientific and technological co-operation.

192. The Ministers noted with appreciation the progress made thus far in the sphere of research and information and recommended that the research and information system continue to broaden and intensify its contacts with other institutes and information systems, with a view to becoming a professional focal point for the dissemination of economic and financial information pertinent to the Non-Aligned and other developing countries.

193. The Ministers took note with satisfaction of the progress made in the sphere of Standardization, Metrology and Quality Control since the Eighth Non-Aligned Summit Conference, particularly as regards the implementation of the Action Programme for co-operation in that sector, based on the work carried out by the Functional Groups. They further welcomed the results of the Eighth Co-ordinating Meeting, held in Pyongyang in August 1988, and took note with satisfaction of Cuba's offer to host the Ninth Co-ordinating Meeting and the Fourth Meeting of Experts in the sphere of Standardization, Metrology and Quality Control, to be held in the first quarter of 1990.

194. Likewise, they took note with satisfaction of the results of the Meeting of Experts of Non-Aligned Countries on the Status of a Non-Aligned Irrigation and Drainage Centre, held in Pyongyang 16-20 July 1988.

195. The Ministers welcomed the formulation of the Special Plan of Economic Co-operation for Central America by the Secretary-General of the United Nations; its submission to the General Assembly; and the adoption by consensus on 12 May 1988 of Resolution 42/231, and urged the supporting of the efforts being made under the Esquipulas II Agreements to achieve peace and development.

196. The Ministers took note with appreciation of the report of the meeting of experts on traditional medicine held in Pyongyang, 23-28 July, 1988, and supported in particular the programme of action to develop activities with a view to setting up centres for the exchange of information and technology on traditional medicine. The Ministers called on all Members of the Movement to strengthen their cooperation for health among themselves and with the World Health Organization, at global and regional levels, in pursuit of health for all by the year 2000 through primary health care.

197. The Ministers also noted with satisfaction the results of the Twelfth Meeting of the Co-ordinating Countries in the field of Health held in Managua, Nicaragua, from 9 to 11 March 1988. They also welcomed the Meeting of Experts on the inventory of South-South co-operation capabilities, to be held in Havana in late 1988 or early 1989 to materialize exchanges of health programmes, disease prevention, primary health care and rehabilitation, aimed at achieving the goal of Health for All by the Year 2000.

198. The Ministers welcomed the offer of Cuba to host the Third Conference of Ministers and Senior Officials in the Sphere of Physical Education and Sport of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, to be held in 1989.

199. The Ministers took note of the summary proposals and recommendations by the consultative meeting of experts by the non-aligned and other developing countries on the Activities and Programme of Cultural Co-operation for the World Decade for Cultural Development, held 22-24 June 1987 at Zagreb, Yugoslavia. They noted the proposal to establish a documentation centre for cultural co-operation among developing countries and a net of research institutions and requested the Co-ordinating Bureau to study all aspects of these proposals and to submit its report with the recommendations to the next Summit Conference.

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200. The Ministers expressed their satisfaction at the activities by the Gallery "Josip Broz Tito" in promoting the cultural and artistic values of non-aligned countries. They appreciated the work undertaken concerning the transformation of the Gallery into a joint institution of non-aligned countries in accordance with the decision by the VIII Summit, and invited the Co-ordinating Bureau to finalise the Draft Statute (submitted by the Gallery) so that it could be approved by the next Summit.

201. The Non-Aligned and other developing countries are invited to participate in the 1989 Third Havana Biennial, convened by the Wifredo Lam Centre to disseminate the artistic creation of Third World countries.

202. The Ministers noted with satisfaction that the setting up of the Museum of National Music Instruments from non-aligned and other developing countries, in Pyongyang, April 1988, and invited the non-aligned and other developing countries to present their national music instruments so as to enrich the Museum.

203. The Ministers noted with appreciation that the First Film Festival of the Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries was held in Pyongyang from 1 to 13 September 1987.

204. The Ministers welcomed the results of the Seminar on Eradication of Illiteracy and Expansion of School Enrolment of Children held in Pyongyang from 22 to 27 October 1986.

### III. NICOSIA DECLARATION

1. On 10 September 1988, the Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned countries, meeting in Nicosia, approved the following Declaration:

2. The Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries is taking place at a turning point in the history of the Movement. Convened at a time of positive developments on many fronts with far-reaching consequences and repercussions it acquires particular significance for the future course of the Movement.

3. Today the historic role and contribution of the Movement to the promotion of peace, stability and development is universally recognized. Its vigour and vitality is reflected not only in its continuous growth, but also in the respect it commands in the entire international community. The strength of its principles, unity and solidarity has projected the Movement forcefully in the world arena with its many challenges and demands.

4. The rapprochement between the United States of America and the Soviet Union and the progress achieved in disarmament negotiations, which resulted in the entry into force of the Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate and Shorter Range Missiles, as well as their continuing dialogue has greatly improved the international climate. However, serious problems and conflicts still exist and threaten to jeopardize the progress made. International relations are still characterized by the use of force, intervention, interference and the application of coercive measures. This is particularly evident in such cases as South Africa's illegal occupation of Namibia, the racist regime's aggression against the Front-line States, the imposition of the hateful apartheid regime, Israel's continued illegal occupation of Palestinian and other Arab territories and pressures and threats in Central America, particularly against Nicaragua.

5. The prevailing climate not only vindicates the policy of Non-Alignment, but most importantly underlines the need to analyse and assess the evolving situation in order to formulate an appropriate strategy consonant with its objectives and principles. The Non-Aligned Movement, with more than a quarter of a century behind it, well established in the conscience of mankind and with a policy which has proved its value, is resolved to continue influencing international relations in the years to come. The Movement is ready to contribute actively and constructively to the ongoing efforts for solving regional and global problems, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and the objectives and principles of non-alignment, so as to ensure respect for the

right to self-determination of peoples and enhance the struggle against all forms of subjugation, foreign occupation and domination and of all forms of racism and racial discrimination. The Movement is also determined to maintain and accelerate the historic momentum generated, thus imparting it a greater degree of permanence than in the past.

6. The Non-Aligned countries have always held that the responsibility for the future of mankind cannot be left to a limited number of countries, however great and powerful they may be. If the current detente is to lead to a lasting global peace, it has to become wider in scope, content and participation. The emerging trend can be effectively strengthened by the enlargement of the scope of the negotiations and the participation of an increasing range of actors at the international and regional levels.

7. As a global, independent and active force in international relations, the Movement has to endeavour to transform the ongoing efforts into a lasting and comprehensive process benefiting all countries and peoples of the world. More than ever before the Non-Aligned objective of real democratization of international relations should be achieved through the broadest possible participation.

8. The Movement's responsiveness to the new challenges requires not only adjustment to present international realities but also the taking of initiatives in an innovative spirit and the use of creative and result-oriented methods. Utilization of the political, economic and ideological diversity and universality of the Movement can enhance the emerging positive trends in world affairs and thus contribute to the solution of long-standing regional and international problems.

9. It is gratifying to note that recent initiatives by the United Nations have demonstrated its important role in contributing towards finding solutions to long-standing international problems. The Non-Aligned Movement has consistently supported multilateralism, particularly within the framework of the United Nations, and has striven to enhance the efficacy and effectiveness of the Organisation. The Movement remains resolute in its commitment to seek a solution to the present financial crisis faced by the United Nations.

10. The Non-Aligned countries have all along recognized that disarmament is closely linked to international peace and security and the very survival of humanity. They, therefore, were the first to start an organized campaign to halt the arms race, reduce tension between the super Powers, seek the resolution of conflicts by peaceful means and promote general and complete disarmament under effective international control.

Today, more than ever before, disarmament, particularly in its nuclear dimension, remains a high priority of the Non-Aligned Movement. In order to achieve the objective of a nuclear-weapon-free world the international community has to adopt and implement a time-bound programme for the elimination of nuclear weapons. The Non-Aligned Movement has to utilize all international forums and mobilize public opinion to that end.

11. While there is amelioration in the international political field, the global economic situation and outlook remain uncertain. In an increasingly interdependent world, international peace and stability can only be built on economically sound and just foundations. The international economy is undergoing fundamental changes and is facing challenges of unprecedented dimensions. New poles of economic power are emerging in the developed world. The integration processes in terms of markets, capital flows and technology have been immensely strengthened. The scientific and technological developments are transforming radically the traditional concepts of comparative advantages, phases and models of development and offering new possibilities to humanity for its material well-being.

12. Regrettably this progress is profiting only a small part of the world. Most developing countries still suffer from the burden of underdevelopment, mass poverty, indebtedness and inequitable conditions for participation in international trade. The socio-economic conditions in the least developed countries are indeed precarious.

13. The external debt crisis, sharp decline in the commodity prices, deterioration in terms of trade, high interest rates, protectionist measures and other trade barriers, raised by the developed countries and the reverse flow of financial resources from developing to developed countries are the principal factors accounting for the present economic crisis facing developing countries.

14. These factors threaten to accentuate the polarisation between the North and the South. It is not possible to sustain a world divided between the haves and have-nots. Such situation is inherently unstable and bound to give rise to human suffering, despair, violence and social and political instability. The present world economic structure based on self-perpetuating inequalities should be transformed through cooperative action on the basis of equity and justice. Efforts should continue to establish a New International Economic Order which has not lost any of its validity.



15. The Non-Aligned countries are aware that in view of their complexity and gravity, development problems can only be solved through complementary domestic and international action. This should, above all, be geared towards stimulating growth and liberating developing countries from the shackles of indebtedness. The Non-Aligned countries stand ready, through their constructive participation in all international forums to contribute to the solution of global problems which would respond not only to their own development needs, but also to the interests of the developed countries and the international community as a whole. They express their readiness to engage in a dialogue directed towards the search for effective and practical solutions in the crucial and interrelated areas of debt, money finance, and trade. Management of the world economy and ecology must be on a universal basis, with the participation of countries at different stages of development and having different socio-economic systems.

16. The Non-Aligned countries recognize that a reinforced and broadened co-operation among them will help in stimulating their economic growth, achieving collective self-reliance and enhancing their countervailing power in international negotiations. In this context, they attach particular importance to the implementation of the Action Programme of the Extraordinary Ministerial Conference of Non-Aligned Countries on South-South Co-operation held in Pyongyang to consolidating the gains made in the agreement reached in Belgrade on the General System of Trade Preferences (GSTP) and to undertaking negotiations to expand and strengthen GSTP. There is also an urgent need for continuing their effort to harmonize their position in international forums, particularly on the Uruguay Round of Trade Negotiations.

17. The Movement should also pursue a policy of respecting and ensuring the rights of the individual and of peoples, which would enable the full utilization of their creative potential and the establishment of democratic and equitable relations in the world.

18. In the current circumstances and in view of the growing interdependence of nations, the Non-Aligned Movement will intensify the dialogue with all groupings and key factors in international relations and will actively participate in the search for a solution to all outstanding international problems. The Movement is determined to face the challenges of peace, security, disarmament and development and bring about the necessary reforms and adjustments required for this purpose.

#### IV. DECISIONS

##### A. VENUE OF THE NINTH SUMMIT

In accordance with the mandate of the Eighth Summit Conference of Heads of State or Government at Harare, Zimbabwe, the Ministers decided that the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Movement be held in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, in 1989.

The Ministers expressed their satisfaction at the constructive attitude of Nicaragua for agreeing to defer its candidacy to the Tenth Summit of Heads of State or Government of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, after having obtained the consensus of the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean to host the Ninth Summit. Likewise, the Ministers expressed their satisfaction at the constructive attitude of Indonesia for agreeing to defer its candidacy to the Tenth Summit. In both cases, the Ministers recognized that the flexible attitude of Nicaragua and Indonesia had contributed positively to the strengthening of the Movement.

##### B. ESTABLISHMENT OF A MINISTERIAL COMMITTEE

Current complex and fast-moving developments in the world situation have made it imperative for the Movement to respond adequately and effectively to them, to intensify its activities in selected areas, to strengthen its capacity to initiate effective and timely action and to participate in the process of seeking solutions to contemporary problems. The time has, therefore, come for the Movement to critically examine, inter alia, the preparation and organization of its meetings, the content and format of its documentation, forms and methods of action, as well as the effectiveness of its instrumentalities.

The Ministers have, therefore, decided to establish an open-ended Ministerial Committee, consisting of Foreign Ministers from the countries represented on the Bureau of the Eighth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries and the Bureau of the Nicosia Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries as well as from the countries which have served as Chairmen of the Movement. The Committee will be chaired by the Foreign Minister of Cyprus and shall submit its report to the Ninth Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries.

**C. SPECIAL MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE  
OF THE MOVEMENT OF NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES  
ON PEACE AND INTERNATIONAL LAW**

The Ministers welcomed and agreed to the proposal made by Nicaragua to hold an Extraordinary Ministerial Conference of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on Peace and International Law, to commemorate the ninetieth anniversary of the First World Conference on Peace. They also agreed to approach the Government of The Netherlands with a view to holding the meeting on June 26-30, 1989, at The Hague, site of the First World Conference and of the International Court of Justice. They commissioned the president of the Co-ordinating Bureau to undertake the pertinent consultations for the preparatory work leading to the celebration of the event.

This proposal was presented by H.E. Shailendra Kumar Upadhyaya, the Foreign Minister of Nepal, co-sponsored by Algeria, Argentina, Belize, Bolivia, Barbados, Cyprus, Colombia, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Guyana, Indonesia, Panama, Peru, Cuba, Nigeria and Zimbabwe, and approved by acclamation.

**D. ESTABLISHMENT OF A COMMITTEE OF NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES  
ON KAMPUCHEA**

On a proposal put formally to the Conference by the Foreign Minister of Zimbabwe, H.E. N.H. Shamuyarira, it was decided to establish a committee under the chairmanship of Zimbabwe on the question of Kampuchea. The committee would consist of thirteen members. The list of names of the members is to be submitted to the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau to be held in New York on 3 October 1988.

**APPENDIX A  
MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE  
OF THE NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES**

**5-10 SEPTEMBER 1988 - NICOSIA, CYPRUS**

**AGENDA**

1. Opening of the Conference.
2. Election of officers.
3. Report of the Preparatory Meeting of Ambassadors and Senior Officials.
4. Admission of new members and participation by observers and guests.
5. Adoption of the Agenda and organization of work.
6. Report of the Chairman of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries.
7. General review and appraisal of the international political situation and implementation of the decisions of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government held in Harare and subsequent Ministerial Conferences and Meetings of Non-Aligned Countries.
8. Assessment of the current international situation, particularly in light of recent developments in the international scene and their impact on the role of the Non-Aligned Movement, with a view to further strengthening its contribution to international peace and security.
9. General analysis and assessment of the world economic situation, including the critical economic situation in Africa and intensification of the efforts of the non-aligned and other developing countries towards the establishment of the New International Economic Order, with special reference to the Programme of Mutual Assistance and Collective Self-Reliance, aimed at strengthening solidarity and socio-economic co-operation among the non-aligned and other developing countries.
10. Venue and date for the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.
11. Other matters.

APPENDIX B

ADDRESS BY H.E. THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CYPRUS  
MR. GEORGE VASSILIOU GIVEN ON SEPTEMBER 7  
AT THE OPENING OF THE NON-ALIGNED FOREIGN MINISTERS' CONFERENCE

5-10 SEPTEMBER 1988

Your Excellencies,

Distinguished Delegates, Observers and Guests,

It is a great pleasure and privilege for me to welcome you to Cyprus. The holding of this Conference in Nicosia bestows on our country a great honour and at the same time a great responsibility. We thank the member states for granting us this opportunity to serve the Movement of which we are a founding member. We recall, in this connection, with deep gratitude, the solidarity extended to us by the Afro-Asian countries during the Bandung Conference in the crucial period of our liberation struggle. Since its establishment the Republic of Cyprus has followed an active non-aligned foreign policy. President Makarios, who participated at the First Conference of Heads of State of Non-Aligned Countries in Belgrade in 1961, was expressing the feelings of all Cypriots when he stated that Cyprus could contribute to world peace through non-alignment.

"The Non-Aligned Countries," Makarios declared, "constitute the only force that can fill the gap between the Western and Eastern worlds. I am glad that Cyprus will be part of this moral force. I am confident that our country, on account of its geographical position and the noble ideals to which the Cypriot people are devotedly attached, can play an important role in the promotion of the principles of the Movement."

This policy initiated by President Makarios was faithfully implemented by Spyros Kyprianou in his capacity as Foreign Minister and subsequently as President of the Republic. And it is in line with the above policy, that at the Harare Summit President Kyprianou extended the invitation to hold this Ministerial Conference in Nicosia. The policy of non-alignment is deeply ingrained in the foreign policy of Cyprus. I take this opportunity to assure the Movement that we shall do our utmost to increase even further our active participation and contribution to the cause of non-alignment.

Allow me, Mr. Chairman, at the outset, to express, on behalf of all of us here, our appreciation for the constructive role and capable leadership of His Excellency the President Robert Gabriel Mugabe, the Chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement, and the effective diplomacy your country, the Republic of Zimbabwe, has been deploying since the memorable event of the 8th Non-Aligned Summit held in your beautiful capital, Harare.

Mr. Chairman,

The Non-Aligned Movement was conceived during the cold war. It was an expression of resistance on the part of newly liberated countries to linking their future to either of the military alliances. It represented a collective endeavour to transcend the established political strategic and ideological divides and towards a new and better world.

In the relatively brief span of time since the First Summit Conference in which twenty-five countries took part, the Non-Aligned Movement has established itself in the conscience of mankind, as a viable alternative to bloc politics and as a moral force guided by its fundamental principles which are in line with the aims of the United Nations Charter. Since its inception, it has been working towards a world free from war, poverty, ignorance and international injustice.

Our Movement, consisting today of 99 countries and two national liberation movements, the P.L.O. and SWAPO, and with a total population of over two billion, has already become a determining factor in international relations. It has been playing an increasingly influential role in the United Nations, contributing towards furthering its objectives. As a matter of fact, since the Non-Aligned countries represent two thirds of the member states of the United Nations, the most important decisions of the Organization bear the imprint of our ideals.

Based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all states, the Movement has enabled small countries to take their rightful place in world affairs and to exert their influence in international developments. The future of mankind can no longer be considered as the exclusive domain of a limited number of states, however large, powerful or well-meaning they may be.

The Movement has many important achievements to its credit. But its most important achievement has been its contribution towards the almost complete dismantling of colonial domination and the subsequent emergence of many independent states.

It has also provided the framework within which national liberation movements have gained international legitimacy and recognition, thus ensuring the inalienable right of all peoples to self-determination, freedom and independence. Furthermore, it has helped co-ordinate and articulate the main concerns of developing countries in the international arena.

In our twenty-seven year history much has been achieved in spite of various obstacles and difficulties. Much remains to be done. Nevertheless we are entitled to take pride in what we have accomplished through our collective efforts over the years.

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Mr. Chairman,

The Conference is being held at a period of dramatic changes in the international scene. While the Harare Conference was held against the background of a difficult and tense international environment, we are now meeting in an atmosphere of optimism as a result of several positive political developments. First and foremost, the rapprochement between the United States of America and the Soviet Union has opened the way for a fruitful dialogue between them which has already had a marked impact on several other outstanding international issues. The signing of the INF Agreement and the agreement in principle to cut nuclear strategic arsenals by fifty per cent mark a historic turning point in post-war politics and could be considered as the first steps towards the ideal of complete nuclear disarmament.

In this respect, I would like to acknowledge the efforts and the political wisdom of Secretary General Mikhail Gorbachev and President Ronald Reagan, who have given new hope to humanity. We earnestly wish that the improved relations between the United States and the Soviet Union will inaugurate a new era of peace and security on our planet.

Already, this seems to be happening. A climate of conciliation and peacemaking is spreading throughout the world. In a number of regional conflicts confrontation is giving way to dialogue and efforts towards mutual understanding.

In contrast to the above positive political developments, we note with sadness that the economic condition of most developing countries has not improved. In fact it has further deteriorated. The debt crisis has assumed dramatic dimensions, imposing a heavy toll on the everyday lives and future prospects of billions of people.

Our world is still characterized by great disparities and unacceptable inequalities. Progress and technological innovation exist side by side with serious underdevelopment. Poverty, famine, high infant mortality and illiteracy are more widespread than affluence, overconsumption, improved health standards and cultural advancement. It is offensive to any sense of justice that parallel to the enhanced economic opportunities of a privileged minority in the world, millions of people are still dying of malnutrition, hunger and disease. Countless other lives are wasted in conditions of unemployment or underemployment.

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In view of these circumstances and the new international climate, this Conference assumes added importance. It provides the forum for a thoughtful analysis of the role of the Movement and for charting its course in the years ahead. As we envision the world at the dawn of the twenty-first century we should take into consideration both the enormous challenges facing humanity and the opportunities that lie ahead. It is important to underline that, as contemporary developments have shown, the principles laid down by the founders of our Movement have withstood the test of time. They provide a realistic political and moral framework towards solving many of the problems facing the world today.

The present international climate and the more positive attitude towards our Movement on the part of the great powers provides us with better opportunities for an enhanced international role.

Many of the problems facing us today have, unfortunately, plagued the world since the early days of our Movement. With the virtual completion of the process of decolonization our efforts are now directed towards preserving international peace and security and promoting economic development and international justice. The protection of the environment and our common ecosystem is also becoming increasingly vital.

The greatest challenge facing the world and our Movement is the creation of a peaceful world free from the fear of war. This particular challenge has two dimensions: first, the reduction of armaments worldwide and especially the preservation of the momentum towards nuclear disarmament; secondly, the resolution of existing regional conflicts.

The advanced technological state of nuclear weapons as well as the existence of huge stockpiles of warheads and missiles make it imperative that efforts be exerted on all sides to rid humanity of this fatal threat. It is now widely recognized that nuclear deterrence involves great risks and unacceptably high costs. We welcome this new development with relief.

The Non-Aligned countries can advance the cause of international peace and security by actively assisting the efforts for political rapprochement and by strengthening the process of mutual respect, confidence and understanding among nations. We realize, of course, that much remains to be done in this field. As a Movement we have the right and the duty to make our own contribution in various negotiations for the reduction of armaments. Particular emphasis should be put on initiatives for the complete cessation of nuclear tests, the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, the creation of nuclear free zones and the



elaboration of a convention on the prohibition of chemical weapons. We should also work for the prevention of the militarization of outer space whilst not ignoring the constant need for the reduction of conventional weapons. Progress in this field is of no less vital importance. It falls within the province of each state and it affects the economic development of all countries, especially the developing ones.

Realizing that peace is indivisible, we welcome all the recent initiatives for the peaceful settlement of outstanding regional conflicts. Substantial progress has already been achieved on a number of such problems. I refer, in particular, to the Geneva Accords on Afghanistan, and the positive steps taken with regard to Central America, Kampuchea, Chad, Namibia and Angola, the Gulf, Western Sahara and New Caledonia. Such progress was difficult to contemplate a year ago. This is particularly significant for the Non-Aligned Movement since the most acute regional conflicts involve Non-Aligned countries and their persistence tended to impair our cohesion and credibility.

The termination of the tragic hostilities in the Iran-Iraq war has been received with a sigh of relief by all the members of our Movement and the international community. This war, which has dominated our Conferences for so long, has caused enormous human suffering and has wasted much needed resources. Moreover, the conflict was a serious source of instability with wider international repercussions. I am sure I voice the feelings of all of us when I commend the Secretary General of the United Nations, Señor Perez de Cuellar, and the Security Council, for all their endeavours to bring both sides of the conflict to the negotiating table.

This and other achievements of the United Nations Organization have underlined its crucial role in promoting the peace of the world. As a Movement we rejoice at the increasing prestige and influence of the Organization. The Non-Aligned countries fervently support all its peace-making initiatives. The wide-ranging work of the Organisation and its specialised Agencies is of paramount importance not only in the field of peace-making but in many other areas of concern to the world today and to our Movement in particular. We should continue with increased vigour both to work within the United Nations and to strengthen its institutions and their effectiveness.

These tasks acquire additional importance given the fact that, in spite of the progress achieved, serious regional and international problems still sadly persist. The situation in the Middle East and the problem of apartheid in South Africa, not to mention the problem of my country, Cyprus, continue to cause a lot of suffering to the peoples concerned and to sour the international climate.

We hope that the heroic uprising of the Palestinian people has convinced everybody that the problem cannot be resolved with repression and violation of fundamental freedoms. A peaceful settlement in the Middle East, guaranteeing the security of all states in the region, can be reached through an International Conference, involving all interested parties, including the PLO, the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Likewise, it is high time that human rights and fundamental freedoms be respected in South Africa. The South African regime should realize that there is no viable alternative to racial reconciliation, equality of rights and the application of the principle of majority rule. The universal outcry and the collective demand for the release of Nelson Mandela, this already legendary freedom-fighter, should be heeded immediately. As Nehru has said, nobody can contain a noble idea for which people are ready to sacrifice themselves.

In the case of Cyprus, our position at the crossroads of continents has always influenced our historical development and our people have often been victims of the strategic position of our island. For the last fourteen years our people have witnessed the forcible division of their country and the violation of their fundamental human rights.

In the new international climate some hope has been created that the Cyprus problem can also find the way to a just and lasting solution. As you are aware, on the 24th of August I met, in Geneva, with the leader of the Turkish Cypriot community, Mr. Denktash, under the auspices of the United Nations Secretary General, Mr. Perez de Cuellar. At this meeting we agreed to start a dialogue on September 15, 1988 and to make efforts to achieve a solution by June 1st 1989. We, for our part, are determined to work hard with constructive goodwill towards this goal. The solution we wish for Cyprus is that envisioned by the Resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and Security Council and the decisions of the Non-Aligned Movement. We will make great efforts to reunite our country within a federal system of government in which the basic rights of all its inhabitants, Greek, Turkish and others are safeguarded. In the independent, sovereign, territorially integral, non-aligned demilitarised Cyprus we are striving for there is no place for foreign troops and settlers. In this new phase of the Cyprus problem the increased interest and solidarity of the Movement will be much appreciated and will greatly assist in the efforts for a just solution to our problem.

Our Movement can play a positive role in the process towards the resolution of outstanding regional conflicts. Both within and in parallel with the United Nations our Movement could enhance its ability for helping to defuse dangerous situations and disputes. It should continue to serve the cause of peace and at the same time protect the interests of its members in an objective and fair way.

Mr. Chairman,

Another major task facing the Movement and affecting the lives of billions of people concerns economic development. This is of extreme importance in view of the continuing deterioration in the economy of developing countries.

The increasingly heavy burden of debt and debt servicing has become the most serious constraint on the economic development of a large number of states. The debtor nations cannot meet their financial obligations unless they are also able to achieve sustained growth. This vicious circle which imperils international economic and financial stability can only be broken if bold measures are taken in a spirit of international cooperation. Such measures could include the reduction of the amount of debt, the lengthening of its maturity, the use of concessional rates of interest and the assisting of debtor countries to take advantage of the low market valuation of their debt. As the South Commission points out in its Kuala Lumpur Statement of the 3rd March 1988, the objective should be "to reduce both the stock of debt and the debt servicing to a level consistent with the need to revive the development process and to stop the net transfer of resources from indebted countries."

Concurrently, developing countries are still facing collapsing commodity prices, worsening trade terms, inadequate official development assistance, increasing protectionism, high interest rates and reverse flow of financial resources. The resolution of these problems presupposes concerted international efforts together with policies of sustained economic growth and development at the national level. Such policies should primarily aim at fulfilling the basic needs of the people.

In this regard, the development and modernization of agriculture is an essential first step for achieving self-sufficiency in food production and for further development. At present, in many developing countries, food production does not keep pace with population growth. Growing hunger in the midst of food surpluses still remains a hard fact of our times.

The Non-Aligned countries should identify ways of improving their methods and programmes in the agricultural field. They should also support feasible new initiatives, as called for in the Appeal "Cyprus Initiative Against Hunger in the World", which was adopted by the 14th Ministerial session of the United Nations World Food Council, held in Nicosia in May, 1988.

Economic development depends on international cooperation. In a rapidly changing and increasingly interdependent world the interests of all states can only be met through the search for equitable cooperative solutions to existing problems. We welcome therefore the launching of the Uruguay Round which deals with trade of both goods and services and with the linkages between money, trade and finance. What will happen at these negotiations, what positions our various member countries would adopt could prove of crucial importance to the final outcome of this 8th Round and the future development options of our countries. It is for this reason that I would like to draw the attention of the Conference to the statement on the Uruguay Round adopted by the South Commission in Mexico which clearly and lucidly outlines all the relevant issues.

However, the existing conditions also demand efforts to strengthen our collective self-reliance. South-South cooperation, in addition to and not as a substitute for global cooperation, must be increased especially in the fields of trade, finance, technology, investment, communications as well as in educational and cultural exchanges. Such cooperation should concentrate on those fields in which individual countries have the best chances for optimal development.

While we endorse international cooperation and modernization for economic development we should resist the process of cultural domination and uniformity. In a world highly vulnerable to foreign influences and models, the preservation of our several and distinctive cultural identities is both necessary and enriching. Diversity in culture, "the soul of life", as Shelley has called it, certainly enhances the quality of life and the value of human civilization.

Another problem related to development and indeed to the future of mankind is that of the preservation of the environment. Environmental degradation, including the pollution of the seas, is becoming more acute day by day. It is one of the most serious problems facing the world today. It transcends national boundaries and it can only be solved by raising the ecological conscience of mankind and ensuring mutual respect of each other's environment, through concerted international efforts.

Our Movement has special reasons for insisting on the general adoption of more responsible and equitable policies in this field and should work both independently and within other international agencies to this effect. One of the gravest aspects of this problem, causing particular concern to the countries of our Movement, is the fact that a number of developing countries are used as dumping grounds for industrial and toxic wastes. We should all work for the termination of this unacceptable practice.

Mr. Chairman,

In order to meet the new challenges and opportunities the Movement should examine ways for improving its effectiveness and capability possibly through changes in its structure, organizational methods and procedures. We are aware that this is a very sensitive and complex issue.

In order to address all these and related matters, we would like to propose, after consultations with several countries, the setting up of a Ministerial Committee in order to study all the issues involved and make recommendations to the next Summit Conference.

Every effort should be made to convey all our positions and messages in as clear and concise a way as possible. This is important since popular support for non-alignment is a vital prerequisite for our success. In this connection the charge that the final Documents of our Conference are voluminous and difficult to follow by the general public should be seriously considered.

We express the hope that this Conference will mark a significant step forward in the work and progress of our Movement. We propose that in addition to the Political and Economic Documents agreed upon by the Conference, a Declaration be adopted here in Nicosia, outlining in a concise form the perceptions of our Movement on the major issues of the world today as well as its long-term objectives and its specific role in the context of the new situation in international relations.

Tasks of paramount importance lie ahead of us. For too many of our fellow human beings life is still marred by poverty, lack of educational opportunities, insecurity, unemployment, hunger and early or violent death. Millions of people throughout the world and especially in the countries of our Movement have needs and aspirations for a better future. The realization of these aspirations is beyond the resources of any one person or state.

It requires collective action and dedication on the part of all of us. The Non-Aligned Movement has the experience and the resources to become a force for progress and justice in the world. The tasks facing us today can be more effectively met if our countries instead of following developments take the initiative and become masters of their own destinies.

A great deal hangs on our success or failure. Our failure will mean continued misery for millions of men, women and children throughout the globe while our success will mean a better and a more worthwhile existence for many of our brothers and sisters in the family of man.

We cannot afford to fail. The destiny of our planet depends on our ability and determination to substitute care for indifference, conciliation for confrontation, cooperation for conflict and humanity for inhumanity.

I would like to conclude my address by appealing, on behalf of all of us, to the countries that are not members of our Movement and by inviting them to a common and all-out endeavour for the creation of a safer and a better world; a world of peace, the rule of law, equal opportunity, dignity, social justice and greater material and spiritual prosperity for all.

Once more, I welcome you to Cyprus and I wish you a very successful Conference.

APPENDIX C

**A STATEMENT BY HIS EXCELLENCY COMRADE R.G. MUGABE,  
PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ZIMBABWE AND CHAIRMAN OF THE  
MOVEMENT OF NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES TO THE CONFERENCE  
OF MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,**

**Nicosia, 7 - 10 september, 1988**

The Foreign Ministers of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries are meeting at a time of a resurgence of hope in world affairs. In the Persian Gulf, the two sister Republics of Iran and Iraq have laid down their guns and are engaged in a dialogue that we hope should bring much needed respite to their long-suffering peoples; in Afghanistan, the withdrawal of Soviet troops promises to create an environment in which the Afghan people can determine their future free from outside interference; in Western Sahara, moves are under way to resolve the question of self-determination for the Saharawi people; in South East Asia, significant negotiations aimed at resolving the problems of the region are under way; and in Southern Africa a ceasefire has been declared in South Western Africa and negotiations are going on which could prepare the way for the implementation of United Nations Resolution 435 pertaining to Namibian independence.

Much of the credit in laying the basis for the search for solutions to these focal points of tensions goes to the United Nations and its Secretary-General. Rarely has the efficacy of the United Nations been so vividly demonstrated as in the last few months. These developments are a vindication of the validity of two fundamental principles of our Movement, namely, the rejection of bloc politics and an unstinting commitment to the United Nations. It therefore behoves the Ministerial Conference to emphatically reaffirm yet again those cherished principles, especially the imperative to give full all-round support to the United Nations.

Excellencies, while the Movement must, as always, speak forthrightly and without fear or favour on the great issues facing mankind, it must also continue with its practice of self-determination and renewal if it is to remain relevant and effective. The current international situation is pregnant with possibilities. The Movement must prepare itself to profit from the opportunities offered by the changing world scene. Yet to do that successfully it must also equip itself in order to be able to meet the challenges posed. Nature teaches us that only species that adapt to new environments tend to survive, while those that do not, become extinct. It is therefore necessary to examine and analyse our methodology of work and our institutions to see if they are well geared to meet the challenges that face us today and those that will face us tomorrow.

If the current thaw in international relations has proved anything, it has demonstrated the validity of the principles that guide our Movement. The Ministers will therefore want to reaffirm those principles in Cyprus for a lot still remains to be done before peace, justice, development and progress can be achieved for all. In Southern Africa, in Central America, in the Middle East, in South East Asia and not least, here in Cyprus itself, your host country, there is still much to be accomplished. In the areas of disarmament and security we have just made the first tentative real step forward with the ratification of the INF Treaty. However, what we need now is a firm second step through a 50 percent reduction in strategic offensive arsenals. Such a bold move would lead to a greater relaxation of tensions in the world. But our security today is threatened by many non-military factors. Economic under-development, poverty and disease can lead to environmental degradation and social upheavals that threaten the security of all mankind. These two are urgent matters that call for your analysis and attention.

Excellencies, I could not think of a more idyllic setting for your Conference than the beautiful city of Nicosia, capital of the lovely island of Cyprus, home to the friendly Cypriot nation and the native land of Aphrodite, the legendary goddess of beauty and love. In wishing you success in your very important deliberations, I am very confident, that my Colleague and Friend, His Excellency, President Vassiliou, his Government and all the people of Cyprus will spare no effort in ensuring the success of this Conference.



APPENDIX D

REPORT OF THE RAPPORTEUR GENERAL

1. In accordance with the relevant decision taken at the 8th Summit Conference held in Harare, the Ministerial Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries was convened in Nicosia from 7 to 10 September 1988. It was preceded by a preparatory meeting of senior officials which held meetings on 5th and 6th September 1988.

2. The following countries and organisations which are members of the Movement participated: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahamas, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Chad, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Palestine Liberation Organisation, Panama, Peru, Qatar, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, South West Africa People's Organization, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen Arab Republic, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

3. Representatives of the following countries, organisations and national liberation movements attended the Conference as observers: Brazil, Mexico, Mongolia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Uruguay, Venezuela, African National Congress, Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, League of Arab States, Socialist Party of Puerto Rico and the United Nations.

4. The following countries and organizations attended the Conference as guests: Australia, Austria, Finland, Greece, Holy See, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Commonwealth secretariat, International Committee of the Red Cross, International Fund for Agricultural Development, Latin American Economic System (SELA), United Nations Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean, United Nations Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), United Nations Council for Namibia, United Nations Development Programme,

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid, United Nations Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration of the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, World Health Organization and Non-Governmental and Independent Commission of the South for Development Issues.

5. The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Zimbabwe H.E. N.M. Shamuyarira declared the Conference opened and read a message from the Chairman of the Movement, the President of Republic of Zimbabwe H.E. Mr. Robert Mugabe.

6. The Conference observed one minute of silence in memory of the late President of Pakistan Zia Ul Haq.

7. His Excellency Mr. George Vassiliou, President of the Republic of Cyprus delivered a keynote address which the Conference decided by acclamation to circulate as an official document of the Conference (NAC/CONF...)

8. Votes of thanks were moved by representatives of all regional groups and liberation movements.

9. His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Zimbabwe Mr. Shamuyarira proposed that the Foreign Minister of Cyprus be elected Chairman of the Conference. The proposal was adopted by acclamation and representatives of regional groups and national liberation movements extended their congratulations on behalf of their respective regions and movements.

10. On the recommendation of the Preparatory Meeting, the Conference decided that its Bureau would be constituted as follows:

Vice-Chairmen  
for Africa:

Egypt  
Niger  
Somalia  
Zaire  
Zambia

for Asia:

India  
Jordan  
Singapore  
Syria

for Latin American and the Caribbean:	Bolivia Colombia Nicaragua
for Europe:	Malta
for Liberation Movements:	PLO
Rapporteur General:	Yemen Arab Republic
Chairman of the Political Committee:	H.E. Raul Roa Kouri (Cuba)
Chairman of the Economic Committee:	H.E. Michael O. Ononaiye (Nigeria)
<i>Ex Officio</i> member:	Zimbabwe

11. The Conference noted that His Excellency Mr. Andreas Mavrommatis had been appointed Secretary General of the Conference and Mr. Theophilos Theophilou, Assistant Secretary General.

12. Mongolia's status was elevated to that of an observer and the World Food Council was admitted as Guest.

13. The Chairman of the Coordinating Bureau H.E. Mr. S. Mudenge presented a report on the activities of the Bureau which was duly noted.

14. The Conference adopted its agenda and approved the recommendations of the Senior Officials Meeting.

15. The Political and Economic Committees were established on 5 September to consider the draft final documents and they started work on that date.

16. A very large number of members, observers and guests participated in the general debate.

17. The general debate in plenary and discussions in the Political and Economic Committee were carried out in a spirit of co-operation, mutual accommodation and full awareness of recent auspicious world developments.

18. The Conference adopted by acclamation the Nicosia Declaration (NAC/CONF.8/PM/DOC.10).

19. The Conference took note of the report of the Political Committee (NAC/CONF.8/FM/DOC.1/REV.1).
20. The Conference took note of the report of the Economic Committee (NAC/CONF.8/FM/DOC.2/REV.2).
21. The Conference adopted the report of the Rapporteur General (NAC/CONF.8/FM/DOC.12).
22. The Conference adopted the final documents by acclamation.
23. The Conference adopted decision NAC/CONF.8/FM/DOC.11 on the establishment of a Ministerial Committee to make recommendations to the Ninth Summit on matters pertaining to modalities, methodology, etc.
24. The Conference decided that the venue and date of the Ninth Summit Conference of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries be as follows:
  - a) Venue: Yugoslavia
  - b) Date: 1989
25. The Closing Session of the Conference was held on 10th September 1988. The closing address was delivered by H.E. Mr. George Iacovou, the Foreign Minister of the Republic of Cyprus. Votes of thanks were moved by the representatives of regional groups and national liberation movements.

APPENDIX E

**REPORT OF THE PREPARATORY MEETING  
OF AMBASSADORS AND SENIOR OFFICIALS**

1. The Preparatory Meeting of Ambassadors and Senior Officials held two sessions on 5 and 6 August under the Chairmanship of H.E. Ambassador I.S.G. Mudenge, Permanent Representative of the Republic of Zimbabwe to the United Nations and Chairperson of the Co-ordinating Bureau in New York.

2. Adoption of the Agenda (agenda item 1):

The Meeting adopted the following Agenda:

1. Adoption of the agenda.
2. Recommendations regarding the draft Provisional Agenda for the Ministerial Conference.
3. Recommendations regarding the admission of new members and participation by Observers and Guests.
4. Recommendations regarding the Organisation of Work.
5. Adoption of the Report of Ambassadors and Senior Officials to the Ministerial Conference.
6. Other Matters.

3. Recommendations regarding the draft Provisional Agenda for the Ministerial Conference (agenda item 2):

The Meeting recommended the following draft Provisional Agenda for the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries:

1. Opening of the Conference.
2. Election of Officers.
3. Report of the Preparatory Meeting of Ambassadors and Senior Officials.
4. Admission of new members and participation by Observers and Guests.
5. Adoption of the agenda and Organisation of Work.
6. Report of the Chairman of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries.

7. General review and appraisal of the international political situation and implementation of the decisions of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government held in Harare and subsequent Ministerial Conferences and Meetings of Non-Aligned Countries.
8. Assessment of the current international situation particularly in light of recent developments in the international scene, and their impact on the role of the Non-Aligned Movement, with a view to further strengthening its contribution to international peace and security.
9. General analysis and assessment of the world economic situation including the critical economic situation in Africa and intensification of the efforts of the non-aligned and other developing countries towards the establishment of the New International Economic Order, with special reference to the Programme of Mutual Assistance and Collective Self-Reliance, aimed at strengthening solidarity and socio-economic co-operation among the non-aligned and other developing countries.
10. Venue and date for the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.
11. Other Matters.
4. Recommendations regarding the admission of new members and participation by Observers and Guests (agenda item 3):

Pursuant to the recommendations made by the Co-ordinating Bureau at its meeting in New York, the Meeting recommended that:

- (i) Mongolia be invited to participate as an Observer and,
- (ii) the World Food Council be invited to participate as a Guest.

5. Recommendations regarding the organisation of work (agenda item 4):

The Meeting recommended that the Bureau for the Conference of Foreign Ministers (7-10 September 1988) be constituted as follows:

Chairperson:	Cyprus
Vice-Chairpersons for Africa:	Egypt Niger Somalia Zaire Zambia
for Asia:	India Jordan Singapore Syria
for Latin America and the Caribbean:	Bolivia Colombia Nicaragua
for Europe:	Malta
for Liberation Movements:	PLO
Rapporteur General:	Yemen Arab Republic

The Meeting also recommended that Zimbabwe, as the Chairman of the Movement of the Non-Aligned Countries would be an *ex-officio* member of the Bureau.

Chairperson of the Political Committee:	H.E. Raúl Roa Kouri (Cuba)
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Chairperson of the Economic Committee:	H.E. Michael O. Ononaiye (Nigeria)
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6. The Meeting noted the proposed appointment of H.E. Andreas Mavrommatis as Secretary-General of the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries.

7. The Meeting recommended that the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries should set up two main Committees of the whole, namely the Political and Economic Committees, which began work *ad referendum* on 5 September, 1988 and are to function simultaneously with the Plenary. The normal working hours would be 10.00 to 13.00 and 16.00 to 18.30, and night sessions would be held if necessary.

8. In accordance with the usual practice, the two Committees were to commence the work of considering the draft final documents. It was recommended that the arrangement be confirmed by the Conference.

9. Report of the Ambassadors and Senior Officials' Meeting to the Conference of Foreign Ministers (agenda item 5):

The Meeting adopted its report and decided to transmit it to the Conference of Foreign Ministers.

10. Other Matters: (Agenda item 6)

There was no discussion under this item.



APPENDIX F

**REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COORDINATING BUREAU  
OF THE MOVEMENT OF NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES  
ON ACTIVITIES OF THE MOVEMENT DURING THE PERIOD  
OCTOBER 1987 TO SEPTEMBER 1988**

**INTRODUCTION**

At the Meeting of Ministers and Heads of Delegation to the 42nd Session of the United Nations General Assembly held in New York from 5 to 6 October 1987, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Zimbabwe, presented a Report of the Chairman of the Movement on the activities of NAM covering the period since the Eighth Summit (i.e. from September 1986 to October 1987). The present Report of the Chairman of the Coordinating Bureau records the activities of the Movement during the period October 1987 to September 1988.

The period under review is a very significant one for the Movement. The current report is being submitted midway between the Eighth Summit and the next Conference of Heads of State and Government. It, therefore, offers the opportunity to evaluate the progress made so far in implementing the decisions taken at the Eighth Summit and subsequent Ministerial meetings and to identify the outstanding tasks and ways of carrying them out.

The period is also significant in the light of the new trends and developments in international affairs. In the emerging new international situation, the role of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, in the promotion of global peace, independence, equality, development and prosperity for all has, more than ever before, become of paramount importance.

During the period under review, the Movement continued to work for the relaxation and elimination of focal points of conflict and tension and for the promotion of dialogue and cooperation in the international community. The Movement made continuous efforts to implement the important decisions taken by the Eighth Summit and remained seized with matters of disarmament, and areas of conflict in various regions, particularly the crisis in the Middle East, Southern Africa, Central America, South West Asia and South East Asia. The Movement was also preoccupied with matters of economic cooperation and the reform process of the United Nations.

***Disarmament***

The Chairman of the Movement continued his regular contacts with the United States and the Soviet Union on the question of Disarmament. On the eve of the Washington Summit held from 7 to 10 December 1987, between Secretary-General Mikhail Gorbachev and President Ronald Reagan, the Chairman sent messages to each of the two leaders drawing their attention

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once again to the Harare Appeal on Disarmament issued by the Eighth Summit. The message also urged the two leaders to reach agreement on the elimination of intermediate nuclear forces as a significant step towards the ultimate goal of general and complete disarmament.

Following the signing of the INF Treaty in December 1987, the Chairman sent congratulatory messages to President Reagan and Secretary-General Gorbachev in which he welcomed the signing of the Treaty. Subsequently, the two leaders dispatched their envoys to brief the Chairman on disarmament issues. Contacts with the two leaders continued following the ratification of the Treaty in Moscow in May.

In their Communiqué adopted on 7 October 1987, the Ministers and Heads of Delegation to the 42nd Session of the United Nations General Assembly entrusted the Coordinating Bureau with the task of presenting, during the 42nd Session, a draft resolution urging the United States and the Soviet Union to avail themselves of the current momentum and to advance towards the achievement of agreements in order to halt and reverse the nuclear arms race. The Non-Aligned group in the First Committee of the United Nations General Assembly subsequently prepared and presented draft Resolution A/C.1/42/40 entitled "Bilateral Nuclear Arms Negotiations" which was considered and adopted by the Committee. The General Assembly adopted it as Resolution 42/38 D.

Pursuant to the decision taken by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation to the 42nd Session of the United Nations General Assembly, an Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau was convened in Havana in May, in order to review disarmament issues in preparation for the Third Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to Disarmament. Following the Havana Meeting, the Coordinating Bureau and the Non-Aligned Group of the First Committee held several meetings during the Special Session in order to exchange views and coordinate positions in accordance with the decisions taken by the Ministers at Havana. The Chairman of the Movement personally attended the Special Session and delivered a statement on behalf of the Movement.

#### MIDDLE EAST AND PALESTINE

The Movement continued to give priority to the search for a comprehensive, lasting and peaceful solution to the acute crisis in the Middle East during the period under review.

The period witnessed the march of the popular uprising of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories against Israeli occupation. The situation of Palestinian refugees in the camps continued to deteriorate and the Israeli army intensified

its iron fist policy against defenceless Palestinians in the occupied territories. The Coordinating Bureau and the Committee of Nine on Palestine continued to monitor closely developments in the Middle East and to push for efforts to break the impasse on the Middle East peace process. Following their decision taken at the Meeting held in Pyongyang in June 1987, the Ministers of the Committee of Nine on Palestine met in New York on 8 October 1987 to review the efforts underway to facilitate progress on the convening of the international peace conference.

The Committee of Nine also regularly held meetings to consider developments on the ground in the occupied territories. On 22 January, the Committee met to assess the report submitted to the Security Council on 21 January by the Secretary-General of the United Nations following the visit to the occupied territories by the United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Special Political Affairs to examine the situation on the spot in pursuance of Security Council Resolution 605 (1987). Following their sound tradition, the Non-Aligned Countries continued to coordinate their views prior to Security Council debates on the Middle East and to initiate action through the NAM caucus. On 29 January the Coordinating Bureau met to discuss NAM participation in the subsequent Security Council debate on the Secretary-General's Report. The Bureau issued a Communiqué in which it saluted the popular uprising of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories and expressed appreciation for the Secretary-General's Report. The Communiqué also called upon the Security Council to provide guarantees for the safety and protection of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories in compliance with the responsibilities of the United Nations. In that regard, the Bureau urged the Council to approve the dispatching of United Nations observers to the occupied territories with a view to monitoring compliance by the occupying power with the provisions of the Fourth General Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in time of War.

The Chairman of the Movement continued to devote personal attention to the situation in the occupied territories during the period under review, he issued several press statements condemning the massacre of innocent Palestinian civilians by the Israeli occupation army. He sent messages to the PLO Chairman expressing support for the Intifadah and to the Secretary-General of the United Nations urging him to intervene to stop Israel from perpetrating its acts of brutality in the occupied territories. The Chairman also called upon the Secretary-General to step up his efforts to break the impasse over the convening of the international peace conference on the Middle East.

Following the adoption by the U.S. Senate of Amendment No. 940, which sought to make unlawful the establishment and maintenance of PLO Offices in the United States, the Coordinating Bureau held its first meeting on this subject on 16 October 1987, where it heard a statement by the PLO Permanent Observer to the United Nations with regard to the status of the PLO Observer Mission in New York. The Bureau adopted a Communiqué which *inter alia* recalled that the PLO Observer Mission to the United Nations was present in the United States in accordance with General Assembly Resolution 3232 (XXIX) of November 1974 as well as the Headquarters Agreement between the United States as the host country and the United Nations. In this context, the Bureau determined that Amendment No. 940 was a flagrant violation of international law and the rights of United Nations invitees, such as the PLO and other recognized Liberation Movements.

In pursuance of the decision of the Bureau at its Meeting of 16 October 1987, the Chairman of the Coordinating Bureau met the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 19 October and conveyed to him the concern of NAM over the attempt by the host country to close down the PLO Observer Mission. The Chairman of the Movement, H.E. President Robert Mugabe, also personally raised this matter with the Secretary-General when he visited New York to address the 42nd Session of the General Assembly. The Secretary-General assured the Chairman that he had done his utmost to make the United States authorities aware of the serious concern of the United Nations on the implications of Amendment No. 940. He had sent his personal envoy to Washington to convey his views on the matter and he also issued a statement in which he appealed to the United States to rescind its decision. The Chairman of the Bureau also conveyed the views and concerns of the Movement on this subject to the President of the 42nd Session of the United Nations General Assembly.

Following the signing of the bill into law by the President of the United States in December 1987, both the Coordinating Bureau and the Committee of Nine met regularly to review negotiations that were taking place between the United States and the representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations. In the light of the impasse that ensued over the negotiations, the Committee of Nine decided to request the reconvening of the 42nd Session of the United Nations General Assembly in a resumed Session to consider the move by the host country. The Chairman of the Coordinating Bureau made the request jointly with the Arab League on 22 February 1988. The resumed session of the General Assembly was convened on 29 February.

The Committee of Nine met again on 18 March to consider the decision by the United States to go ahead with the closure of the PLO Observer Mission irrespective of its obligations under the Headquarters Agreement and in defiance of Resolution A/RES/42/210 adopted by the General Assembly on 3 March. The 42nd Session of the General Assembly was reconvened again on the same day. On 20 March, the Committee met the Presidents of the General Assembly and the Security Council, respectively and requested them to use their good offices in urging the host country to honour its legal obligations under the Headquarters Agreement. The President of the General Assembly subsequently issued a press statement on the meeting with the Committee, and the President of the Security Council briefed other Council members on the concern expressed to him by the Committee. The Secretary-General met the Committee on 21 March and apprised it of the actions he was undertaking to ensure compliance by the host country with the Headquarters Agreement.

Another resumed session of the General Assembly was convened at the request of the Coordinating Bureau on 11 May following which Resolution A/RES/42/232, urging the United States to abide by its international obligations and to act consistently with the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 26 April 1988.

The Non-Aligned Countries played a most effective role in winning the sympathy and support of the entire international community for the Palestinian cause regarding the attempt to close down the PLO Observer Mission. The Coordinating Bureau worked jointly with the Arab League in initiating the convening of the three resumed sessions of the General Assembly on this subject and the Chairman of the Coordinating Bureau addressed all the resumed sessions on behalf of the Movement. Eventually the United States took the matter to its domestic court and on 29 June a U.S. Federal Court ruled that the Act did not require the closure of the PLO Observer Mission and that the United States had an obligation to refrain from impairing the functioning of the Mission.

On 31 April, the Coordinating Bureau met to consider the situation created by Israel's aggression against Tunisia's sovereignty and territorial integrity, resulting in the assassination of the Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the PLO. A Communiqué was adopted which requested States Members of the United Nations to take measures to dissuade Israel from resorting to acts of aggression and State terrorism against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of other States. The Chairman of the Movement also issued a Statement condemning the Israeli violation of Tunisia's territorial integrity and sent a message of condolence to the PLO Chairman reaffirming the Movement continued support and solidarity.

During the period under review a representative of the Chairman of the Movement attended the Seventeenth Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Organization of the Islamic Conference held in Amman, Jordan from 21 to 25 March 1988. The Chairman also received special envoys from the PLO Chairman for consultations on the situation in the occupied territories, the convening of the international peace conference on the Middle East and the attempts to close the PLO Observer Mission to the United Nations.

### SOUTHERN AFRICA

The period under review witnessed some significant developments regarding the situation in Southern Africa. It saw the opening of four-way talks between the United States, South Africa, Cuba and Angola, aimed at the attainment of Namibian independence and the withdrawal of South Africa from the southern part of Angola. The talks are still underway and are expected to be completed by end of this month, which marks the 10th anniversary of Security Council Resolution 435 on Namibia. At their meeting held from 5 to 7 October 1987, the Ministers and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries to the 42nd Session of the United Nations entrusted the Coordinating Bureau with the task of preparing the launching of an international campaign for the speedy implementation of Security Council Resolution 435 (1978) on the tenth anniversary of its adoption. The Bureau is closely following the current developments relating to the Namibian question with a view to exploring ways of carrying out this task.

The Ministers and Heads of Delegation had also called for the urgent convening of the Security Council in order to finally implement its resolutions on Namibia, particularly Resolution 435 (1978). The Coordinating Bureau acted jointly with the African Group at the United Nations in requesting for the Council Meeting. On 29 October, the Security Council adopted Resolution 601 (1987) which, *inter alia*, authorized the Secretary-General to proceed to arrange a cease-fire between South Africa and SWAPO in order to undertake the administrative and other steps necessary for the emplacement of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group.

In spite of the developments taking place with regard to the situation in the Southwestern part of Southern Africa, there have been no signs during the period under review that South Africa is about to abandon its immoral policies of apartheid and its destabilization of neighbouring States. The regime has in fact stepped up its policy of State terrorism at home and abroad.

The Movement has, therefore continued to initiate action, particularly at the United Nations, aimed at maintaining pressure on the Pretoria regime to dismantle apartheid and halt its policies destabilization and State terrorism.

The Coordinating Bureau met and issued a Communiqué condemning South Africa's policy of State terrorism following the assassination by agents of the apartheid regime of the ANC representative in Paris on 28 March 1988 and the attempt made on the life of the ANC representative to the Benelux countries on 22 March. The Bureau also met on 4 April 1988 to consider South Africa's raid on Gaborone, capital of Botswana on 28 March, which resulted in the loss of lives of 3 Botswana nationals and one South African refugee. The Bureau meeting issued a Communiqué condemning South Africa's violation of Botswana's sovereignty and territorial integrity and recalling that the Eighth Summit of the Movement had agreed with the analysis of the World Conference on Sanctions Against Racist South Africa held in Paris from 16 to 20 June 1986 that South Africa's numerous acts of aggression, subversion and destabilization against independent African States, including the deliberate massacre of refugees, constituted "a clear illustration of the policies of State terrorism".

The Bureau had also met on 19 November 1987 following South Africa's unprovoked aggression against the People's Republic of Angola and the illegal visit by the South African President and his officials to the occupied Angolan territory. The Bureau heard a statement by the Permanent Representative of Angola to the United Nations regarding the large scale incursions by Pretoria's army into the southern provinces of Angola and the concentration of forces and sophisticated weaponry by the South African army along the border with Namibia. The Bureau issued a communiqué condemning the Pretoria regime for its unprovoked aggression and, subsequently, the Bureau also acted jointly with the African Group in calling for a Security Council meeting on this subject. The Council adopted Resolution 602 (1987) demanding the immediate withdrawal of South African forces from Angolan territory.

In the continuing efforts to assist the Frontline States and the liberation movements of Southern Africa in their struggle against the evil system of apartheid, two meetings of the AFRICA Fund Committee were held at the level of Senior Officials. The first meeting held in Brazzaville, Congo, from 14 to 16 January 1988, resulted in the adoption of concrete proposals

for cooperation between the AFRICA Fund and various international bodies, including the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation, IFAD and the United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid. The second meeting held in Lima, Peru, from 2 to 5 August 1988 reviewed progress in the implementation of the Fund's objectives and examined further ways of mobilizing funds and public opinion in support for the Fund.

During this period, the Chairman of the Movement was represented in various meetings and solemn occasions of United Nations Committees dealing with Southern African issues. A representative of the Chairman participated at the Special Meeting in Observance of the International Day of Solidarity with South African Political Prisoners held on 12 October 1987; the Solemn Meeting to commemorate the Week of Solidarity with the people of Namibia and their Liberation Movement, SWAPO, on 26 October 1987; the Special Meeting in Observance of the International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination held in New York on 20 March 1988; the Special Meeting on Observance of the International Day of Solidarity with the Struggling People of South Africa and Namibia, held on 9 August 1988; and at the Solemn Meeting in Observance of Namibia Day held on 26 August 1988. The Chairman personally attended and addressed the International Conference on the Plight of Refugees, Returnees, and Displaced Persons in Southern Africa held in Oslo from 22 to 24 August 1988.

#### **LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN ISSUES**

In pursuance of the decisions taken by the Ministers and Heads of Delegation at their meeting in New York during the 42nd Session of the United Nations General Assembly, the Committee of Nine on Central America continued to monitor closely developments relating to the situation in Central America and to render the Movement's support to the implementation of the Guatemala Peace Accords.

Following a recommendation by the Committee of Nine, the Coordinating Bureau adopted a Communiqué relating to the decision by the United States Administration to seek further funding for the contra-rebels in January this year. The Bureau decided to request the Foreign Minister of Zimbabwe to forward the Communiqué with a covering note conveying the sentiments of the Movement on the subject of contra-aid and its implications for the implementation of the Esquipulas II Accords, to the United States Authorities. The messages were delivered to key U.S. Authorities. Chairman of Hemispheric Affairs, Congressman Gudge Crockett, read the NAM appeal in the congressional records during nationwide live television coverage.



The message was also well-received by the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States, who in acknowledging receipt of the Communiqué, informed the Chairman of the Coordinating Bureau that it was going to be circulated at the next meeting of the OAS Council of Ministers.

The Chairman of the Movement also personally continued to pay particular attention to developments in Central America. On the eve of the Summit Meeting of the five Central American Presidents, held in San José, Costa Rica, on 15 January this year, to review the implementation of the Esquipulas II Accord, the Chairman sent a message to the five leaders, expressing the Movement's support for their peace efforts and urging perseverance in the implementation of the Esquipulas II Accords.

During this period, the Coordinating Bureau remained seized of developments in the area of the Malvinas Islands and in Panama. On 16 March, the Foreign Minister of Argentina briefed the Bureau on the military manoeuvres conducted by the United Kingdom in the area around the Malvinas Islands from 7 to 31 March this year. The Bureau issued a Communiqué calling upon the United Kingdom once again to refrain from taking unilateral actions regarding the Malvinas Islands while the sovereignty issue was still pending.

The Permanent Representative of Panama to the United Nations briefed the Coordinating Bureau on 9 March regarding the developments in his country resulting from the United States' intervention in Panama's internal affairs. The Bureau met again on 15 April following the imposition by the United States of additional economic coercive measures against Panama at the end of March. The Bureau issued a Communiqué calling upon the United States to desist from any actions that violate the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Panama.

#### **MEDITERRANEAN**

In pursuance of the decision of the Eighth Summit, consultations relating to security and cooperation in the Mediterranean continued during the period under review. Following the decision of the Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Mediterranean members of the Movement, held in Brioni, Yugoslavia, in June 1987, Yugoslavia initiated an exchange of views among the Mediterranean Non-Aligned States

and other European States. Following the decisions taken at the Ministerial Meeting of the Mediterranean Members of the Movement held in New York during the 42nd Session of the General Assembly, Yugoslavia and Algeria have been undertaking intensive consultations with a view to establishing dialogue between the Mediterranean States and other States of Europe aimed at the promotion of security and cooperation in the region.

#### **IRAN-IRAQ CONFLICT**

The period under review witnessed encouraging developments in the conflict between Iran and Iraq with Iran's official acceptance of Security Council Resolution 598 and the subsequent cease-fire put into effect on 20 August following the U.N. Secretary-General's intensive negotiations with the two parties. During this period the Chairman of the Movement continued his personal involvement in the search for ways of putting an end to the conflict. He received special envoys from the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran for consultations on the U.N. Secretary-General's initiatives and maintained regular contacts with the Government of Iraq on this subject. Following Iran's official acceptance of Security Council Resolution 598, the Chairman sent a message to the U.N. Secretary-General reaffirming the Movement's support for his peace efforts, and urging restraint on all parties involved.

#### **SOUTHWEST ASIA**

The period under review witnessed some positive developments towards the attainment of a political settlement in Afghanistan following the conclusion of the Geneva Accords and the commencement of the withdrawal of foreign troops from that country. In his continuing efforts to assist in the search for a political solution to the situation in Afghanistan, the Chairman of the Movement maintained contacts with the representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and with the parties to the conflict. He sent a special envoy to the region for consultations with the parties involved.

The Chairman also issued statements welcoming the signing of the Geneva Accords and the announcement of the withdrawal of foreign troops.

#### **SOUTHEAST ASIA**

The search for ways of contributing to a durable and peaceful solution to the Kampuchean question remained a major preoccupation for the Movement during this period. The period witnessed the initiation of regional peace efforts with the convening of the Jakarta Informal Meeting from 25 to 28 July this year. The Chairman of the Movement undertook an initiative

in pursuance of his mandate from the Eighth Summit by setting up a Group of Non-Aligned Senior Officials to explore possibilities of the Movement contributing towards the search for a peaceful settlement of the Kampuchean Question. The officials met twice in New Delhi from 15 to 16 July and in Harare from 15 to 17 August and submitted their recommendations to the Chairman.

### QUESTION OF CYPRUS

At the invitation of H.E. President Vassiliou, the NAM Contact Group on Cyprus visited Nicosia from 28 to 30 June this year. The Group had last visited Cyprus in 1983. President Vassiliou and the Foreign Minister of Cyprus briefed the Group on recent developments and peace initiatives relating to the question of Cyprus.

### PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

At their Eighth Summit held in Harare, the Heads of State and Government asked the Bureau to complete the task entrusted to it by the Seventh Summit, of finalizing the composition of the Working Group set up at the Ministerial Meeting in Havana to study proposals and working papers submitted on the subject of peaceful settlement of disputes, as well as any others to be submitted in the future, with a view to the preparation of an appropriate comprehensive report and recommendations on the subject. The Heads of State and Government decided that the Working Group would be open-ended. At their meeting in New York, the Ministers and Heads of Delegation to the 42nd Session of the United Nations General Assembly asked the Coordinating Bureau to report on the implementation of this mandate at the Nicosia Ministerial Conference.

The Bureau considered the mandate at its Meeting held on 11 March this year and requested its Chairman to consult and propose a formula for the composition of the Working Group.

The formula proposed by the Chairman of the Coordinating Bureau was circulated during the Bureau Meeting held on 11 August and was considered and endorsed at the meeting held on 24 August. The following is the formula adopted by the Coordinating Bureau for the size of the Working Group:

5 members from Africa,

4 from Asia,

3 from Latin America and the Caribbean, and

1 from Europe with the Chairman of the Movement as an ex-officio member.

With regard to the actual membership to the Working Group, the Bureau decided that following final approval by the Ministers during the Nicosia Conference, the Chairman of the Coordinating Bureau would, in keeping with the usual practice, proceed to contact the coordinators of members of the Movement from the various geographical regions and request them to consult within their groups in order to identify candidates for membership to the Working Group. Already, the Chairman has received correspondence from several Members expressing their interest in the membership of the Group.

#### **FINANCIAL CRISIS OF THE UNITED NATIONS**

Last September the Coordinating Bureau established a Group of Experts from Non-Aligned Countries to monitor the reform process of the United Nations in order to ensure that the interests of the Movement were not undermined in implementing the reform measures called for by General Assembly Resolution 41/213. The Group coordinated the views of Members of the Movement in the Fifth Committee during the 42nd Session of the General Assembly and worked on proposals for recommendation to the Bureau, aimed at protecting the Movement's interests in implementing Resolution 41/213. The Bureau adopted the proposals in its Communiqué issued on 15 December 1987. The Communiqué was circulated as United Nations Document No. A/42/901.

#### **PREPARATION OF DOCUMENTS AND MODE OF WORK OF THE MOVEMENT**

At the meeting of Ministers and Heads of Delegation during the 42nd Session of the General Assembly, a number of Ministers had, in their Statements, made several suggestions regarding the Movement's approach in preparing documents for its meetings and Conferences, as well as the content of the documents and the manner in which issues to be considered should be covered in these documents. Some Ministers and Heads of Delegations had specific proposals regarding the shortening of documents and a lengthy exchange of views had taken place following which the matter was left to the Coordinating Bureau to consider and report at the Nicosia Ministerial Conference.

The Bureau considered the question of documents as well as the whole issue of the methodology of work of the Movement at four Meetings held on 11 March, 11 August, 16 August and 24 August this year. At these meetings, the Bureau had useful and extensive exchanges during which various views were expressed. At the request of the Chairman of the Bureau, several Members have circulated their written views and proposals

on the subject. It was the view of the Bureau that this is a very important subject which requires thorough consideration by the Movement. The Bureau, therefore, has requested that the Ministers give it a further mandate to continue consideration of the subject and to study the written views and proposals submitted by Members in order to enable it to submit recommendations at a future Ministerial Conference.

### **ECONOMIC ISSUES**

During this period, the Movement remained preoccupied with matters relating to economic cooperation for development and the revitalization of the North-South dialogue. Several meetings were convened to address specific economic issues mandated by the Economic Declaration of the Eighth Summit under the Action Programme for Economic Cooperation.

#### **EXPERT CONSULTATIVE MEETING OF NON-ALIGNED AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES ON EXTERNAL DEBT**

Following the decision of the First Consultative Meeting of Experts on the Question of External Debt held in Lima, Peru, from 12 to 15 November 1986, the Second Consultative Meeting was convened in Casablanca, Morocco, from 22 to 25 February 1988. The meeting, which was officially opened by a representative of the Chairman of the Movement, provided a useful forum for mutual information on the ways and means of resolving the problem of external indebtedness. It reiterated the call for the convening of an International Conference on Money and Finance for Development. The Meeting also decided that the venue for the Third Consultative Meeting on External Debt would be decided during the Nicosia Foreign Ministers' Conference.

#### **STANDING MINISTERIAL COMMITTEE FOR ECONOMIC COOPERATION AMONG NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES**

The Standing Ministerial Committee for Economic Cooperation held its second organizational meeting in New York during the 42nd Session of the General Assembly following the first meeting held in Pyongyang in June 1987. At the New York meeting, the Committee decided that the sole item on the Agenda for its first substantive meeting would focus on an assessment of the current state of the North-South dialogue and identification of strategies for its revitalization. It was also decided at the same meeting that Harare, Zimbabwe would be the venue for its first substantive meeting.

The first substantive meeting of the Committee was, accordingly, held in Harare from 4 to 7 July 1988. The Meeting, which was officially opened by the Chairman of the Movement, adopted a document entitled *Assessment of the Current State of the North-South Dialogue and Proposals for its Revitalization*. In accordance with the decision taken at the Eighth Summit, the Committee decided that that document would constitute its Report to the Nicosia Ministerial Conference. The Committee also adopted a Communiqué which was issued to the press.

#### GLOBAL SYSTEM OF TRADE PREFERENCES

The Ministerial Meeting of the Negotiating Committee on the Global System of Trade Preferences was held in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, from 6 to 14 April 1988. At the meeting, 48 Non-Aligned and other developing countries signed the GSTP Agreement.

#### NEW INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION ORDER

In pursuance of the call by the Eighth Summit of Non-Aligned Countries to exchange information among themselves on developments in technology affecting information and communication through existing institutions such as the IGC, PANA and BONAC, the Third Conference of Broadcasting Organizations of Non-Aligned Countries was held in Limassol, Cyprus, from 14 to 16 December 1987. The Conference received a message from the Minister of Information, Posts and Telecommunications of the Republic of Zimbabwe as Chairman of COMINAC II and considered ways and means of promoting and strengthening cooperation among the broadcasting organizations of Non-Aligned Countries in the sphere of news, programme production, technology and personnel training. A representative of the Chairman attended the Conference.

#### HEALTH

The Ministers of Health of Non-Aligned and other developing countries met in Geneva on the eve of the 41st World Health Assembly. At this meeting the Ministers decided to convene a meeting on Inventory of Health Requirements and Capabilities of Non-Aligned Countries. The meeting will be held in Havana, Cuba, in November this year. They also decided to convene a Meeting on Strategies and actions for the prevention of transmittable diseases. That meeting is scheduled to be held in Managua,

Nicaragua in February 1989. A meeting on traditional medicine was already held in Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, following another of the decisions of the Ministers' meeting during the 41st World Health Assembly. Prior to the Geneva Meeting, a preparatory meeting of experts had been held in Managua from 9 to 11 March 1988. A representative of the Chariman attended the meeting.

#### EMPLOYMENT AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

The Ministers of Labour from Non-Aligned Countries met during the 75th Session of the International Labour Organization held from 1 to 22 June 1988 in order to consider ways of promoting the interests of Non-Aligned States in the field of employment and human resources development. The meeting considered the situation of Palestinian and other Arab workers in the Israeli-occupied territories and adopted a resolution calling for the promotion and protection of the rights and freedoms of those workers. The Ministers also considered the updating of the ILO Declaration against apartheid in South Africa and Namibia. A Programme of Action against Apartheid and a Special Declaration expressing solidarity with the workers and employers in Panama, who are suffering under hostile economic coercive measures imposed by the United States were adopted.

#### EDUCATION AND CULTURE

In pursuance of the decision of the Eighth Summit, the Museum of National Musical Instruments from Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries was opened on 1st April in Pyongyang and 170 different kinds of musical instruments have been collected so far from 45 members of the Movement.

The Eighth Summit had invited the Coordinating Bureau to prepare a Draft Statute for the transformation of the "Josip Broz Tito" Gallery of Art, situated in Titograd, Yugoslavia, into a common institution of Non-Aligned Countries. A draft Statute was submitted by Yugoslavia on 12 August and circulated to all Members on 24 August. The Bureau is still studying and considering the draft with a view to submitting its recommendations at the next meeting of Ministers.

#### STANDARDIZATION, MEASUREMENT AND QUALITY CONTROL

The Eighth Meeting of the Coordinating Countries in the sphere of Standardization, Measurement and Quality Control was held in Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, from 2 to 8 August 1988.

## **STATUTE FOR THE CENTRE FOR IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE**

Pursuant to the endorsement by the Eighth Summit of the recommendations of the Meeting of Irrigation Experts of Coordinators in the sphere of Food and Agriculture, which was held in Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in June 1984, the Meeting of Experts from Non-Aligned Countries on the Statute of the Centre for Irrigation and Drainage was held in Pyongyang from 16 to 20 July 1988.



APPENDIX G  
RESOLUTION ON APPRECIATION  
TO THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PEOPLE OF CYPRUS

The Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in Nicosia, Republic of Cyprus, from 5 to 10 September 1988,

Extended its sincere thanks and deep gratitude to the Government and the people of Cyprus, as well as to the Chairman of the Conference, His Excellency George Iacovou, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Cyprus, for their warm and friendly welcome which contributed greatly to the success of this Conference held in the historical city of Nicosia;

Stressed the profound significance of the inspiring inaugural speech of the President of the Republic of Cyprus, His Excellency George Vassiliou, in which he underlined that the principles laid down by the founders of the Movement have withstood the test of time and that they provide a realistic political and moral framework towards solving many of the problems facing the world today;

Commended the Government of the Republic of Cyprus for the excellent facilities which were made available to the participants in the Conference, and for the efficient organization and excellent quality of the services placed at the disposal of the Conference;

Recorded its deep appreciation for the contribution of the Republic of Cyprus, one of the founding members of the Movement, towards the promotion of the role of non-alignment in strengthening peace, equitable international relations, co-operation and friendship among nations;

Reiterated its conviction that the Conference will strengthen the unity and solidarity of the Movement and will thus enhance the important and dynamic role that the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries is destined to play in the solution of major international problems.

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