



General Assembly Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/39/560
S/16773
9 October 1984

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Thirty-ninth session

Agenda items 18, 20, 25, 26, 27,
28, 29, 31, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37,
38, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47,
51, 52, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60,
61, 62, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 71,
74, 78, 80, 87, 88 and 104

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON
THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO
COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES
THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA

THE SITUATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA:

THREATS TO INTERNATIONAL PEACE AND
SECURITY AND PEACE INITIATIVES

QUESTION OF THE FALKLAND ISLANDS (MALVINAS)

QUESTION OF THE COMORIAN ISLAND OF MAYOTTE

THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN AND ITS
IMPLICATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE
AND SECURITY

QUESTION OF NAMIBIA

POLICIES OF APARTHEID OF THE GOVERNMENT
OF SOUTH AFRICA

QUESTION OF PALESTINE

LAW OF THE SEA

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE FOR THE
PROMOTION OF INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION
IN THE PEACEFUL USES OF NUCLEAR ENERGY

THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

QUESTION OF PEACE, STABILITY AND CO-OPERATION
IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA

LAUNCHING OF GLOBAL NEGOTIATIONS ON
INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION
FOR DEVELOPMENT

COMMEMORATION OF THE FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN 1985

SECURITY COUNCIL

Thirty-ninth year

QUESTION OF CYPRUS
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RESOLUTIONS OF THE
UNITED NATIONS
CONSEQUENCES OF THE PROLONGATION OF THE
ARMED CONFLICT BETWEEN IRAN AND IRAQ
IMPLEMENTATION OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY
RESOLUTION 38/61 CONCERNING THE
SIGNATURE AND RATIFICATION OF
ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL I OF THE TREATY
FOR THE PROHIBITION OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS
IN LATIN AMERICA (TREATY OF TLATELOLCO)
CESSATION OF ALL TEST EXPLOSIONS OF
NUCLEAR WEAPONS
URGENT NEED FOR A COMPREHENSIVE NUCLEAR-TEST-BAN
TREATY
CONCLUSION OF AN INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION
ON THE STRENGTHENING OF THE SECURITY
OF NON-NUCLEAR-WEAPON STATES AGAINST
THE USE OR THREAT OF USE OF NUCLEAR
WEAPONS
CONCLUSION OF EFFECTIVE INTERNATIONAL
ARRANGEMENTS TO ASSURE NON-NUCLEAR-WEAPON
STATES AGAINST THE USE OR THREAT OF USE
OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DISARMAMENT AND
DEVELOPMENT
IMPLEMENTATION OF GENERAL ASSEMBLY
RESOLUTION 38/72 ON THE IMMEDIATE
CESSATION AND PROHIBITION OF
NUCLEAR-WEAPON TESTS
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION
ON THE DENUCLEARIZATION OF AFRICA
PROHIBITION OF THE DEVELOPMENT AND
MANUFACTURE OF NEW TYPES OF WEAPONS
OF MASS DESTRUCTION AND NEW SYSTEMS
OF SUCH WEAPONS
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
RECOMMENDATIONS AND DECISIONS ADOPTED
BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT ITS TENTH
SPECIAL SESSION
REVIEW AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
CONCLUDING DOCUMENT OF THE TWELFTH
SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
REDUCTION OF MILITARY BUDGETS
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION OF THE
INDIAN OCEAN AS A ZONE OF PEACE
CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL (BIOLOGICAL)
WEAPONS
GENERAL AND COMPLETE DISARMAMENT
QUESTION OF ANTARCTICA

/...

STRENGTHENING OF SECURITY AND CO-OPERATION
IN THE MEDITERRANEAN REGION
REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING OF
INTERNATIONAL SECURITY
REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO
INVESTIGATE ISRAELI PRACTICES AFFECTING
THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE POPULATION OF
THE OCCUPIED TERRITORIES
QUESTIONS RELATING TO INFORMATION
QUESTION OF THE MALAGASY ISLANDS
OF GLORIEUSES, JUAN DE NOVA,
EUROPA AND BASSAS DA INDIA
DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC
CO-OPERATION
IMPORTANCE OF THE UNIVERSAL REALIZATION
OF THE RIGHT OF PEOPLES TO SELF-
DETERMINATION AND OF THE SPEEDY
GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL
COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES FOR THE
EFFECTIVE GUARANTEE AND OBSERVANCE
OF HUMAN RIGHTS
ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL
DISCRIMINATION
ACTIVITIES OF FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND
OTHER INTERESTS WHICH ARE IMPEDING
THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION
ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO
COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES IN
NAMIBIA AND IN ALL OTHER TERRITORIES
UNDER COLONIAL DOMINATION AND EFFORTS
TO ELIMINATE COLONIALISM, APARTHEID
AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN SOUTHERN
AFRICA

Letter dated 8 October 1984 from the Permanent Representative of
India to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to forward a copy of the Final Communiqué adopted by the Meeting of Ministers and Heads of Delegation of the Non-Aligned Countries to the thirty-ninth session of the General Assembly, held in New York from 1 to 5 October 1984, with the request that it be circulated among Member States as an

/...

A/39/560
S/16773
English
Page 4

official document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 18, 20, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 31, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 40, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 51, 52, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 71, 74, 78, 80, 87, 88 and 104, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) N. KRISHNAN
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of India
to the United Nations

/...

ANNEX

Final Communiqué of the Meeting of Ministers and Heads of Delegation
of the Non-Aligned Countries to the thirty-ninth session of the
General Assembly, held in New York from 1 to 5 October 1984

The Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Heads of Delegation of Nonaligned Countries to the 39th Session of the U.N. General Assembly met in New York from 1-5 October, 1984 to consider action on issues before the current session of the U.N. General Assembly of special concern to nonaligned countries. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation expressed their determination to be guided by the principles and objectives of the Movement as expressed in the declarations of the Nonaligned Summits since 1961, and in particular the New Delhi Summit of March 1983, and to build upon the consensus position as expressed in the Communiqué of the Ministerial Meeting of October 1983. They reiterated their will to maintain the spirit of unity and solidarity of the Nonaligned Movement.

2. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation took note of the report of the Chairman on the activities of the Movement of Nonaligned Countries since the last Ministerial Meeting held in New York in October, 1983. They assessed the current international political situation in the context of developments since the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Nonaligned Countries held in New Delhi in March 1983 and the Ministerial Meeting held in New York in October 1983. They urged that efforts to implement the decisions of the Movement be continued.

3. Grave concern was expressed at the continuing and heightened tension and confrontation that characterised the relations between the great powers in the present international situation. The focal points of conflict and tension addressed at the last meeting in October 1983 have continued to cause deep anxiety and anguish to the world community at large. These have been aggravated by the threat or use of force, acts of aggression, intervention, interference, bloc rivalries and confrontations, by the deepening world economic crisis which has had particularly adverse effects on developing countries, and by the growing threat to the very survival of mankind posed by the spiralling arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race. Obstacles and threats continue to be posed to the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of states and to the exercise of the right of people under colonial and alien domination to self-determination and independence. Attempts to disregard and discredit the role and contribution of the United Nations in some quarters, has threatened to undermine the very foundation of the world organisation and can seriously affect the prospects of international peace and security and international

/...

economic cooperation for development. The fabric of peaceful coexistence and cooperation among nations is under severe stress. The meeting expressed its conviction that this growing deterioration of the international situation is the result of the policy of imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, Apartheid, racism including Zionism and all forms of aggression, foreign occupation, domination, interference, intervention, hegemony and bloc and great power rivalry.

ROLE OF THE MOVEMENT

4. In the context of this situation, the Ministers and Heads of Delegation reaffirmed the validity of the principles and policies adopted by the Nonaligned Movement as a major factor contributing to the preservation of world peace. The Nonaligned Movement is committed to take constructive action towards halting and reversing these dangerous trends in the current international situation. Doctrines of strategic balance and deterrence, the concept of limited nuclear war, the accumulation of nuclear arms and the policies of interference, intervention, pressures, destabilization and occupation directed primarily against nonaligned countries must be abandoned in favour of policies of peaceful co-existence and co-operation on the basis of equality. In their efforts over the years to play a decisive role in the maintenance of peace, the promotion of disarmament, the relaxation of international tensions, the elimination of focal points of aggression and conflict as well as the encouragement of a just and peaceful solution of international issues, the peoples and leaders of Nonaligned countries have striven for the elimination of structures of domination, discrimination, exploitation and inequality, whether in colonial or post-colonial situations, for the free expression of authentic national traditions, and for the establishment of a new system of international relations based on independence, equality, justice and cooperation amongst all peoples.

5. The quintessence of the policy of Nonalignment, based on its original principles and character, consists of the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, apartheid, racism, Zionism and all forms of foreign aggression, occupation, domination, interference or hegemony as well as against great power or bloc policies. In other words, it involves the rejection of all forms of subjugation, dependence, interference or intervention, direct or indirect, and all pressures - political, diplomatic, economic, military and cultural - in international relations. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation reaffirmed the need for strict adherence to the principle of non-intervention and non-interference in the internal and external affairs of states which is one of the basic principles of Nonalignment. The violation of this principle is unacceptable and unjustifiable under any circumstances.

6. The Nonaligned have resolutely rejected polarisation of blocs based on any preconditioning of their policies on the basis

of adherence to military pacts or alliances. They have consistently supported the all round emancipation of the peoples of Africa, Asia, Latin America and other regions of the world and rejected attempts to erroneously characterise the struggles of peoples for independence and human dignity as falling within the context of East-West confrontation that denies them the right to determine their own destiny and realize their legitimate aspirations. Nonaligned countries are committed not to be party to, or to take action which would facilitate, great power confrontation and rivalry or strengthen existing military alliances and 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 conflicts. They resolutely oppose the existing military alliances and inter-locking arrangements arising therefrom and have called for the elimination of such alliances and arrangements which are conceived in the context of great power conflict.

7. The Nonaligned countries reaffirm their commitment to prevent regional disputes or conflicts from being placed in the context of East-West confrontation and to work towards the peaceful settlement of such disputes or conflicts in conformity with the principles and objectives of the Nonaligned Movement and the United Nations Charter. In this context they rejected any attempt which, while claiming the era of sphere of influence as over, in fact sought to impose these very policies as a means or framework for the settlement of these disputes or conflicts.

8. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation observed with concern that an increasing number of Nonaligned countries are being subjected to all kinds of pressures designed to weaken the unity of the Movement. In that context, they reiterated that unity and solidarity among the Nonaligned countries are all the more necessary in the present crisis in international relations.

DISARMAMENT AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

9. The escalating arms race, particularly in nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, the rise in international tensions and the absence of constructive dialogue among the nuclear weapon states have today reached unprecedented levels. These have increased the risks of the outbreak of a nuclear conflict affecting the very survival of mankind. Research, testing, production and deployment of new generations of weapons of mass destruction and their delivery vehicles have not only led to the extension of the arms race but also heightened the confrontation among the nuclear weapon states and their alliance systems. As annual global military expenditures reach the staggering figure of 1000 billion US dollars, some powerful states are now taking steps which would lead to the militarisation of outer space through the introduction of new technologies, the building up of defence systems against nuclear

/...

weapons and the search for strategic superiority in new generations of offensive and defensive weapon systems. The assurance of security through strategic defence is as illusory as the reliance on nuclear deterrence. Not only do these developments undermine international security but in their total impact they are leading to the increasing 'conventionalisation' and legitimisation of nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction. The rapid increase in military expenditures is having serious adverse effects on not only the domestic economies of many countries particularly the developed ones but, by producing distortions in the world monetary and trading systems, is severely affecting even developing countries which are already in the throes of an acute economic crisis. The nonaligned have been and will continue to be at the forefront of efforts to promote an atmosphere conducive to dialogue among the powerful nations of the world for a relaxation of international tensions and for heightening popular awareness all over the world of the dangers of an unbridled arms race.

10. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation reiterated the conviction expressed at previous nonaligned conferences that international peace and security can only be ensured through general and complete disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament under effective international control. They stressed that urgent measures for disarmament should be negotiated within the framework and under the aegis of the United Nations. In this context, they called upon the Conference on Disarmament, as the sole multilateral negotiating body in the field of disarmament, to further its mandate more earnestly through negotiations and adopt concrete measures of disarmament, in particular relating to nuclear disarmament. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation called for an immediate prohibition of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons by all nuclear weapon states pending the achievement of nuclear disarmament. They further called for a freeze on the production, stock-piling and deployment of nuclear weapons. Pending nuclear disarmament the Ministers and Heads of Delegations also urged all nuclear weapon States to make a commitment and pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons in armed conflicts. Rejecting all theories and concepts pertaining to the possession of nuclear weapons and their use under any circumstances and of the so-called defence against nuclear weapons, they called for urgent measures to be taken to prevent the militarization of outer space. They expressed serious concern that even the limited negotiations on arms reduction and disarmament which were already underway had been stalled and, in some instances, unilaterally suspended. The aggravation of the international situation, far from being a reason for suspension of important negotiations on arms limitations and disarmament should, in fact, justify their more intensive pursuit. The major nuclear weapon states were urged to pursue negotiations on arms limitation and disarmament with greater vigour and to keep the U.N. informed of the progress achieved in these negotiations.

/...

11. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation welcomed the initiative taken by the Heads of State or Government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and Tanzania in their Joint Declaration of May 22, 1984 in which the nuclear weapon states were called upon to halt all testing production and deployment of nuclear weapons and their delivery systems, to be followed by substantial reduction in their nuclear forces. They recalled that the Joint Declaration had stressed that this first step must be followed by a continuing programme of arms reduction leading to general and complete disarmament accompanied by measures to strengthen the UN system and to ensure an urgently needed transfer of substantial resources from the arms race into social and economic development. It had further stated that people all over the world have an overriding interest in common security and the avoidance of nuclear war.

12. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation also reiterated that the nuclear weapon States have an obligation to guarantee that non-nuclear weapon States will not be threatened or attacked with nuclear weapons. They recommended that negotiations should proceed without delay for the conclusion of an agreed international instrument on effective international arrangements to insure all non-nuclear weapon States, without any discrimination, against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons. They affirmed that the establishment of nuclear-weapon free zones on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among the States of the region concerned constituted an important disarmament measure. The establishment of such zones in different parts of the world should be encouraged with the ultimate objective of achieving a world entirely free from nuclear weapons.

13. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation noted that, despite the urgent call of the international community, efforts for a comprehensive treaty banning the testing of all types of nuclear weapons in all environments for all time have so far failed to produce any result. They called for an exercise of the political will on the part of the nuclear weapon states so as to facilitate the speedy finalisation of such a treaty.

14. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation emphasized that while nuclear disarmament has the highest priority, efforts should be made to conclude without further delay a treaty banning the development, production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons. Conventional disarmament must also be pursued within the context of progress towards general and complete disarmament.

15. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation underlined the significant contribution of the nonaligned initiative regarding the convening of special General Assembly sessions devoted to disarmament. They further underscored the historic importance of the First Special Session of the General Assembly on Disarmament, as well as the necessity to strictly implement the

/...

recommendations and decisions of the First Special Session, contained in the Programme of Action of the Final Document adopted by consensus. They emphasized the need for substantive preparations for the holding of the Third Special Session on Disarmament, which should contribute to further elaboration of the consensus of the international community on concrete measures with a view to halting and reversing the arms race and beginning the process of genuine disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament.

NON-INTERVENTION AND NON-INTERFERENCE

16. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation noted with concern that despite the adoption by the United Nations General Assembly of the Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention and Interference in the Internal Affairs of States contained in resolution 36/103, policies of intervention and interference, pressure and the threat or use of force continued to be pursued against many countries including, in particular, nonaligned countries, with dangerous consequences for peace and security. They called upon all states to adhere to the Declaration and observe its principles in their dealings with other States.

SITUATION IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

17. Recent developments in Southern Africa, characterised by the dramatic deterioration of the increasingly explosive situation, bear out the assessment of earlier Nonaligned Meetings that the Pretoria regime is stubbornly bent upon pursuing its so-called total strategy to resist the forces of change and continue its minority rule, colonial tyranny and apartheid in South Africa and Namibia.

18. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation considered that the principal cause of instability and tension in the region was the South African racist regime's continued entrenchment of apartheid internally through brutal repression, dispossession and exploitation, intimidation and constitutional fraud. They further considered that the continued illegal occupation of Namibia and the policies of destabilization, aggression and economic blackmail against frontline and neighbouring states constituted a threat to peace and security in the region. They called for active solidarity and stern counter measures on the part of the international community until apartheid is totally eradicated.

19. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation strongly condemned the increased and systematic military aggression, economic pressure and acts of terrorism, destabilisation and sabotage launched by racist South Africa against independent African countries in the region. They expressed the conviction that the international community cannot but be wary of the current professed willingness of the racist regime to accept non-intervention in neighbouring states, particularly in the light of

/...

its record of aggression, destabilisation and terrorism directed against these states. They noted with satisfaction that these policies of aggression and intimidation by the Pretoria regime had not deterred these states of Southern Africa from their support of and solidarity with the national liberation movements struggling against the racist regime for their independence, freedom and justice. In this context, the Ministers and Heads of Delegation welcomed the Communique of the Frontline States Summit held at Arusha, Tanzania, on 29th April, 1984.

20. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation condemned the continued military occupation of part of Angolan territory, by South African racist troops in violation of the national sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation considered the occupation of Angolan territory as an act of aggression against the Movement of Nonaligned Countries, demanded the immediate, unconditional and complete withdrawal of South Africa troops from Angolan territory and decided to increase support for and solidarity with the people and government of Angola in order to consolidate Angola's national independence and safeguard its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

21. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation urged the international community to extend all possible support and assistance to the frontline and other neighbouring states in order to enable them to strengthen their defence capability and withstand fascist South Africa's threats and pressures and to intensify the campaign to bring an end to apartheid.

SOUTH AFRICA

22. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation expressed deep indignation at the fact that, in blatant defiance of the world community and in the face of opposition by the overwhelming majority of the people of South Africa, the Pretoria regime has sought to impose a new racist "constitution", under the guise of "constitutional reform", in a bid to dispossess the African majority, divide the oppressed people of South Africa and further entrench apartheid. The outright rejection of these "reforms" by the so-called coloureds and people of Asian origin during the recent "elections", and Security Council Res. 554 (1984) which declared the so-called "new constitution" null and void clearly demonstrated the unflagging solidarity with the black majority and the international community in their struggle against apartheid. While congratulating the oppressed people of South Africa for their courageous and united resistance against the new racist "constitution", the Ministers and Heads of Delegation expressed grave concern at the violence and repression of the racist regime against them, resulting in the killing and wounding of hundreds of people, including children, and detention of many leaders of the people. In this connection, the Ministers and Heads of Delegation expressed support for the legitimate demands

/...

of the six leaders of the United Democratic Front and the Natal Indian Congress who entered the British Consulate in Durban on 13th September and have helped to focus world attention on the resistance and repression in South Africa and on the need for urgent international action against the apartheid regime.

23. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation expressed their solidarity with and unconditional support for the struggle waged by the oppressed people of South Africa under the leadership of the national liberation movements recognised by the Organization of African Unity. They commended the oppressed people of South Africa for their continuing heroism in the face of the repressive violence and oppression against them. They noted with satisfaction that despite the old and new problems it is facing, the African National Congress has further intensified the armed struggle and mass political mobilisation inside the country. In reiterating its call for increased moral, political, material and diplomatic support for this legitimate struggle, the meeting welcomed the position taken in Arusha by the Heads of State of the Frontline Countries in April this year in which they reaffirmed their support of the struggle waged by the oppressed people of South Africa.

24. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation called on the international community to intensify action to secure the immediate and unconditional release of Nelson Mandela, Zephania Mothopeng and all other South African political prisoners. They further demanded that captured freedom fighters be granted prisoner-of-war status in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Geneva Conventions and that the apartheid regime stop its continuing persecution and harassment of all South African patriots.

25. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation strongly condemned racist South Africa's so-called new constitution. They expressed the view that Security Council Resolution 554 (1984) condemning this instrument of oppression as null and void, decisively reaffirms the illegality of the Pretoria settler regime. They strongly condemned the wanton killing and maiming of unarmed demonstrators at Sharpeville and other black townships, as well as of unarmed black mine workers on strike, mass arrests of black leaders and activists and the imposition of virtual martial law conditions inside the country. They expressed the conviction that the current upsurge was the direct result of the regime's imposition of the so-called "new constitution", which has been declared null and void by the General Assembly and the Security Council of the United Nations.

26. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation reiterated their conviction that the policy of 'constructive engagement' with South Africa, designed and pursued by the present U.S. Administration, is aimed at strengthening and providing encouragement to the racist regime and that the regime's deepening intransigence, continued aggressive policy and

/...

blackmail against neighbouring independent states are reinforced by that Administration's 'constructive engagement' policy.

27. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation deplored and expressed grave concern at the ever growing threat to peace and security posed by South Africa's rapidly increasing military arsenal and, in particular, its acquisition of nuclear weapons capability. They condemned the intensification of military and nuclear collaboration between South Africa and certain western countries and Israel. They considered that such collaboration had further encouraged the apartheid regime in its intransigence and that it constitutes a threat to the security of Africa; they called upon all countries to denounce such collaboration. In this context, they reiterated the need for the Security Council to take early action to strengthen the arms embargo against South Africa and to impose comprehensive, mandatory sanctions against South Africa under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.

28. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation deplored the recent official visits by the Premier of South Africa to the United Kingdom, Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium, Austria, Italy, the Holy See, Switzerland and Portugal and the private visit to France, which were aimed at undermining the international campaign to isolate the apartheid regime. They noted with appreciation that the anti-apartheid forces in these countries had intensified the international campaign to rid the world of the abhorrent system of apartheid and reiterated their call to the Governments of the countries concerned to abide by the relevant United Nations resolutions and to actively join this campaign as well as to desist from extending any invitation to the South African representatives or from hosting them. They also called upon the Governments of the countries visited not to accept any invitation to visit racist South Africa.

29. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation commended the anti-apartheid groups and legislators, as well as the growing number of municipal and state bodies in the United States which have taken concrete action towards the divestment of public funds from banks, companies and other institutions doing business with racist South Africa. They also commended those parliamentarians and other anti-apartheid forces in Europe which have continued to promote the campaign for the international isolation of the apartheid regime. In that regard, they noted with satisfaction the actions taken by various governments to terminate collaboration with the apartheid regime. They commended in particular the principled position recently taken by the Government of New Zealand in closing racist South Africa's Consulate in the country. They reiterated the call for the severance of relations with racist South Africa in all fields.

30. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation rejected and denounced the propaganda carried out by the racist regime and its friends in favour of a relaxation of international action against

/...

the apartheid regime. They expressed the conviction that no such relaxation was possible so long as Pretoria continued its policy of racist domination and its attempts to establish its hegemony in Southern Africa.

NAMIBIA

31. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Namibia to self determination and national independence in a united Namibia, including Walvis Bay, the Penguin Islands and other offshore islands. Noting that this year marks the hundredth year of colonialism in Namibia, they reiterated their solidarity with and support for the heroic struggle waged by the people of Namibia, under the leadership of SWAPO -- their sole, legitimate and authentic representative -- for the liberation of their country.

32. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation strongly condemned the racist regime of South Africa for its continued illegal colonial occupation of Namibia against the just demands of the people of the country for self-determination, freedom and national independence, in flagrant violation and utter defiance of United Nations resolutions and decisions. It further condemned South Africa for its continued violent repression of the Namibian people, its massive militarization of the country and its arrogant use of Namibia as a springboard for committing unprovoked acts of subversion, aggression and destabilization of neighbouring independent states, particularly Angola, part of whose country remains under occupation by the forces of the racist regime.

33. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation condemned racist South Africa for sabotaging the Namibian independence talks held this year in Lusaka (Zambia) and Mindelo (Cape Verde) by insisting on the notorious "linkage" pre-condition and introducing new insidious subterfuge as alternatives to Resolution 435. They also condemned and rejected the puppet Multi-Party Conference as nothing but the latest in a series of political stratagems through which Pretoria attempts to impose a neo-colonial settlement in Namibia.

34. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation expressed strong indignation at the continued non-implementation of the UN Plan for Namibia embodied in Security Council resolution 435 (1978). In this regard, they firmly condemned and rejected persistent attempts by racist South Africa and the current U.S. Administration to obstruct the implementation of the UN Plan by their insistence on "linkage" and "parallelism" between the independence of Namibia and extraneous and irrelevant issues, in particular the withdrawal of Cuban forces from Angola, and unequivocally emphasized that such attempts not only retard the decolonization process for Namibia, but also constitute a reprehensible and gross interference in the internal affairs of Angola.

/...

35. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation condemned the continuing attempts by South Africa to set up puppet political institutions and impose an 'internal settlement' in Namibia, in defiance of United Nations resolutions and decisions. They reaffirmed the primary responsibility of the United Nations over Namibia and that Security Council resolution 435 (1978) remained the only basis for a peaceful settlement. Deploing attempts by Pretoria to bypass the United Nations and contravene resolution 435, the Ministers and Heads of Delegation expressed their firm resolve to counter all attempts to undermine the central role of the United Nations in the implementation of the UN Plan for the independence of Namibia.

36. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation urged the Security Council to meet again and to assume fully its responsibilities, including taking urgent action to implement its decisions, if necessary by the adoption of enforcement measures against South Africa under Chapter VII of the UN Charter.

37. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation welcomed the latest resolution on Namibia adopted by the OAU Liberation Committee in September 1984 in Dar-es-Salam and pledged to give their unswerving support to assure its implementation.

38. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation welcomed the consolidation of unity in action by the patriotic forces in Namibia, under the leadership of SWAPO, during this critical phase of their struggle for national independence and social liberation.

39. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation reiterated the conviction of the Movement of Nonaligned Countries that the oppressed Namibian people are fully justified in their resolve to intensify their struggle on all fronts by every means at their disposal, in particular armed struggle, in order to wrest their freedom from the racist occupiers of their country. They reaffirmed the resolve of the nonaligned countries to render sustained and increased moral and material assistance to SWAPO to help it accomplish the task of liberating Namibia.

40. Reiterating their commitment to the total liberation of Namibia, and paying tribute to the hundred years of the heroic struggle by the Namibian patriots against colonial occupation, the Ministers and Heads of Delegation appealed to the international community to increase material, moral, financial, and military assistance to SWAPO to further intensify the struggle for national liberation.

41. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation welcomed the release of Andimba Toivo Ya Toivo, SWAPO Secretary-General and other SWAPO leaders and considered it a victory for the international campaign for their release. They demanded once again the immediate and unconditional release of all the Namibian

/...

political prisoners held in racist prisons, detention and concentration camps in Namibia and in apartheid South Africa, as well as the according to prisoner-of-war status to all captured freedom fighters.

42. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation renewed the full support of the Movement of Nonaligned Countries to the United Nations Council for Namibia as the sole legal administering authority for the Territory until independence, which was reiterated when a high-level delegation of the Council called on the Chairperson of the Movement in New Delhi in May, 1984. They welcomed the Bangkok Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the Council in May 1984 and called for its early implementation.

43. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation renewed their determination to convene an Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau on the question of Namibia not later than April 1985.

WESTERN SAHARA

44. Recalling resolution 38/40 of the 38th Session of the U.N. General Assembly as well as the relevant Declarations of the Movement of Nonaligned countries, including the Declaration adopted by the Seventh Summit in New Delhi in March 1983, the Ministers and Heads of Delegation welcomed the decisions of the OAU on the question of Western Sahara, in particular the resolution adopted at the 19th Summit Conference, and called for their immediate implementation.

CHAD

45. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation took note with satisfaction of the decision on foreign military withdrawal from Chad and called on all member countries of the Movement to assist that country to complete the task of reconciliation and national reconstruction.

THE MALAGASY ISLANDS

46. With regard to the Malagasy islands in the Mozambique Channel and the Indian Ocean, the Ministers and Heads of Delegation called upon the two parties to pursue their talks with a view to resolving the issue in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

MAYOTTE

47. With regard to the Comorian island of Mayotte which is still under French occupation, the Ministers and Heads of Delegation reaffirmed that it is an integral part of the sovereign territory of the Federal Islamic Republic of the Comoros and called upon the Government of France to promptly

/...

terminate its occupation over the island.

THE MIDDLE EAST AND PALESTINE

48. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation reaffirmed their total support for the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and their determination to act for early achievement of those rights. They reaffirmed that the Question of Palestine is the core of the Middle East problem and the root cause of the Arab-Israeli conflict. Therefore, any partial solution or any solution limited to some aspects of the conflict and excluding the rest will not be possible. It is also not possible to establish partial peace, since peace has to be both comprehensive and just. A just peace cannot be established in the region except on the basis of Israel's total and unconditional withdrawal from all Palestinian and Arab lands occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, in accordance with the principle of the inadmissibility of obtaining land by force; the regaining of all the inalienable right of the Palestinian people including the right to return to their homes, to self-determination without external interference and to establish their independent sovereign state on their own land in accordance with General Assembly Resolution 3236(XXIX) dated 22 November, 1974.

49. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation affirmed that the Palestine Liberation Organization is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and that it alone has the full right to represent this people.

50. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation condemned any agreement or treaty which violates or infringes the rights of the Arab nation and the Palestinian people as recognized by the Nonaligned Movement, and in accordance with international law, the United Nations Charter and its relevant resolutions and which prevents the liberation of Jerusalem and the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories and the full exercise of, and attainment by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights.

51. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation affirmed their commitment to the resolutions of the New Delhi Summit Conference expressing its support and adoption of the Arab Peace Plan issued at the Twelfth Arab Summit Conference convened in Fez, Morocco. They affirmed that this plan, which is based on international legitimacy and the principles of right and justice, constitutes a framework for the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. They stressed the need for concerted internal effort to guarantee the implementation of this Plan on the basis of the principles stated above. No action should be taken that does not conform with these principles or that may affect in a harmful manner the struggle waged by the Arab countries to liberate their lands and by the Palestinian people to liberate its homeland and regain its inalienable rights under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, its legitimate and sole representative.

/...

52. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation recalled that the summit conferences had called upon the Security Council to recognize the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and facilitate their achievement.

53. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation supported the final declaration and the Geneva Programme of Action adopted by the International Conference on Palestine convened in Geneva on 29 August-7 Sept. 1983. They called for a speedy implementation of the General Assembly Resolution 38/58 C dated 13 December 1983 which adopted both final declaration and programme of action. They stressed anew the necessity for the early convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, emphasizing the major responsibility shouldered by the Security Council in providing the appropriate institutional arrangements to guarantee implementation of the expected agreements of the peace conference. The Ministers condemned the negative position of Israel and the United States toward the proposed conference.

54. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation stressed that every encouragement and support should be extended to the U.N. Secretary General to pursue his consultations for the convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East. They took note with appreciation of the role of the Nonaligned Committee of Eight on Palestine in this regard and expressed their desire that the Committee should pursue its endeavours and keep the Movement informed of its activities.

55. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation reaffirmed their opposition to occupation and rejection of the Israeli practices and policies in the occupied Palestinian and Arab lands including Jerusalem and in particular the establishment of settlements. They declared that all settlements established by Israel in the occupied territories are illegal according to international law and that they constitute an obstacle for peace. Therefore, these settlements should be immediately dismantled and no new ones be established, nor should expansion in present settlements be allowed. They also expressed their opposition to the continued violation of the rights of the indigenous Arab inhabitants, their forced dispersion and other policies aimed at changing the basic character and legal status of these territories. They affirmed that these practices and policies run contrary to International Law and relevant resolutions of the U.N. and were declared on many occasions and in various forums null and void, confirming that Israel is non-peace loving and should be treated accordingly.

56. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation reaffirmed their decisive rejection of Israeli policies aimed at altering the geographic features of the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories including Jerusalem or altering their demographic composition particularly, Israel's plans to transfer Palestinian refugees' camps to new sites. They affirmed that they do not

/...

recognize any alterations undertaken by Israel in the territories mentioned, reiterating their demand of all nations not to recognize these alterations and to cease any cooperation with Israel that may encourage it to pursue its policies and practices in the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories in accordance with Security Council Resolution 465 (1980).

57. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation reaffirmed their strong condemnation of Israel for its refusal to abide by the resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly concerning the occupied Syrian Golan Heights. They also affirmed that Israel's decision to annex these Heights and the measures it had taken to implement that decision are null and void, have no legal effect and cannot be recognized. The necessary measures should be taken to force Israel to implement the resolutions of the Security Council and the General Assembly by terminating the occupation.

58. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation reaffirmed their adherence to the resolution adopted by the Heads of States and Governments in the meeting convened from 7-12 March, 1983 in New Delhi urging action by the Nonaligned Countries for the boycott of Israel in the diplomatic, economic, military and cultural fields and the area of sea and air traffic and also urging the Security Council to apply Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter against Israel. They stressed the necessity for continued implementation of the afore-mentioned resolution and urged member countries in the Movement to adhere to it and strictly apply it. In this context, they noted the non-adherence by some countries to the New Delhi resolution banning the establishment of relations or dealings with Israel.

59. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation expressed concern with regard to the safety and security of the Palestinian people's sons and daughters in the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories including Jerusalem. They called upon the United Nations to provide protection for the civilians including Palestinian refugees in occupied Southern Lebanon.

60. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation condemned Israel for intensifying its aggressive practices and escalating its expansionist militarist policies. They denounced once again the continued support provided by the Government of the United States for these Israeli practices and acts as well as all forms of American assistance, particularly the agreements of mutual cooperation between them within the framework of their strategic alliance which threatens the security of the region and the world, and confirms the United States' total partiality toward Israel.

61. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation examined the dangerous situations still facing Lebanon. They affirmed previous resolutions adopted in this respect by the Nonaligned Countries. They demanded the necessary implementation of the

/...

Security Council resolutions, particularly resolutions 508 and 509 of 1982, calling for Israel's immediate and unconditional withdrawal from the Lebanese territories to the internationally recognized borders. They reiterated their support for Lebanon's sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and unity. They also condemned the Israeli aggression against Lebanon, the continued Israeli occupation of Southern Lebanon, western Beqaa and Qada Rashyia and the inhuman practices of the occupation forces in these territories contrary to the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Agreement of 1949. They condemned further Israel's aggressive and expansionist measures aimed at the removal of inhabitants from the occupied Lebanese territories, the imposition of Israeli domination and the pillaging of their resources. They expressed regret for the negative vote by one of the Permanent Members against a draft resolution (S/16732) submitted by Lebanon before the Security Council concerning the practices and measures undertaken by Israeli occupation authorities in Southern Lebanon, western Beqaa and Qada Rashyia.

62. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation declared their full support for the establishment of a nuclear weapon free zone in the Middle East as a concrete measure designed to lessen tension and contribute to security in the region in conformity with the relevant General Assembly resolutions and resolution S/10/2 in particular. They called upon the United Nations General Assembly and the Secretary General to invest the necessary efforts and undertake concrete steps to create conditions for the establishment of a nuclear weapon free zone in the Middle East. They called in particular for the implementation of Security Council Resolution 487 (1981) and expressed concern that Israel has not carried out the provisions of that Resolution.

INDIAN OCEAN AS A ZONE OF PEACE.

63. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation reaffirmed the determination of the Nonaligned states to continue their endeavour towards the attainment of the objectives embodied in the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace and as considered at the meeting of littoral and hinterland states of July 1979 as well as at the subsequent meetings of the Ad-hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean. They reiterated their conviction that the presence in the Indian Ocean area of any manifestation of great power military presence, foreign bases, military installations and logistical supply facilities, nuclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction conceived in the context of great power rivalries, constitute a flagrant violation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace.

64. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation viewed with disquiet and concern the continuous escalation of great power military presence in the Indian Ocean area, including the expansion of the existing bases, the search for new base facilities and the establishment of the new military command

/...

structures of the great powers against the express wishes of the littoral and hinterland states of the Indian Ocean and other Nonaligned countries. These activities endangered the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and peaceful development of the states in the area.

65. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation extended their full support to the declaration of Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in its Resolution 2832 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971 and urged its early implementation. They also noted that notwithstanding the efforts of the Nonaligned countries, the convening of the Conference on the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace in Colombo, Sri Lanka, had been inordinately delayed due to the unhelpful attitude adopted by some states. They urged the United Nations Ad-hoc Committee to complete its preparation for the Conference strictly in accordance with its mandate. They reaffirmed their determination to make all efforts to ensure that the Conference be held during 1985. They stressed the need for Nonaligned countries to speed up preparatory work within the Ad-hoc Committee in order to encompass this objective.

66. Taking note of paragraph 80 of the Declaration of the New Delhi Summit held in March 1983, the Ministers and Heads of Delegation reaffirmed their satisfaction over the initiatives taken by the President of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar in suggesting the convening of a Summit Conference on the Indian Ocean to be held at Tananarive.

RED SEA:

67. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation expressed their concern over reported explosions in the Red Sea, where a number of ships were damaged, as such explosions endangered the safety of navigation. They noted with satisfaction the current consultations among the Nonaligned littoral states of the Red Sea in order to achieve the appropriate arrangements.

South West Asia:

68. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation noted with great concern the situation in South West Asia and agreed that it carries dangerous consequences for the peace and stability of the region. They agreed that the continuation of this situation poses serious implications for international peace and security. In this context, they viewed the situation in Afghanistan with particular concern. They reiterated the urgent call made at the Seventh Summit held in New Delhi in March 1983 for a political settlement on the basis of the withdrawal of foreign troops and full respect for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and nonaligned status of Afghanistan and strict observance of the principle of non-intervention and non-interference. They also reaffirmed the right of the Afghan refugees to return to their homes in safety and honour and called for a speedy solution to this vast

/...

humanitarian problem. To this end, they urged all concerned to work towards such a settlement, which would ensure that the Afghan people would determine their own destiny free from outside interference and which would enable the Afghan refugees to return to their homes.

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

IRAN-IRAQ CONFLICT:

70. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation reiterated the need to exert all possible efforts to contribute to the implementation of the principles of nonalignment with regard to the conflict between Iran and Iraq in order to find a peaceful, just and honourable solution to this unfortunate conflict, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of Nonalignment, which would bring durable peace and security to the region.

SOUTH EAST ASIA:

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

72. The Ministers reaffirmed the right of the people of Kampuchea to determine their own destiny free from foreign

/...

interference, subversion and coercion and expressed the hope that through a process of negotiations and mutual understanding a climate conducive to the exercise of that right would be created. They also agreed that the humanitarian problems resulting from the conflicts in the region required urgent measures which called for the active cooperation of all the parties concerned. They urged all states in the region to undertake a dialogue which would lead to the resolution of differences among themselves and the establishment of durable peace and stability in the area, as well as the elimination of involvement and threats of intervention by outside powers. In this context, they noted with approval the efforts being made for the early establishment of a Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality in the region and called upon all states to give those efforts their fullest support.

CYPRUS:

73. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation reiterated their full solidarity with and support for the people and government of the Republic of Cyprus and reaffirmed their support for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and nonaligned status of the Republic and non-interference in its internal affairs. They demanded the immediate implementation of the relevant U.N. resolutions and decisions and of the provisions of the nonaligned declarations and communiques on the question of Cyprus.

74. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation deplored the unilateral declaration of independence of 15 November, 1983 by the Turkish Cypriot leadership as legally invalid and called for its withdrawal. Likewise they deplored all subsequent actions by the Turkish Cypriot leadership, which have aggravated the situation on the island. They welcomed the personal involvement of the Secretary-General of the U.N. in pursuing his mission of good offices aimed at a comprehensive solution of the Cyprus problem and took note with appreciation of his latest efforts in this regard through high level proximity talks. They urged him to intensify his efforts while reaffirming the need for the two communities to cooperate and work for the achievement of a peaceful, just and lasting settlement in Cyprus.

MEDITERRANEAN:

75. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation reiterated the position of the Nonaligned Movement in support of the transformation of the Mediterranean into a region of peace, security and cooperation, free from confrontation and conflict. In this connection, they strongly supported the objective of strengthening the security and cooperation in the Mediterranean basin as reflected in earlier statements of nonaligned countries, in the relevant parts of General Assembly resolutions 36/102 and 37/118 and in GA resolution 38/189.

76. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation welcomed the

/...

successful conclusion of the first meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Mediterranean members of the Nonaligned Movement held in Valletta, Malta, on 10-11 September, 1984 who met to concert views, and devise initiatives for cooperation and strengthening security in the Mediterranean region. They welcomed the forward looking decisions contained in the "Valletta Declaration for Mediterranean Peace" as an effective contribution to the objectives of the Nonaligned Movement, and agreed to support and encourage the process which the Mediterranean Members have launched, as embodied in the said Declaration.

77. Furthermore, the Ministers and Heads of Delegation called on all countries to join in the efforts of the nonaligned members and to work for the peaceful transformation of the Mediterranean Sea as a zone of peace, security and all round cooperation free from conflicts and confrontations. They noted the decision of the nonaligned Mediterranean states to meet again early in 1986 with a view to further implementing the mandate entrusted to them by the 7th Summit Conference in New Delhi.

EUROPE:

78. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation expressed their concern over the escalation of tension in Europe and the growing stockpiling and introduction of new weapon systems which aggravates bloc confrontation and endangers international peace and security.

79. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation expressed the hope that Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe which is being held in Stockholm would contribute to the lessening of tension. In this context they stressed the positive role of the nonaligned and neutral countries.

80. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation reaffirmed the close interconnection between the security problems of Europe and the Mediterranean and supported the view that the Nonaligned Mediterranean members should participate on the footing of equality in the dialogue concerning the issues of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean.

LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN ISSUES:

81. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation recalled the concern expressed at the Seventh Nonaligned Summit in New Delhi at the increasing deterioration of the situation in Central America and the hope expressed at the Summit that a cessation of military manoeuvres or demonstrations of force would help reduce tension and facilitate the necessary dialogue for the achievement of political and negotiated solutions of the problems of the region. They noted with grave concern that, in spite of the calls made by the Movement of Nonaligned Countries and the UN General Assembly, the situation has been further aggravated by

/...

increased recourse to imperialist policies of interference and intervention through the utilization of neighbouring territories for aggression against other states, the installation of military bases and by covert and overt attempts at the destabilization of the Nicaraguan Government, such as the mining of its main ports and harbours in violation of international law, as well as the numerous acts of aggression, pressure and economic coercion exerted against the countries in the region. In this regard they noted that the danger of a direct intervention in Nicaragua, Cuba and other countries of the region had alarmingly increased. They reiterated that the processes of change in Central America could not be explained in terms of ideological confrontation between the military blocs.

82. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation expressed the view that new developments since the last Ministerial Meeting, which are mainly manifested in the developments of an aerial and naval war, resulting in the deaths of thousands of Nicaraguans and heavy economic losses with the objective of destabilizing and toppling the Government of Nicaragua, increase the dangers of a regional war and obstruct the dialogue necessary for a negotiated and political solution to the problems of the region.

83. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation reiterated their firm solidarity with Nicaragua and called for an immediate end to all threats, attacks and hostile acts against the people and Government of Nicaragua. In this context they called on the Government of the United States to faithfully comply with the provisional measures advised by the International Court of Justice in its ruling of 10 May, 1984.

84. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation expressed their conviction that the Contadora process represents a genuine regional initiative and the best opportunity to achieve a solution to the crisis through political means. They noted with satisfaction the progress achieved so far towards a solution, and that the elaboration of the Contadora Act for Peace and Cooperation in Central America, of 7 September, 1984, of this year, is a fundamental stage in the culmination of the negotiating process for the attainment of peace in the region. They also welcomed the fact that Nicaragua has already accepted to subscribe immediately to this Act in its totality and without reservations. They called on all the states concerned to continue to make every effort to bring the Contadora process rapidly to final fruition through the signature of this Act which would bring peace to the region.

85. In this context, the Ministers and Heads of Delegation considered that in accordance with the Additional Protocol of the Act, all states wishing to contribute to the peace and cooperation in Central America, in particular those with links or interests in the region, should indicate their disposition to endorse this instrument of peace in order to ensure its full implementation.

/...

86. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation also expressed their satisfaction at the outcome of the Ministerial Meeting held in San Jose, Costa Rica on 28 and 29 September, 1984 between the member states of the European Community and Portugal and Spain, the states of Central America and the Contadora states, in which the participants reaffirmed their commitment to peace and cooperation in Central America.

87. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation took note of the fact that Nicaragua and the United States had initiated a process of bilateral discussions towards reaching concrete accords based on mutual respect and the right of self-determination. While welcoming these discussions, they took note with concern that the acts of aggressions against Nicaragua had not ceased.

88. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation recalled the decision of the VII Summit that the Coordinating Bureau closely monitor the events in the subregion. In that context they welcomed the formation by the Bureau of an informal group of Friends of the Chairman to assist him in following the evolving situation in Central America.

89. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation reiterated their concern at the situation in El Salvador and observed that the armed internal conflict had aggravated while imperialist intervention, has increased. They denounced the attacks which are being carried out against the civilian population living in the insurgent controlled areas. They called upon the Government of the United States to adopt a constructive position to contribute to a peaceful solution of the problem. They acknowledged the need to promote a comprehensive political solution by means of negotiations, with the participation of all representative political forces including the FMLN-FDR.

90. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation demanded the immediate and unconditional lifting of the economic blockade and other forms of pressures against Cuba by the United States and condemned the recent intensification of the threats of aggression and of that blockade in the spheres of finance, credit and commerce. They reiterated the solidarity offered to Cuba by the Movement and its full support to Cuba's just demand for the return of the Guantanamo Naval Base by the United States and for compensation of material losses suffered by the Cuban people.

91. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation reiterated their support to the Puerto Rican people's inalienable right to self-determination and independence, in conformity with resolution 1514(XV).

92. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation reaffirmed solidarity with the Government and people of the Republic of Suriname in their efforts to preserve their independence and sovereignty. They expressed deep concern at the economic and

/...

other measures of a coercive nature which have been or are still being applied against Suriname and expressed the hope that the states concerned will engage in a meaningful, frank and fair dialogue in order to solve their problems in accordance with the interests and well being of the people of Suriname, free from any external interference and political or economic pressure.

93. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation reiterated their firm support for the Republic of Argentina's right to have its sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands restituted through negotiations. They reiterated their call for a resumption of negotiations between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom with the participation and good offices of the UN Secretary General and reaffirmed the need for the parties to take due account of the interests of the population of the Islands. This would ensure a speedy, peaceful and just solution to the question in conformity with the principles and decisions of the Movement of Nonaligned Countries on the subject and with UN General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV), 2065 (XX), 3160 (XXVIII), 31/49, 37/9 and 38/12. In this regard they noted the communique issued by the Government of Switzerland and the representative of the Government of Brazil in Berne on July 20, 1984.

94. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation expressed satisfaction at the readiness of the Argentine Government to resume the negotiations requested by the General Assembly and urged the Government of the United Kingdom to also agree to their resumption.

95. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation also reaffirmed that the massive British military and naval presence in the area of the Malvinas, South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands and the construction of a permanent and strategic base in the Malvinas Islands are causes for grave concern to the countries of the Latin American region and adversely affect stability in the area.

96. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation expressed its solidarity with the Panamanian Government and people in their endeavour to achieve full compliance with the Panama Canal Treaties and absolute respect for the neutrality of the Panama Canal. The Meeting urged the United States and Panama to continue the efforts to overcome the obstacles which make difficult full compliance of the Panama Canal Treaty in conformity with its letter and spirit and particularly those dispositions of Law 96-70 of the United States Congress which are incompatible with said Treaties.

97. The Meeting reiterated its call to the international community to adhere to the Protocol of the Treaty concerning the permanent neutrality of the Panama Canal and advocated respect for the neutrality of the interoceanic route.

98. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation reaffirmed the

/...

just and legitimate claim of the Republic of Bolivia to recover a direct and useful outlet to the Pacific Ocean with full sovereignty.

99. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation considered developments in relation to the controversy between Guyana and Venezuela which had arisen as a result of the Venezuelan contention that the 1899 Arbitral Award, on the basis of which the boundary between Guyana and Venezuela was settled, was null and void. They noted with satisfaction the unqualified undertaking given by the Government of Venezuela to eschew the use of force as a means of settling the controversy. They further noted that Guyana and Venezuela had referred the choice of means of settlement of the controversy to the Secretary General of the United Nations in accordance with the provisions of the 1966 Geneva Agreement. They expressed the hope that no state would place any impediment to the economic development of Guyana.

100. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation reiterated their unconditional support for the independence and territorial integrity of Belize, and their respect for the right of Belize to determine its future as a nation, free and sovereign, within its land and sea boundaries. They emphasized that any threat or use of force against Belize is unacceptable and also reiterated their commitment to the solution of disputes by negotiation and other peaceful means.

101. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation observed with concern that in spite of UN General Assembly resolution 38/7 foreign forces are still present in Grenada and called for their withdrawal and at the same time called for the implementation of the other aspects of that resolution.

102. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation expressed the hope that the holding of fair elections open to the participation of all political groupings would allow the Grenadian people to exercise their inalienable rights.

103. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation reaffirmed their firm solidarity with the people of Grenada and called upon all states to respect their sovereign and inalienable right to determine their own political, economic and social system.

KOREA:

104. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation reaffirmed their support for the Korean people's desire to reunify their homeland peacefully and their efforts to achieve this goal free from all foreign interference, in conformity with the three principles of independence, peaceful unification and great national unity set forth in the joint North-South statement of 4 July, 1972.

105. The meeting expressed the hope that the fulfilment of

/...

the Korean people's desire for peaceful reunification would be enhanced by the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the area.

LAW OF THE SEA:

106. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation reiterated their support for the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and reaffirmed that the resources of the international area of the sea-bed and ocean floor, constituting the common heritage and mankind, can only be lawfully explored and exploited in accordance with the international regime and machinery established by the Convention.

107. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation reiterated their strong opposition to any mini convention or any other parallel regime inconsistent with the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, and declared that any such arrangement would be illegal and invalid.

108. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation further expressed their conviction that the best expression of support for the Convention would be its early ratification and therefore, encouraged all those who have not yet done so to sign and ratify the Convention.

ANTARCTICA:

109. Recalling the relevant provisions of the Declaration of Seventh Summit Conference held in New Delhi in March 1983, the Ministers and Heads of Delegation welcomed the adoption without vote of resolution 38/77 requesting the Secretary General to prepare a comprehensive, factual and objective study on all aspects of Antarctica, taking fully into account the Antarctic Treaty system and other relevant factors. They expressed the hope that the study and the discussions at the 39th U.N. General Assembly session would contribute towards widening international cooperation on the continent.

ECONOMIC ISSUES

110. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation reviewed the world economic situation since their last meeting in 1983. They expressed grave concern at the persistent crisis in the world economy and its devastating impact on the economies of the developing countries. While the economies of a few industrialised countries were benefitting from a recovery, its spread remains uneven and doubts remained on its durability. Most developing countries continue to experience stagnant or declining growth rates. The adverse external environment continues to undermine the economies of developing countries and poses a serious threat to their economic, social and political stability, with the risks that this would entail for international cooperation, peace and security. Commodity prices were continuing to decline and exchange rate fluctuations had led

/...

to a further deterioration of the terms of trade. Protectionism was on the increase, high interest rates and rising debt repayment burdens were drawing away financial resources in a reverse direction. Official development assistance had continued to decline in real terms and the multilateral financial institutions were experiencing a severe resource crisis. In these conditions many developing countries were compelled to severely restrict their imports, curtail investment programmes to the detriment of their development prospects and reduce consumption, thus bringing many of them to the brink of social unrest. They reiterated its belief that the crisis was not merely a cyclical phenomenon but a symptom of deep-rooted structural imbalances and disequilibrium.

111. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation noted that industrialised countries while claiming to acknowledge interdependence, were pursuing policies detrimental to the growth prospects of developing countries. They reiterated that interdependence should lead to cooperative endeavours for the benefit of all countries and should eliminate the widening gap between developed and developing countries.

112. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation noted with concern the policies of developed countries to erode the functioning and effectiveness of the United Nations system and multilateralism in general. They fully reaffirmed their faith in the United Nations and in its central role as a means of reaching agreements on measures to promote and strengthen international economic cooperation for mutual benefit.

113. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation regretted the lack of political will on the part of the developed countries which has led to the continuing impasse in international economic negotiations between developed and developing countries. They deplored the increasing trends to erode the international consensus for development during important international meetings held since the 7th Nonaligned Summit and the failure to achieve any significant results through negotiations. They called on developed countries to show genuine political will to bring to an end the continuing impasse and enter into serious negotiations to provide constructive and lasting solutions to developmental problems. They reiterated that a just and equitable international economic system could only be achieved through deliberate and cooperative international action.

114. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation reaffirmed their faith in the three-pronged strategy of the New Delhi Summit of Nonaligned Countries which provided a balanced set of policy measures for global economic recovery and development. They reiterated their commitment to the launching of Global Negotiations in accordance with the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 34/138. They regretted the continuing lack of political will of some developed countries which has led to persistence of an impasse on this issue in spite of the

/...

flexibility inherent in the two-phase approach of the New Delhi Summit. They reiterated their call on developed countries to show genuine political will to enable the launching of Global Negotiations. They reiterated the urgent need to reactivate the global economy through the implementation of the Programme of Immediate Measures. Particular emphasis had to be paid on the implementation of commitments to halt and reverse the growing trend towards protectionism, to correct the acute shortage of liquidity of developing countries and restore the flow of financial resources particularly Official Development Assistance. The resource position of multilateral financial institutions needed to be greatly strengthened and their policies toward developing countries substantially improved to meet the needs of developing countries. The crushing debt burden of developing countries needed to be viewed in its global context in terms of its impact on the momentum for development as well as financial and monetary stability. Its resolution called for a comprehensive financial and developmental response including, among other things, reduction of interest rates, long-term rescheduling with adequate grace periods, reasonable ratio between export earnings and repayment of debts and net increase in fresh resource flows on concessional terms. The resolution of the debt issue should be a shared responsibility of developed creditor countries, developing debtor countries, concerned international banks and the international financial institutions.

115. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation reiterated the continuing validity of the principles and provisions of the declaration and the programme of action on the establishment of a New International Economic Order and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States. They stressed the necessity of a thorough review and appraisal of the implementation of the provisions of this Charter during the 39th Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

116. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation reiterated the importance of convening at an early and appropriate date the International Conference on Money and Finance for Development with universal participation as proposed by the 7th Nonaligned Summit in New Delhi. They welcomed the initiative taken by the Chairperson of the Nonaligned Movement on the setting up of an Expert Group to examine the substantive and procedural aspects of the proposed conference. They expressed appreciation for the efforts of the Expert Group and invited member states to examine its report. With a view to an early convening of the Conference they stressed the importance of undertaking, as a matter of priority in the United Nations, the necessary preparatory process, during the 39th Session of the General Assembly.

117. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation expressed profound concern at the critical economic situation in Africa, which has been aggravated by the combined impact of an adverse international economic situation and by persistent drought,

/...

desertification and other natural disasters. They were convinced that, if not reversed, current trends could considerably worsen the situation and accentuate the spread of hunger, malnutrition and disease thus endangering the economic and social fabric of African countries and thereby hampering the prospects for their rehabilitation and sustained development. They expressed their full solidarity with the African countries and support for their efforts to redress the situation in accordance with their respective national plans and priorities. They expressed their determination to give priority to the issue at the present session of the General Assembly. They, therefore, urged the international community, particularly the developed countries and international financial institutions, to adopt and implement concrete and effective measures to support the efforts of the African countries in dealing with the short and long-term aspects of the crisis.

118. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation expressed profound concern at the continued aggravation of the economic situation of the Least Developed Countries accentuated by adverse international trends. They expressed deep concern that the 36 Least Developed Countries, 26 of which are in Africa, recorded little or no growth at all over the past years. Most of them indeed experienced negative growth. They stressed the need for concerted international efforts for full and effective implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1980s and, in this context, called for positive action to emerge from the Mid-Term Global Review of the Implementation of the Programme in 1985.

119. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation expressed their grave concern over the deteriorating food situation in many developing countries. They called for urgent action on the part of the international community to assist in the eradication of hunger and malnutrition through, inter-alia, a substantial increase in financial and technological assistance to meet the emergency needs as well as restoring the developing countries to a path of sustained economic growth.

120. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation renewed their strong condemnation of the use of economic measures by some developed countries as a means of exerting political and economic coercion against member countries of the Nonaligned Movement in violation of their sovereign rights and decisions. They urged those developed countries to refrain from threatening or applying trade restrictions, blockades, embargoes, sanctions or any other coercive measures, threats and any kind of use of force incompatible with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States. They stressed the need that the international community adopt effective actions to put an end to such practices.

121. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation reiterated that peace and development were closely inter-related. They

/...

reaffirmed that stable global development and viable international order require the halting of the arms race, followed by urgent disarmament measures that will release sorely needed resources for development.

122. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation reiterated the paramount importance of intensifying efforts to achieve collective self-reliance among nonaligned and other developing countries, as an integral part of their efforts to establish the New International Economic Order. In this regard they recalled that renewed impetus had been provided by the Declaration on Collective Self-Reliance among Nonaligned and Other Developing Countries, adopted at the 7th Summit. They welcomed the recommendations for furthering the implementation of the Caracas Programme of Action made by the Third Intergovernmental Follow up Coordination Committee Meeting held in Cartagena in September 1984. They called on the developed countries and the United Nations system to support the programme of economic cooperation among developing countries. They welcomed the progress achieved in the process of harmonisation between the Action Programme for Economic Cooperation of the Nonaligned countries and the Caracas Programme of Action of the Group of 77 and stressed the need for continued action in this regard.

123. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation expressed their satisfaction that considerable progress has been achieved in promoting cooperation among Nonaligned countries, including in particular, the contribution made by the ministerial meetings of nonaligned and developing countries held in Jakarta, Managua and Geneva in the fields of information, labour and health respectively.

124. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation emphasising the crucial role of human resources development, technical cooperation and training for developing countries, called for early convening of a United Nations Conference on Human Resources Development to discuss all dimensions of the subject on a multi-disciplinary basis.

125. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation emphasised the importance of the forthcoming World Conference on Women to be held in Nairobi in 1985. They stressed the need for adequate and effective preparations for this conference. In this context they urged the active participation of all member states in the ministerial meeting of coordinating countries of nonaligned and developing countries on the Role of Women in the Process of Development to be held in New Delhi in April 1985.

126. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation welcomed the proposal for the constitution of a group of coordinating countries for cooperation in the preservation of the environment. This group would exchange knowledge and information in environment in order to facilitate the formulation and

/...

implementation of appropriate programmes and to review the impact of national and international environmental policies and measures of developing countries and to ensure that such policies, programmes and projects are compatible with the development plans and priorities of these countries.

MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE IN ANGOLA:

127. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation accepted the proposal made by H.E. Mr. Paolo Jorge, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Government of Angola, that the Conference of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Nonaligned Countries be held in Luanda, Angola, from 2-7 September, 1985 preceded by a meeting of senior officials.

128. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation underlined the importance of the forthcoming Conference of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Nonaligned Countries for the further enhancing of the role and effectiveness of Nonalignment in the solution of outstanding international problems. They decided to do their utmost in order to make that Conference a full success. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation mandated the Coordinating Bureau, at the level of Permanent Representatives in New York, to commence preparatory work for that Conference.

RENEWAL OF GROUPS' MANDATES:

129. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation further decided to renew the mandates of the working, contact and drafting groups in respect of various agenda items of the 38th U.N. General Assembly session. They resolved that the Nonaligned Countries would act in close cooperation with each other on all items of special concern to Nonaligned Countries on the agenda of the 39th session in accordance with the principles and objectives of the Nonaligned Movement.

OBSERVANCE OF THE 40TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNITED NATIONS

130. The Movement of Nonaligned Countries has consistently maintained a deep and abiding commitment to the United Nations, to preserving and strengthening this organisation and to making it fulfil more effectively the purposes and principles enshrined in its Charter. The Nonaligned Countries recognise the U.N. as the most appropriate forum for finding solutions to major world issues and are resolved to play an active role in this forum for the attainment of the goals and objectives of the Movement itself. On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the United Nations in 1985, the Nonaligned Countries are determined to play an active role and call upon all members to do likewise in preparation for and the actual conduct of commemorative activities in an action-oriented and purposeful manner so that the world organisation emerges stronger and more responsive to the ideals of the world community in the political, economic,

/...

humanitarian and other fields.

131. The occasion also marks the 25th anniversary of the U.N. Declaration on Decolonization which has been a document of crucial importance since it has accelerated the process of national independence and decolonisation, particularly of many countries that are today members of the Nonaligned Movement. The Nonaligned Countries reaffirm their commitment to work for the total eradication of colonialism.

132. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation reaffirmed the firm adherence of Nonaligned Countries to the purposes and principles of the U.N. Charter and fully recognised the need to support and strengthen the world organisation in order to make it an effective instrument of the fulfilment of its central role in the maintenance of international peace and security, in establishing equitable economic relations between states, in developing and strengthening cooperation among nations and in promoting fundamental rights and freedom in the world.

133. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation reiterated the call to the international community by the Heads of State or Government of Nonaligned Countries made at the New Delhi Summit, to observe 1985 as the Year of the United Nations. They considered the participation of Heads of State or Government of Nonaligned Countries at the anniversary session of the United Nations General Assembly in 1985 of great importance and expressed the hope that Heads of State or Government of all countries would attend this session in pursuance of the initiative launched at that Summit. The Ministers called in particular on the Working Group of the Nonaligned Countries to coordinate their activities at the ambassadorial level in order to contribute effectively to the successful outcome of the 40th anniversary session of the General Assembly.

UNESCO:

134. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation expressed its solidarity with UNESCO and support for its Director General and rejected the threats and pressures directed against the organisation. In this context it recalled the relevant resolution of the Information Ministers' Conference held in Jakarta in January 1984.

ACTION FOR PEACE AND NEGOTIATIONS:

135. Recalling the New Delhi Message, the Ministers and Heads of Delegation viewed with deep concern the dangerous deterioration of international political and economic relations.

136. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation appealed to the great powers to undertake genuine negotiations in a constructive and accommodating spirit and taking into account the interests of the entire international community in order to halt the arms race

/...

particularly the nuclear arms race and achieve disarmament. While the recent meetings between the two major powers have generated some hope, the resumption of dialogue must be sustained and lead to a general relaxation of tension. They stressed that detente in order to be durable should be universal, cover all regions, address all issues and be open to participation of all States. The Nonaligned Countries, on their part, were willing to make a positive contribution in this regard.

137. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation stressed the importance of strengthening the role of the United Nations in dealing with the crucial issues concerning peace, security, disarmament and development. They emphasised that the United Nations, particularly the General Assembly and the Security Council, offered the best framework for the promotion of these goals. The 39th Session of the U.N. General Assembly should urgently provide impetus to the re-establishment of multilateral negotiations and dialogue between States on the basis of equality.
