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Letter dated 22 September 1989 from the Permanent Representative
of Yugoslavia to the United Nations addressed to the
Secretary-General

I have the honour to forward the enclosed final documents of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Belgrade, from 4 to 7 September 1989, with the request that they be circulated as an official document of the General Assembly under agenda items 18, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 39, 41, 42, 44, 47, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 70, 71, 72, 73, 77, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 86, 88, 89, 90, 96, 98, 100, 103, 104, 105, 107, 109, 110, 111, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 139, 140, 141 and 149, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Dragoslav PEJIC
Ambassador

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DECLARATION

The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries at their Ninth Conference held in Belgrade, September 4-7, 1989,

Aware that the present stage of mankind's development is distinctive for its technological, economic and political changes, making overall progress possible, but at the same time also for its many obstacles, old and new, to the building of a more peaceful, secure, just, equitable, democratic and humane world,

Bearing in mind the role and responsibility of non-aligned countries to make their maximum contribution towards safeguarding peace and promoting cooperation for the development of all countries and thus paving the way for the well-being of nations and peoples, based on peace, equity and justice,

Inspired by the principles and objectives of non-alignment, reaffirming their lasting validity, drawing upon the Movement's experience, aware of its invaluable contribution to international developments and of its even greater potentials today,

DECLARE:

1. The world is at a crossroads: tension is no longer at breaking-point but neither is peace stable; stagnation is not general but neither is development. While there may be reason for hope, there is no cause for undue optimism. The world must decide which way to turn, as we face new challenges as well as new opportunities.

2. Scientific and technological advances, as well as shared tribulations, increase global interdependence. But they have yet to quench aspirations towards freedom, independence and national identity. Equality rather than domination and subordination should form the basis of interdependence. The irreversible and encouraging integration processes now asserting themselves ought to be in the interest of all and not aimed at establishing new hegemonies. The present asymmetry in economic and technological development can only be redressed through a balanced development of the entire international community and through efforts aimed at the broadest possible democratization of international relations.

3. The world political climate has improved, although not sufficiently. Encouraging progress has been made towards finding solutions to regional and global problems wherein the non-aligned countries have rendered a substantive contribution. There has been a ferment of new economic and political

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deas in many parts of the world. These provide a propitious setting for fresh initiatives. On the other hand, if economic imperatives, and particularly the requirements of developing countries, are not accommodated, the resulting strains may very well undermine the current trends towards global peace and harmony. A detente devoid of economic content is unlikely to endure.

4. Many countries in the world today are undertaking wide-ranging policy reforms in an effort to adapt to the realities of a rapidly changing world . A greater degree of openness and cooperation is vital for the success of the trend towards global integration .

5. The pursuit of complete disarmament, especially in weapons of mass destruction, is imperative since it is necessary for securing the very existence of the human race on our planet. The somber contrast between enormous military expenditure and dire poverty underlines the importance of giving concrete shape to the concept of the link between disarmament and development. Given enhanced disarmament prospects, new opportunities are opening for all countries, especially those possessing the largest nuclear and conventional arsenals, for rechanelling additional financial resources, human energy and creativity into development. The close relationship between disarmament and development must be seen as a contribution to the wider efforts to give precedence to economic development over the priorities imposed by the dangerous and irrational race for military might.

6. The non-aligned countries do not pretend, nor are they in a position, to change the world by themselves; but neither can the world be reshaped without them. The non-aligned favour concordance rather than confrontation, regardless of whether common problems of mankind or issues of regional interests are involved. The non-aligned countries stand ready to take active part in their accommodation and resolution, proceeding from the policy and objectives of non-alignment and from the principles and purposes of the United Nations Charter, which are mankind's historical legacy and the imperative of humanity .

7. The major military-political alliances, the chief protagonists of the cold war are still present, though their cohesion and continuing relevance are being seriously questioned. Although the threat of bloc confrontation has receded, no stable peace is yet in sight.

8. The Soviet Union and the United States have embarked upon the path of reducing their huge military arsenals and armed forces. They are also engaged in a wide-ranging dialogue designed to improve their mutual relations which leads to the easing of world tension. The resulting detente is a window of opportunity for the international community. It is above all based on the realization of the impending danger to the survival of human species posed by the nuclear arms race, by other military

and non-military threats to security such as armed conflicts, occupation, use of force, gross economic inequality both within and among nations, poverty, hunger, deprivation, debt burden, disease, drug abuse and all forms of terrorism, as well as by the degradation of the environment. The solution of such vast and complex problems calls for a concerted and coherent approach within a multilateral framework.

9. Some focal points of crisis in the present-day world are of a long-standing nature. These conflicts which more often than not have deep-lying regional causes are aggravated and acquire new dimensions by interference, intervention and involvement of outside powers. The resultant conflicts undermine international relations, cause great human suffering and prevent the international community from addressing the major problems of today. That is why the Non-Aligned Movement is determined to participate actively in all efforts towards a successful resolution of hot beds of crises in the world, irrespective of their historical or contemporary causes, ensuring that solutions are not imposed by outside powers to the detriment of the interests of the parties directly concerned. In this context, the Non-Aligned Countries particularly express their solidarity with all those peoples who have not yet exercised their right to self-determination.

10. Economic situation in the vast majority of the developing countries has deteriorated dramatically, especially in the least developed ones. They suffocate under the outflow of capital and their diminishing purchasing power. Accelerated economic and social development of developing countries is not only an imperative necessity for them but also in the interest of the world. Even fifteen years after its proclamation, the New International Economic Order remains a difficult but valid goal. The fruits of development should benefit the largest segments of the population. What is needed are structural adjustments in all spheres, in accordance with the development objectives and priorities of developing countries, in order to respond to the challenges of advanced technology, specially the technology of tomorrow. The developed countries, for their part, should not overlook the fact that their affluence is not assured once and for all nor can it remain stable in an overall impoverished global environment. We appeal to the developed world to face, with maximum will and determination and without prejudice, the conflict which is older and deeper than the cold war and bloc confrontation - the conflict between affluence and poverty.

11. Growing environmental problems, which pose a threat to the very survival of mankind, testify to the interdependence of interests of all nations. We all suffer the consequences of environmental degradation. There is no doubt that the advanced countries have contributed the most to the dramatic increase of that threat. These countries have also the resources and technology to cope with the problem. In developing countries, protection of the environment has to be seen as an

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integral part of the development process. Initial, albeit insufficient, international efforts are being made to study and remove the menace to the environment. Our Movement and our countries stand ready to make their fullest possible contribution to this end. It is important, however, that such international cooperation should be based on full respect for the sovereignty of States.

12. The important process of decolonization from which a large number of sovereign States have emerged - most of whom are members of the Movement today - is entering a decisive stage. While expressing our satisfaction with this epochal achievement to whose inevitable but dearly paid triumph we have contributed a great deal, we cannot but be acutely conscious that not all forms of dependence, particularly economic dependence, have disappeared with the accession of nations to independence and that there are still peoples suffering under colonial bondage or barely disguised neo-colonialism. The total eradication of colonialism and economic emancipation of all peoples as an indispensable precondition for maintaining and strengthening their political independence, remains a priority task of our Movement.

13. Racism and discrimination based on colour, creed, ethnic origin, culture or way of life are still practised in this age which has all the possibilities to become an era of true reason, human dignity and freedom. Racism and discrimination have always been regarded by the Movement as historical anachronism and a disgrace to our civilization. In the vision of a more humane and more democratic world, there can be no room for any form of racism and of national, religious or any other form of intolerance.

We recognize that apartheid is a particular and repugnant form of institutionalized racism which civilized nations have rightly condemned as a crime against humanity. We shall accordingly increase, widen, intensify and tighten the sanctions aimed at isolating the abhorrent apartheid regime, and eradicating the apartheid system. We call upon the community of nations to join us in this important undertaking.

14. It is a truism that all forms of terrorism, including state terrorism, violate the fundamental rights of the individual, threaten stability within and among nations and deserve to be universally condemned and countered by every legal means possible.

15. Illicit drug trafficking, unabated production, demand for drugs and increased terrorism associated with them, have assumed dangerous proportions. The principle of shared responsibility is a fundamental element in the struggle against this curse.

16. Notwithstanding all the challenges, the United Nations system has stood the test of time. Even those who tended to ignore the United Nations as a forum for collective action by States increasingly realize that the World Organization is an irreplaceable instrument for regulating international relations and resolving international problems that concern all. Without the United

Nations, it would not be possible to realize the fullest and broadest possible democratization of international relations, which has always been one of the primary objectives of the Movement. Our countries and our Movement have contributed towards expanding the activities of the United Nations aimed at eliminating the causes of war, promoting development and restoring faith in the dignity of the human person and of nations. Peace and harmony among peoples and nations require strict observance and further enhancement of international law. In this context the outcome of the recent meeting of non-aligned countries at the Hague and its initiative for the Decade of International Law represents an important contribution.

17. In the endeavors to formulate a strategy that will enable our Movement to exert a more active influence on the world situation and on international relations and to create the best possible conditions for the development of our countries on the eve of the 21st century, the collective vision of the great founding fathers of non-alignment continues to serve as a perennial source of inspiration. Strong support for the validity of our action can be found in the contribution we have made to changing the world and in the uninterrupted continuity from Belgrade in 1961, Cairo in 1964, Lusaka in 1970, Algiers in 1973, Colombo in 1976, Havana in 1979, New Delhi in 1983, Harare in 1986, to Belgrade in 1989.

18. We opposed bloc divisions and confrontation which carried the risk of nuclear annihilation and impeded the struggle of peoples for national liberation. At the time of sharp ideological divisions, we created a movement based on the principle of ideological pluralism and advocated peaceful coexistence in international affairs, which today constitutes the basis of negotiations and accommodation between the great powers and other major actors in international relations. The call given by our Movement to halt and reverse the arms race has in no small measure led to the current actions and efforts aimed at establishing a more stable and peaceful world. Without our historic contribution to the successful implementation of the decolonization process, the emerging multipolarity of the world characterized by growing interdependence of all members of the international community, would be inconceivable. Our faith in the power of negotiations and cooperation is today being brought to bear on the ongoing efforts to resolve focal points of crisis through respect for the legitimate interests of all parties involved. The sense of justice imbuing our peoples and the aspirations of our countries to progress, acting as a driving force in their quest for a better world, cannot countenance inequities and discrimination of any kind, anywhere. Still less can they reconcile themselves to enormous differences in economic development and prosperity becoming the tragic and persisting destiny of mankind.

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19. Following the example of our great predecessors who had the capacity to anticipate and the courage to change, we set ourselves the formidable task to assess critically and comprehensively our position and role in the present-day world of transition and change and to identify a realistic order of priorities in pursuing, on the basis of our principles, the objectives of our Movement .

20. Guided by the vital interest of our countries to safeguard the freedom of action and to bring about fundamental changes in the existing system of international political and economic relations, our credo during the period of the cold war was not to take part in the divisions that were being imposed.

Now that the world is becoming multi-polar and is increasingly integrating, our basic interests and the need to enhance the effectiveness of the Movement, demand that we play an active and direct role in the management of world affairs. Only in such a way can we partake fully in the process of economic and technological advancement leading towards greater interdependence and integration of the world.

21. Our active participation in and comprehensive contribution to the ongoing development processes and trends at the global, regional and subregional levels, and our widening association, with all countries or groups of countries sharing with us basic perceptions of and aims regarding these processes and trends, will also further expand the scope and concept of non-alignment.

22. In responding to the challenges of a changing world, we are not to be burdened with prejudice or dogma. That was never a trait of our Movement. We were the first to draw attention to the untenability of the postulates of the cold war. Our approach to the contemporary phenomena and development is going to be realistic, far-sighted and creative so that we can live up to the historical mission of our Movement and act as the authentic interpreters of the interests of our countries.

23. This also calls for more effective actions on our part and for improved functioning. In the past, the non-aligned countries shunned the false notion that their action would be strengthened by the creation of a third bloc. They never accepted anything that would endanger the democratic character of the Movement and the relationships of equality inherent in it. It is of vital importance, however, to constantly explore new avenues and improve methods of action in order to enhance the efficiency of our Movement.

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Strengthened by our past achievements in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, racism, apartheid and all forms of domination, inspired by the challenges and demands that we face today as nations and as a Movement, and guided by the principles and concept of the policy of Non-Alignment in our efforts to achieve a world of peace, equality, co-operation and well-being for all, we have agreed to act in conformity with the following priorities in our joint endeavors.

First, until an enduring and stable peace based on a comprehensive, viable and readily implementable structure of international security is established, peace, achievement of disarmament and settlement of disputes by peaceful means, continue to be our first and foremost task.

We have contributed to the creation of international conditions conducive to the elimination of the causes and the horror of war. The general rapprochement between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics contributes to the relaxation of international tensions and the creation of basic prerequisites for establishing lasting peace. We are encouraged by the positive development in the field of disarmament brought about by the INF treaty. We are however concerned by the recent loss of momentum in nuclear disarmament. The history of disarmament negotiations abounds with instances of missed opportunities. The world is still threatened by the massive nuclear arsenals which are being further refined and added to. The only hope for nuclear disarmament lies in discarding the balance of fear and in the nuclear weapon powers embracing the objective of the total elimination of nuclear weapons. We are also fully aware of the fact that both nuclear and conventional disarmament cannot be accomplished without the participation of all international factors.

Second, we are desirous to engage in a joint search for effective and acceptable solutions to the outstanding problems in international economic relations. We are prepared to establish a constructive and productive dialogue with the developed world on economic issues affecting not only the interest of our countries but of the international community as a whole. There can be no stability nor better prospects for the world without reducing the disparities in the level of global development.

The task facing us will become much easier if it is undertaken in the context of an expanding and growing world economy. The major challenge is to work out a package of policy which would ensure the return of the world economy to higher rates of growth. Sustained growth in the world economy can be ensured only if all its constituent parts grow in harmony.

Accelerating development requires above all a substantial increase in the net transfer of

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resources to developing countries, especially to the least developed ones, a lasting and comprehensive solution to the problem of external indebtedness of developing countries, liberalization of world trade by the removal of protectionist barriers and remunerative commodity prices and stable monetary conditions.

We are not unmindful of our own responsibility for the efficient functioning of the economies of our countries. Our efforts cannot succeed without strengthening our mutual cooperation. To this end, supportive international economic environment is vital. Also, without establishing ties and dialogue with the developed world there can be no solution to economic problems facing our countries. We are looking forward to the contribution of the South Commission on all these issues.

Rapid advances in science and technology are having an enormous impact on overall world developments. Hence it is of paramount importance for the Movement to seek and ensure closer cooperation in this field in the South-South as well as North-South context. Transfer of technology has become imperative for securing rapid economic development.

The management of the world economy needs to be more broad-based so as to reflect the interests of all countries and groups of countries and evolve policies which can be supported by all. The current economic and social problems and needs of the future are such that no single nation or group of nations can solve them in isolation. They call for a collective effort based on a mutuality of interest. Regular North-South consultations at the summit level on international economic issues are essential for ensuring equitable and collective management of global interdependence.

The Non-Aligned Countries strongly support the efforts exerted in coordination with other developing countries within the Group of 77. They welcome in this regard the readiness of the developing countries, expressed in the Caracas Declaration of 23 June 1989, for integration in the world economy and their commitment to engage in a serious and constructive dialogue with the aim of strengthening international solidarity and cooperation for development. We strongly urge the developed countries to respond positively to this initiative.

Third, we reaffirm our support for the right of all peoples living under colonial or alien domination and foreign occupation, to self-determination and independence. It is inconceivable that at the dawn of the 21st century, over twenty territories and millions of people still live under those conditions. Through our Movement's initiative, the United Nations has declared the last decade of the present

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century as the Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism, a goal which we consider to be a moral obligation for all mankind. We further reaffirm the need to strengthen our solidarity with non-aligned and other countries facing aggression, intervention or interference in their internal affairs.

Fourth, as we approach the 21st century, protection of the environment has emerged as a major global concern, dramatically emphasizing the growing interdependence of the world. This calls for urgent co-operative measures and global compact ensuring a sustainable and environmentally sound development. Such cooperation should take place within the overall framework of the objective of reviving growth, creating a healthy, clean and sound environment and meeting the basic needs of all. Multilateral approaches need to emphasize supportive measures, while seeking to redress existing asymmetries. The international community must set aside net additional financial resources for environmental cooperation and facilitate developing countries' access to environmentally safe technologies.

A grave danger to our eco-system comes from indiscriminate dumping of toxic and other hazardous waste on our territories carried out without any regard to their consequential devastating effect on the environment. We demand an immediate halt to such practices. No one should dispose of nuclear nor any other toxic waste on the territories of other countries or in the open seas.

In the conviction that the very future of mankind hinges on the protection of the environment, we are ready to do our own share to check and prevent the pollution of water, land and air. Land degradation, deforestation, water and air pollution, desertification, result from, among other causes, excessive pressure on natural resources, and because of poverty, ignorance and rising population. There exist broad possibilities for joint action aimed at protecting and promoting the environment at the level of the entire international community within the context of a comprehensive developmental effort. We shall make our contribution to that end.

Fifth, it is only in this century, through the process of decolonization, the effort within the United Nations to apply democratic norms in state relations, and the creation of adequate economic conditions, that the prerequisites for realizing fundamental human rights and freedoms have been provided. In implementing the principles and objectives of our Movement, we have contributed significantly to the creation of conditions conducive to the promotion of human rights in the

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contemporary international society. We consider the right of every individual to fully enjoy civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights to be the source of the greatest inspiration to our Movement. We reaffirm the valuable contribution of all women, and strongly support their aspirations towards the recognition of their rights. We particularly underscore the need for greater efforts for the full integration of women in our development processes. The promotion of human rights and freedom is one of the basic objectives of our Movement.

Sixth, our countries and our Movement will continue to contribute towards having the United Nations serve as a truly democratic representative of the entire international community, towards expanding its activities aimed at eliminating the causes of war, promoting growth and prosperity and restoring faith in the dignity of the human person and of nations. Together with other member countries, we pledge to strive for the strengthening of the role and effectiveness of the United Nations so that it can fully discharge its legitimate responsibility of resolving all major problems, including those of the rising dangers of drug abuse and all forms of terrorism, facing the world today. For this purpose, we shall endeavor to ensure that the machinery of the United Nations is reinforced, and its activities effectively co-ordinated. Multilateralism, of which the United Nations is the centre-piece, has a growing role to play both at the global and regional levels.

Inspired by their great vision, the leaders of the Non-Aligned Countries defined in the Belgrade Declaration of 1961 the fundamental goals of the Movement which they founded at that time, as a transition from the old order based on domination, to a new order based on freedom, equality and social justice, and the promotion of the well-being of all. To these goals of non-alignment we, Heads of State or Government, assembled once again in Belgrade after almost three decades, have nothing to add or subtract. We have been striving and will continue to strive for a world of peace, freedom, justice and prosperity for all. We have never assumed to hold the monopoly of these aims. We have never believed that we should be satisfied with what we have accomplished. We have never held the view that these noble goals and ideals can be achieved without dialogue and cooperation with countries outside our Movement. We shall seek every opportunity to engage in such dialogue and cooperation for the realization of the cherished goals of our Movement - and indeed - of entire humankind.

The world must become a common home in which all will have their rights, their obligations and responsibilities.

We are aware of ours.

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To achieve these goals, we adopt the following political and economic documents which, together with this Declaration, constitute the final documents of the Conference and a framework for future action.

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AND DISARMAMENT

Confirming the positions adopted at previous Conferences of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, reaffirming the validity of the Final Document of the First Special Session of the UN General Assembly on Disarmament and recalling the Final Declaration of the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, the first one exclusively devoted to disarmament, held in Havana in May 1988, at which the situation in disarmament was thoroughly examined and the positions of the Non-Aligned Countries in this field further elaborated,

1. The Heads of State or Government stressed that since the very first meeting in Belgrade the strengthening of international security through disarmament has remained at the very core of the policy and practice of Non-Alignment. The Movement has constructively contributed to the process of disarmament by promoting dialogue between the two Great Powers, by attempting to shape a consensus in multilateral disarmament fora and by increasing public awareness of the threat of war, particularly nuclear war. The Heads of State or Government noted with satisfaction that the change in the positions of the Great Powers could be perceived as a response to the longstanding appeals of the Movement. They also expressed their strong expectation that future Great Powers negotiations would also be geared towards the well-being of all countries, in accordance with the principle of sovereign equality and the United Nations Charter.

2. They noted that since the last Summit Conference in Harare significant events have taken place with bearing on international security, establishing new trends in international relations. Conflicts and hostilities are giving way to negotiations, understanding and cooperation in a number of instances. The responsibilities and obligations of all states to speed up the emerging process and to channel it in a direction that would benefit all, was underlined. Lasting peace and security can only be achieved by pooling the efforts of the entire international community and with all countries participating and contributing on the basis of equality.

3. They noted that super-power detente will not by itself resolve the conflicts which exist in various parts of the world. Indeed, such conflicts could become aggravated unless they are speedily resolved on the basis of the principles of the United Nations Charter.

4. Disarmament, the relaxation of international tension, respect for the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter, especially the principles of the sovereign equality of States, the peaceful settlement of disputes and the injunction to refrain from the use or threat of force in international relations; respect for the right to self-determination and national independence, economic and social development, the complete eradication of colonialism, apartheid and all other forms of racism and racial discrimination, aggression and occupation; the respect for human rights, and the strengthening of international peace and security are closely related to each other.

5. The Heads of State or Government underlined in particular that general and complete disarmament under effective international control is by its very nature unattainable unless all countries

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joined in its implementation. They stressed that the use of nuclear weapons could lead to the extinction of human life on earth. Since nuclear war threatens the very right to live, all nations have an equal stake in preventing it. They were of the view that the on-going process of disarmament could be quickened and its coverage widened through the common endeavour of the entire international community. Clearly, the disarmament process cannot be carried out without a contribution by all States and especially by the Great Powers and their military alliances, which have the greatest responsibility in that regard. The Heads of State or Government expressed the firm resolve of their countries to continue to constructively encourage disarmament. They stressed that the strengthening of international security through disarmament and restraints of the qualitative and quantitative escalation of arms race, remains one of the most significant objectives and motives of the Movement's constant commitment. Proceeding from the view that disarmament is a component of detente and security, including the national security of Non-Aligned Countries as a group and each of them individually, they stressed that the policy and practice of non-alignment stands for disarmament as the most tangible form of negation of military might and the use of force in international relations.

6. The Heads of State or Government were convinced that their countries must participate actively in any process designed to achieve general and complete disarmament. As a means of avoiding wasteful expenditures on armaments and contributing to peace and security, they undertook to contribute to disarmament and to halting and reversing the arms race.

7. The Heads of State or Government further underlined that universal peace and security are unattainable without economic and social development of the entire international community. The aggravation of development problems, particularly in the developing countries, could jeopardize the positive achievements in international relations and is emerging as the greatest single potential threat to world stability. Stressing the close link between disarmament and development, they reaffirmed the Action Program adopted at the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development, held in 1987, and considered that it provided a valuable framework for future action.

8. They stressed that for a number of reasons conditions today are more favourable for disarmament. The five USSR and USA summits in the last four years have had a positive effect on world developments as a whole. The USSR and the USA have, for the first time in history, signed a treaty to eliminate some of the existing nuclear weapons. The Heads of State or Government welcomed this step and reiterated their expectation that it would be a precursor to the adoption of concrete disarmament measures leading to the complete elimination of nuclear weapons. In that sense, they attached particular importance to the current negotiations between the USSR and the USA on a considerable reduction of strategic offensive nuclear arsenals and hoped that the current delay would be overcome and the treaty signed at the earliest date. This process should be followed by the incorporation of other nuclear-weapon States into the process of nuclear disarmament. They wished to stress in particular that the world of today but also the world of tomorrow requires that doctrines of power policies be replaced by a policy of cooperation, aimed at fulfilling the legitimate expectations of the entire international community.

9. The Heads of State or Government, however, noted that while the overall international climate is positive, there is still much to be done to halt the arms race. Even if the current goals in East-West arms negotiations are achieved, the two blocs will retain significant nuclear and conventional arsenals. They emphasized the extreme urgency of adopting measures for achieving nuclear disarmament through a time-bound program for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons. Meanwhile, they reiterated the need for non-nuclear weapons states to be assured against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, and urged for the early conclusion of an international agreement for this purpose. In addition, they stressed the need for the conclusion of an international agreement prohibiting all use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances. They reiterated the urgency of preventing the arms race in outer space, which should be used exclusively for peaceful purposes. They further stressed the importance of naval disarmament. They also underlined the need to prevent the arms race in its qualitative aspects.

10. The Heads of State or Government underlined that the immediate suspension and comprehensive ban on nuclear tests remained one of the highest priorities of nuclear disarmament. They noted that the world has become increasingly aware that the issue has to be settled once and for all. They welcomed the action taken by more than forty States, parties to the Partial Test Ban Treaty requesting the convening of an Amendment Conference to convert the Treaty into a Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. They therefore supported the view that consultations among interested States parties and Depositary States should begin immediately with the view to convening a preparatory session of an Amendment Conference to the Partial Test Ban Treaty in early 1990 and the Amendment Conference itself as soon as possible in 1990.

11. The Heads of State or Government noted that this Summit is taking place a year before the 4th Review Conference of the Non-Proliferation Treaty and called on the three depositary states of NPT to be forthcoming on nuclear disarmament matters. For the credibility of the NPT regime, these States should fulfill their obligations by agreeing to negotiate a Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty which is absolutely essential for the preservation of the Non-Proliferation regime embodied in the NPT. Nuclear-weapon states have a responsibility to assure all non-nuclear weapon states, whether parties or non-parties of NPT, against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons by concluding an Agreement to this effect. They, however, remained convinced that the most effective measure to assure non-nuclear weapon states against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons is complete cessation of nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament.

12. They expressed their concern over the acquisition of nuclear capability by Israel and South Africa and condemned the existing cooperation between both countries in the field of developing nuclear weapons and their delivery systems which pose a dangerous threat to security and peace in Asia, Africa and the world. They condemned Israel for continuing to develop its nuclear military programmes and weapons of mass destruction and its defiance to implement United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency resolutions in this regard.

13. The Heads of State or Government reiterated that the United Nations has the central role

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and primary responsibility in the area of disarmament, which should be discharged with all the authority that the World Organization commands. They considered that further strengthening of multilateral efforts in disarmament within the United Nations could be facilitated, inter alia, by the establishment of an integrated multilateral verification system. They further expressed their conviction that, when circumstances were propitious, Special Sessions of the United Nations General Assembly on Disarmament should be convened.

14. They pointed out that the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva, the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum, is the confirmation of the view of the international community that disarmament cannot be left exclusively to the most powerful. They, however, noted with regret that the Conference has still not submitted to the UN General Assembly any draft agreement on questions being negotiated in Geneva. They felt in particular that there was no justification for further postponing the initiation of substantive negotiations on all issues related to nuclear disarmament and on preventing the arms race in outer space. Furthermore, they reaffirmed that multilateral and bilateral negotiations should complement each other. They expressed their hope that the decision to expand the membership of the Conference on Disarmament would be implemented soon.

15. The Heads of State or Government appreciated the research work conducted by the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research and stressed the need to ensure its continued viability by assured financial support from the regular budget of the United Nations and through voluntary contributions. Similarly, they underlined their satisfaction with the progress achieved by the United Nations Disarmament Fellowship Programme in training officials of the developing countries.

16. The Heads of State or Government stressed the importance of the activities of the United Nations Regional Centres for Peace and Disarmament in Africa and Asia, and of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America, and their contribution to the cause of peace, disarmament, development and security.

17. The Heads of State or Government underlined their satisfaction with the progress achieved in the negotiations on the complete elimination of chemical weapons in the Conference on Disarmament. This is an area of multilateral disarmament where concrete progress towards a convention has been achieved. In this connection they welcomed the successful conclusion of the International Conference on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons Use, bringing together the States parties to the Geneva Protocol of 1925 and other interested States in Paris from 7 to 11 January 1989 and endorsed the final Declaration of the said Conference. They noted that the momentum should be utilized to conclude a comprehensive and global convention on the prohibition of development, production, stockpiling and use of all chemical weapons and on their destruction. Any interim measures for non-proliferation will not be effective and should therefore be rejected.

18. They drew attention to the fact that attacks on the independence and integrity of countries are most frequently carried out with conventional weapons. The sophistication of these kinds of weapons by the most powerful countries is acquiring alarming proportions. They stressed that conventional disarmament is an important component of general and complete disarmament, and that the

Great Powers and their respective alliances have special responsibilities in that regard as well. The Non-Aligned Countries also expressed their readiness to fully contribute to the initiation and realization of the process of conventional disarmament on the global, regional and subregional levels. In this connection, they pointed out that the cessation of all acts of aggression against Non-Aligned Countries, the strict observance of the principles of non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of States, non-use or threat of use of force in international relations, peaceful settlement of disputes, self-determination, self-defence, and the removal of all economic and political pressures against Non-Aligned Countries will make it possible for all of them to contribute effectively to the process of disarmament.

19. The Heads of State or Government recalling Security Council Resolution 618 and the UN GA Resolution 38/41, reaffirmed the positions of previous conferences of the NAM on the US military attacks on Libya and the US downing of an Iranian civil aircraft.

20. The Heads of State or Government acknowledged the negative implications for international peace of arms supplies in the areas of tension, particularly illegal arms trafficking, a phenomenon that further aggravates tensions, undermines internal security in some States and regional security and strengthens forces opposed to the disarmament process. The issue of international arms transfers should be addressed in conjunction with the question of reducing international tensions, enhancing confidence, promoting the peaceful settlement of conflicts, checking the arms race and realizing disarmament under effective international control.

21. They noted in particular that the establishment and strengthening of nuclear-weapon free zones and zones of peace and cooperation in various parts of the world, proposed inter alia, by some Non-Aligned Countries, could significantly contribute to the strengthening of international security. In that context, they reaffirmed the importance of the relevant positions adopted by the Movement in the past and of the relevant paragraphs in the Final Document of SSOD I. Similarly, the realization of common objectives of denuclearization would enhance the prospect of peace and security.

22. The Heads of State or Government fully supported the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace. They reaffirmed the determination of Non-Aligned States to continue their efforts to achieve the goals contained in the Declaration and as considered at the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States held in July 1979. They reiterated the positions previously adopted at Summits and Ministerial Meetings of Non-Aligned Countries. They noted that efforts by the Non-Aligned Countries and others to convene the Conference on the Indian Ocean scheduled for July 1990 in Colombo, are being hindered despite substantial progress made in the UN Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean. The Heads of State or Government called for the full and active participation in the Conference by the major maritime users and the Permanent Members of the Security Council, whose cooperation is essential for the success of the Conference, and requested the UN Secretary-General to extend necessary assistance to the Committee to facilitate the finalization of its preparatory work, to enable the Conference to take place.

23. The Heads of State or Government took note with satisfaction of the initiatives on the Declaration of the South Atlantic as a zone of peace and cooperation, including the adoption by the UN GA Resolutions 42/16 and 43/23 on this issue. In this regard they reiterated their support to the actions of the states of the zone towards fulfilling the goals of the Declaration, in particular through the adoption and implementation of specific programmes.

24. They recalled that on a number of occasions the Movement has called on the Great Powers to undertake military disengagement from the territories of other countries, to renounce from undertaking military manoeuvres in the vicinity of Non-Aligned Countries, and dismantle military bases on foreign territories. The Heads of State or Government stressed the importance of the negotiations on conventional disarmament and on confidence- and security-building measures in Europe which in view of their political as well as military implications should have a positive impact, particularly on the adjoining regions and on international relations as a whole. They expressed the hope that this would result in the dismantling of the two major military alliances.

25. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the positions and declarations adopted by successive Summit Conferences and Ministerial Meetings of the Movement which supported the transformation of the Mediterranean region into a region of peace, security and cooperation, free from conflict and confrontation. They noted with satisfaction the growing awareness of the need for joint efforts as manifested by the unanimous adoption by the United Nations General Assembly of Resolution 43/84 and by the constructive contribution of the Neutral and Non-Aligned Countries of Europe in the CSCE framework. They strongly reaffirmed that the security of the Mediterranean is closely linked with security in Europe and with international peace and security. In this context, they welcomed the readiness among European Mediterranean States for dialogue and cooperation with the Non-Aligned Mediterranean countries and hoped that the CSCE Meeting on the Mediterranean in Palma de Mallorca in 1990 will contribute to the strengthening of confidence and security in the Mediterranean region. They welcomed the decision to hold the next Ministerial Meeting of the Mediterranean Members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries in Algiers in early 1990.

26. The Heads of State or Government wished to stress that the world has the rare opportunity to expand and strengthen the positive aspects of present-day international relations. They felt that the prospects for disarmament need to be widened in scope and provide for all the members of the United Nations to participate in and accelerate the initiated process. They stressed in particular that the world of today necessitates realistic and constructive universal action. They declared that the time has come for the arms race to be replaced by competition in furthering common objectives which carry the promise of a safer future for all.

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LEBANON

Reaffirming the positions on Lebanon adopted by the non-aligned countries at the previous Summit Conferences, reviewing the extremely complex and dramatic present situation in Lebanon and expressing their grave concern at the escalation of conflicts,

The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries:

1. Declared their full solidarity with the people of Lebanon and their strong support for the achievement of unity, full sovereignty and territorial integrity of non-aligned Lebanon through dialogue and without external pressure and interference;

2. Emphasized the need for an immediate and lasting cease-fire, for ensuring conditions for the regular functioning of Lebanon's state institutions and for the right of the Lebanese State to exercise its full sovereignty and deploy its legal forces throughout its entire territory;

3. Expressed their support for the resolution on Lebanon adopted by the Extraordinary Arab Summit Conference held in Casablanca in May 1989 and the efforts of the Arab Tripartite Committee to carry out the task entrusted to it concerning Lebanon in accordance with that resolution.

4. Welcomed the decision of the Arab Tripartite Committee to resume its mission on Lebanon and called on all parties concerned to do their utmost to eliminate all the obstacles standing in the way of its activities in order to resolve the Lebanese problem in accordance with the Resolution of the Casablanca Extraordinary Arab Summit Conference.

5. Condemned the Israeli aggression on Lebanon, the continued occupation of parts of Southern Lebanon and the inhuman practices of the occupying forces in this territory;

6. Demanded the full implementation of the Security Council resolutions calling for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from all Lebanese territory and for the deployment of UNIFIL and the Lebanese Army up to the internationally recognized borders of Lebanon;

7. Stressed the readiness of the non-aligned countries to contribute to a settlement of the Lebanese crisis and to put an end to the suffering of the Lebanese people.

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AFGHANISTAN

Reaffirming the positions adopted at the Seventh and Eighth Summit Conferences concerning the right of the people of Afghanistan independently to decide its destiny, determine its form of government, and the economic and social system in the country, free from outside intervention, interference or pressure, as well as on the need to preserve and respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence and non-aligned and Islamic status of Afghanistan,

Taking note of Resolution 43/20 adopted by consensus by the United Nations General Assembly at its 43rd Session,

Noting with concern that the situation relating to Afghanistan is not settling down and that the suffering of the Afghan people continues which affects gravely the situation in the region as well as on the broader international level

The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries:

1. Underlined the importance of the Agreements concluded in Geneva as an important step towards a comprehensive political solution of the Afghanistan problem;
2. Welcomed the completion of the Soviet troops' withdrawal from Afghanistan;
3. Called on all parties concerned to continue and intensify their efforts in the search for a peaceful settlement on the basis of the consistent and complete implementation of the Geneva Agreements and called on their signatories and guarantors to consistently abide by the letter and spirit of the Agreements;
4. Drew attention to the need for the immediate opening of an intra-Afghan dialogue with a view to establishing a broad-based government that would enjoy the widest support and in which representatives of all segments of the Afghan people would take part;
5. Stressed the need for creating conditions for a voluntary return of Afghan refugees to their homeland in safety and honour in accordance with the provisions of the Geneva Agreements;
6. Called on the international community as a whole to increase its humanitarian aid to the Afghan refugees in order to facilitate their repatriation and reintegration in Afghan society under the terms provided for by the Agreements;
7. Welcomed the appointment of a Special Coordinator for channelling economic and humanitarian assistance to the people of Afghanistan and called upon all states to provide adequate financial and material resources to the Special Coordinator for the purposes of achieving the speedy repatriation and rehabilitation of the Afghan refugees as well as for the economic and social reconstruction of the country;
8. Called on the UN Secretary General to continue his efforts aimed at facilitating an early and

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comprehensive political settlement in Afghanistan in accordance with the provisions of the Geneva Agreements and United Nations General Assembly Resolution 43/20;

9. Underlined the need for the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to continue to support the efforts of the United Nations in seeking out a durable and just solution considering that the settlement of this issue would contribute significantly to international peace and security and would testify to the strength and role of the United Nations in the peaceful settlement of disputes and to the practical implementation of the principles of the policy of non-alignment;

10. Expressed, in this context, their appreciation to the outgoing Chairman, Zimbabwe, for his efforts and further expressed the hope that the current Chairman will continue such efforts.

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LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

Reaffirming the positions adopted concerning all Latin American and Caribbean questions at previous summit conferences, as well as at the Special Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries held in Georgetown in 1987,

The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries:

1. Assessed that important developments are taking place in Latin America and the Caribbean, which are characterized by processes of democratization, emancipation, integration and consolidation of national independence, political harmonization and economic integration aimed at strengthening the region's security and development. They expressed their concern that these positive processes could be jeopardized by, among other factors, the unbearable burden of the external debt and the policies of intervention and interference, especially in Central America. They expressed their hope that the countries of the region could freely and democratically determine their own destiny.

2. Emphasized that the crisis in Central America is one of the most serious focal points of tension in the world which could adversely affect the current processes of a general relaxation in international political relations, particularly if peace processes in the region continue to be frustrated. They reiterated that peace, development and democracy in Central America must inevitably comprise strict respect for the self-determination of peoples, non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of states and the cessation of all pressures, threats and hostile acts against Nicaragua;

3. Supported the peace Agreements concluded by the Central American Presidents, particularly the most recent one concluded in Tela, Honduras, and called upon them to continue their efforts to attain a durable and lasting peace in Central America through the consistent and immediate implementation of these Agreements and the observance of the provisions thereof;

4. Welcomed the accord reached among five Central American countries on demobilization, voluntary repatriation or relocation of the "Contras" and their relatives in Nicaragua and third countries, whose implementation, according to the strict observance of the established timetable, constitutes a decisive factor for Central American peace;

5. Urged all Governments, especially the Government of the United States, to strictly respect the will of the Central American presidents of implementing, on the agreed timetables, the joint plan, preventing any action that could impede the completion of this process. Likewise, they stressed that the

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funds appropriated by the U.S. Congress should be exclusively used for the implementation of the joint plan. They also made an appeal for the full and immediate fulfillment of the decision of the International Court of Justice, in order to cooperate with the peace process in the region;

6. Highlighted that the question of the international verification of the implementation of the peace Agreements is of special importance at this point in time, and welcomed the setting-up of the International Commission of Support and Verification by the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the OAS, and urged them to carry out their tasks in such a way that their realization could be concluded as soon as possible;

7. Pointed out that the countries of the Contadora Group and the Support Group have a vital role in the quest for a political solution to the crisis in Central America and that their activities reflect the determination of Latin America to resolve problems independently, without foreign intervention and interference in accordance with their own interests and commitments;

8. Commended the Committee of Non-Aligned Countries on Central America for its activities pursued in supporting a peaceful settlement to the Central American crisis, on the basis of its mandate determined in the Georgetown Peace Appeal, and entrusted it with continuing its efforts;

9. Regretted the fact that after the last electoral process in El Salvador, no progress had been achieved in the observance of human rights and the search for a political solution that was expected after signing of the Esquipulas Agreements. Therefore, they urged the government and the FMLN to find a negotiated global political solution on the basis of the peace Agreements of the region and the proposal submitted by the Front, based on the principles of non-alignment. At the same time, they urged all the governments, especially the U.S. Government, to favor such a solution;

10. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their solidarity with the Panamanian people in their struggle to consolidate the independence, the sovereignty and the territorial integrity of their country. They reaffirmed the inalienable right of the Panamanian people to freely decide their own political, economic and social system without any form of external pressure, interference or intervention.

They demanded the full observance of the letter and spirit of the Panama Canal Treaties of 1977. In this context, they rejected any action which might constitute a violation or disregard of the validity of the Treaties, and called upon the United States to refrain from the adoption of any measure or action that could prevent the full implementation of such Treaties. They deplored the coercive economic measures imposed against the Republic of Panama and demanded their immediate end.

They expressed their concern with the increase of U.S. troops in Panama and with the continued military maneuvers being carried out on Panamanian territory which create a situation of tension which

could result in a serious conflict. They expressed the hope that the Panamanian people should, in the shortest possible period, express freely and democratically their will to choose their own political, economic and social system, while fully exercising their civil and political rights, without foreign interference.

11. Reaffirming the principles of the Movement of the Non-Aligned Countries, they reiterated their full support for the independence and territorial integrity of Belize; they called for the resumption of negotiations between Belize and Guatemala, and expressed the hope that an early and peaceful solution would be arrived at in the form of a global treaty acceptable to all parties;

12. Urged the Government of the United States to put an immediate end to its hostile acts against Cuba and show its will to solve its differences with that country through negotiations conducted on an equal footing and on the basis of mutual respect. In this regard, they condemned the continued threats of aggression against Cuba, the violation of its airspace and territorial waters, the blockade imposed against it in the financial, credit and trade spheres as well as the hostile radio broadcasts from the United States and the decision of initiating television broadcasts with destabilizing purposes in violation of international law and particularly of the 1982 Nairobi Convention. They reiterated their solidarity and support to the just Cuban demand for the return of the illegally occupied territory of the Guantanamo Naval Base;

13. Reiterated that Puerto Rico is an integral part of Latin America and the Caribbean on the basis of historical, cultural and geographical links and reaffirmed their support to the inalienable right of the Puerto Rican people to self-determination and independence, in accordance with General Assembly Resolution 1514(XV). Therefore, they urged the UN Special Committee on Decolonization to maintain that territory under review. In that regard, they emphasized that it is indispensable that any consultation relative to the political status of Puerto Rico should be done under such conditions that would guarantee the right of the Puerto Rican people to self-determination and independence, without coercion or pressure. They reiterated the request for the release and the unconditional amnesty of all the independentist strugglers incarcerated for political motivations;

14. Reiterated their full solidarity with and support for the Republic of Bolivia's legitimate claim to recover a direct and useful outlet to the Pacific Ocean with full sovereignty over it;

15. The Heads of State or Government expressed their support for Argentina's sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands and called for full compliance with the UN General Assembly resolutions on that territory. They also commended the Argentine Government for its constructive approach and initiatives in the search for a peaceful solution to its differences with the Government of the United Kingdom and

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appealed to both parties to cooperate in the prompt solution of said differences and in the complete normalization of their bilateral relations. In this context, they reaffirmed that the massive British military and naval presence in the area of the Malvinas, South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands continues to be a cause of great concern to Latin America and adversely affects stability in the area;

16. The Heads of State or Government denounced the transit of war vessels equipped with nuclear weapons and the maintenance of military bases and foreign troops in other regions of Latin America and the Caribbean, such as those in Puerto Rico, Guantanamo and the U.S. Southern Command in Panama;

17. The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries welcomed the climate of understanding and good relations that prevails in the relations between Guyana and Venezuela reflected in growing levels of bilateral cooperation. Regarding the controversy that exists between these two States it was noted with satisfaction that they were disposed to continue their dialogue and to strengthen it in an atmosphere of friendship and understanding. Guyana and Venezuela were willing to cooperate fully with the Secretary-General of the United Nations in the discharge of the mandate given him in accordance with the Geneva Agreement of 1966;

18. Assessed that the strengthening of democracy in Latin America and the Caribbean makes it possible for individuals and peoples to exercise human rights and fundamental freedoms to a greater extent, including the right to freely determine their own destiny. The development of democracy is giving an impulse to political and economic integration and to the enhancement of the independence and autonomy of the region. This also contributes to the affirmation of the policy of non-alignment in the region and in the world;

19. Condemned the acts of terrorist, drug-terrorist and paramilitary groups which resort to all kinds of violence in an attempt to destabilize governments legitimately constituted in the region, violating fundamental human rights. In this context, they expressed their solidarity with the governments of Peru and Colombia;

20. Alarmed at the escalation of violence brought about by the phenomenon of drug trafficking, and dismayed over the huge toll in human lives and resources taken by the fight waged by some governments against the scourge of drug trafficking, within the framework of their institutions and with due regard to their standards, they condemned the acts of violence perpetrated against the lives of those who combat the scourge of drug trafficking and demanded the international community's solidarity in view of the growing production, trafficking, marketing and illicit consumption of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. Therefore, they expressed their fullest support to the government and people

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of Colombia in their struggle against the drug traffickers;

21. Reiterated with concern that the economic problems of the region, particularly the unbearable burden of the external debt, constitute a dramatic expression of the imbalances and inequities in international economic relations, adversely marked by the negative transference of financial resources, all of which represent a serious threat and grave obstacle to the development of the positive processes of democratization and emancipation. Concrete measures should be adopted to facilitate the effective solution to the problem, measures which take account of the political nature of the external debt problem, based on co-responsibility of debtors and creditors, the payment capacities and the development needs of Latin American and Caribbean countries. The debt burden undermines the very foundations of economic and social development and leads to social unrest which considerably jeopardizes stability, peace and democracy in the region.

CYPRUS

Proceeding from the positions adopted at previous summit conferences and at the Foreign Ministers' Conference in Nicosia (1988), reiterating their solidarity with and support for the people and government of Cyprus and reaffirming their support for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and non-aligned status of the Republic of Cyprus,

The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries:

1. Urged the Secretary General of the United Nations to continue with his mission of good offices, extended full support to his efforts and appealed to all parties involved to co-operate fully with the Secretary General in a constructive spirit;

2. Welcomed the recent meetings between the President of the Republic of Cyprus and the leader of the Turkish Cypriot community and pointed out that sustained and substantial dialogue and intercommunal talks are the only way of reaching a just solution by peaceful means on the basis of the principles of the United Nations Charter, the United Nations resolutions, the Non-Aligned Movement's declarations and the high-level agreements. However, they expressed regret that until now no progress has been made in preparing an outline draft agreement, by September 1989, as is expected by the Secretary General of the United Nations who has already submitted a set of ideas to that effect. In this respect they further expressed their concern for the obstacles to the continuation of substantive talks that were created, and called for their removal;

3. Demanded the immediate withdrawal of all occupation forces and settlers, the voluntary return of the refugees to their homes, the respect for the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all Cypriots, the speedy tracing of and accounting for those missing, the repeal of all unilateral separatist actions, and expressed concern over recent statements to the effect of settling Varosha by people other than its inhabitants and all attempts aimed at altering the demographic structure of Cyprus and recalled the idea of holding an international conference on Cyprus;

4. Entrusted the Contact Group of Non-Aligned Countries on Cyprus with the additional task of actively supporting the efforts of the United Nations Secretary General and the intercommunal talks.

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IRAN-IRAQ

Reaffirming the positions taken to date by the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on the problems in the relations between Iran and Iraq,

The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries:

1. Expressed their satisfaction with the decision of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Republic of Iraq to observe a cease-fire as of August 20, 1988 and to hold direct talks, under the auspices of the Secretary General of the United Nations aimed at achieving full and rapid implementation of Resolution 598, in order to reach a comprehensive, just, honourable and durable settlement.

2. Reiterated, in this context, their full support to the continued efforts of the Secretary General and expressed their appreciation for the contribution made by the Security Council, in particular its Non-Aligned members, to these efforts, as well as for the important role of UNIIMOG in maintaining the cease-fire and the easing of tension;

3. Stressed their desire and readiness to actively support the Secretary General in his endeavours on this issue.

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WESTERN SAHARA

Reaffirming the previous position of the Movement, in particular that the settlement of the conflict over Western Sahara lies in the implementation of United Nations General Assembly Resolution 1514 (XV), containing the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and recalling the Organization of African Unity Resolution AGH/Res.104 (XIX) and United Nations General Assembly Resolution 43/33,

The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries:

1. Stressed the importance of the agreement in principle, given on 30 August 1988 by the Kingdom of Morocco and the POLISARIO Front to the joint proposals of the Chairman of the OAU and the Secretary-General of the United Nations, with a view to holding a referendum on self-determination of the people of Western Sahara organized and supervised by the United Nations in cooperation with the OAU;

2. Welcomed the meeting in Marrakech between His Majesty King Hassan II and a high-level delegation from the POLISARIO Front, and expressed their conviction that the continuation of direct dialogue between the two parties would contribute to the restoration of peace in Western Sahara, and of stability and security in the whole region;

3. Expressed their satisfaction at the efforts of the current Chairman of the OAU and welcomed the actions taken by the Secretary-General of the United Nations during his recent visits to the region;

4. Urged the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the current Chairman of the OAU to continue and intensify their efforts with a view to resolving the remaining problems, thereby ensuring the necessary conditions for the holding of a referendum without administrative or military constraints, and welcomed the establishment of a technical commission which is to propose a plan for resolving the existing problems;

5. Stressed their conviction that full and open co-operation by all the parties concerned with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the current Chairman of the OAU in their further efforts is essential for a just and definitive settlement.

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KOREA

Reaffirming the positions adopted at earlier Conferences of Non-Aligned Countries,

Noting with concern that despite the aspirations of the Korean people for the peaceful reunification of their homeland, Korea remains divided,

Expressing their support of the Korean people's striving for peaceful reunification, through dialogue between the North and the South, without foreign interference, in conformity with the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity set forth in the joint North/South statement of 4 July 1972,

The Heads of State or Government:

Expressed the hope that the reunification of Korea would be enhanced by the promotion of mutual confidence and reconciliation between the North and the South, the phased and balanced reduction of the armed forces on the Korean Peninsula and the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the area.

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QUESTION OF PALESTINE

Reaffirming the positions on the Question of Palestine adopted by previous Summit Conferences regarding the need for a just and comprehensive settlement of this question under the auspices of the United Nations and for the realization of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to return to their homes and property, to self-determination without external interference, to national independence and exercise of sovereignty in their independent State of Palestine;

Bearing in mind the latest dynamic developments, especially the Proclamation of the State of Palestine and Intifadah of the Palestinian people;

Reaffirming the condemnation of Israel for occupying Palestinian land and other Arab territories, and for its persistent policies and practices against the Palestinian people in violation of the provisions of the Geneva Conventions and the International Humanitarian Law as such violations constitute war crimes and crimes against peace:

The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries:

1. Noted that significant changes are taking place in the region which create conditions for joint action by the whole international community with a view to achieving a comprehensive, lasting and just settlement;

2. Stressed that the Intifadah of the Palestinian people against the occupying power, Israel, and their struggle for the termination of occupation and withdrawal of Israeli troops has made a significant contribution in that direction. The Conference affirmed the full support of the members of the Movement to the heroic Palestinian people;

3. Considered as a positive contribution to peace the constructive attitude of the Palestine Liberation Organization, the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, which was manifested in the decisions of the Palestine National Council adopted in Algiers in November 1988 and in the Palestinian Peace Initiative announced by President Yassir Arafat at the United Nation's General Assembly session in Geneva on 13 December 1988. The support by the Arab States at the extraordinary Summit Conference held in Casablanca in May 1989 as well as the support given by the African states at the Conference of Heads of State or Government of the OAU, held in Addis Ababa in July 1989 to this Palestinian Peace Initiative is yet a further contribution;

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4. Noted with satisfaction that such trends have met with widespread international support and that they have reflected positively on those in Israel advocating a peaceful and just settlement;

5. Stressed the importance and need for the involvement of other major international factors and in that context welcomed the positive approach and contribution of the USSR, the European Community as well as Japan ;

6. Noted the initiation of dialogue between the US Administration and the Palestine Liberation Organization and drew attention to the special responsibility and role of the United States Administration in effecting a change in Israel's position on the initiative for a settlement to the Middle East conflict and the Palestine Question;

7. Endorsed the position adopted by the Ministerial Meeting held in Harare in May 1989 reaffirming the following principles for the achievement of comprehensive peace in the Middle East:

a) the withdrawal of Israel from all the territory of the State of Palestine, including Jerusalem, occupied since 1967, and from all the other occupied Arab territories;

b) guaranteeing arrangements for the security of all states in the region, including the State of Palestine, within secure and internationally recognized boundaries;

c) resolving the problem of the Palestine refugees in conformity with United Nations General Assembly Resolution 194(III) of 11 December 1948 and subsequent relevant resolutions;

d) dismantling the Israeli settlements in the territories occupied since 1967; and,

e) guaranteeing freedom of access to holy places, religious buildings and sites;

8. Endorsed, further, the call made by the Ministerial Meeting upon the members of the Security Council to convene urgently the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, under the auspices of the United Nations, with the participation of all parties to the conflict, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, on an equal footing and with equal rights, and the five permanent members of the Security Council of the United Nations, based on Security Council Resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973) and the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, primarily the right to self-determination without external interference. It called upon the five permanent members, in particular, to meet with a view to considering measures needed to convene the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, including the establishment of a Preparatory Committee, and to considering guarantees for security measures agreed upon by the Conference for all states in the region, including the State of Palestine;

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9. Called upon the Secretary General of the United Nations to pursue his efforts with the parties concerned and, in consultation with the Security Council, to facilitate the convening of the Conference;

10. Towards this end they supported the initiation of steps to achieve a just, comprehensive and lasting peace with safeguards by the UN Security Council. They rejected and opposed all plans which negate the full and free participation in the peace process of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization, their sole and legitimate representative. They considered all such plans as diversionary tactics aimed at frustrating the endeavours for peace;

11. Stressed the need to place the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, under United Nations supervision for a limited transitional period as part of the peace process;

12. Took note that the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, in its capacity as the Provisional Government of the State of Palestine, decided to accede to the four Geneva Conventions of 12 Aug. 1949 and the Additional Protocols of 8 June 1977, and that the State of Palestine has submitted to the Swiss Federal Council, the depositary, the instruments of accession undertaking to respect and to ensure respect for the said Conventions and Protocols. They welcomed this step and considered it as a further factor contributing to peace;

13. Expressed their appreciation to the Committee of Nine Non-Aligned Countries on Palestine (comprising Algeria, Bangladesh, Cuba, India, Palestine, Senegal, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe) for its important efforts to contribute to the resolution of the Arab-Israeli (Middle East) conflict, the core of which is the Question of Palestine. They decided that the Committee should continue its work with a view to contributing to the convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East under the auspices of the United Nations, actively approaching the members of the United Nations Security Council and, in other appropriate ways, initiating and directing the efforts of Non-Aligned countries to resolve the Question of Palestine in a manner conducive to a comprehensive, lasting and just solution to the Middle East crisis.

14. Welcomed the State of Palestine as a full-fledged member of the Movement of the Non-Aligned Countries and called upon all members and non-members that have not already recognized the Independent State of Palestine to do so, and to establish bilateral diplomatic relations.

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THE ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT

Having discussed the question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East, the Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries expressed their deep concern over the deterioration of the situation in the Middle East resulting from the Israeli occupation of the Palestinian land, the Syrian Golan and other Arab territories, and considered the persistence of Israel in its aggressive policies and expansionist practices in the region a dangerous threat to international peace and security;

1. They reaffirmed their support for the Intifadah of the Palestinian people and their solidarity with the PLO and Arab front-line states, expressing once more their conviction that the Palestinian cause is the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

2. They agreed that a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East could only be based on Israel's full withdrawal from all the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and the restoration of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to return to their homeland and their right to self-determination and establishment of their independent state on their national soil on the basis of United Nations General Assembly Resolution 3236 of 1974 and other relative resolutions of the United Nations.

3. They called for the convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East under the auspices of the United Nations with the participation of all the parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, on an equal footing, and the five permanent members of the Security Council for achieving a just and comprehensive peace in accordance with relevant United Nations Resolutions, including Security Council Resolutions 242/1967 and 338/1973, and on the basis of:

- a) total Israeli withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories including Jerusalem;
- b) securing the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian Arab People in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations.

4. They strongly condemned Zionism and its practices as well as the establishment of Israeli settlements on Palestinian lands and other Arab occupied territories and called for dismantling these settlements, and reaffirmed again that all measures adopted by Israel with a view to altering the political, cultural and demographic features of the Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories are illegal and are considered null and void.

5. They hailed the brave Palestinian Intifadah and commended the self-sacrifice and steadfastness of the Palestinian people in confronting the Israeli occupation, and condemned Israel for its persistence in practising oppression and terrorism against the Arab Palestinian People who are struggling for an end to the Israeli occupation.

6. They condemned Israel for its oppressive practice in the occupied Syrian Arab Golan and greeted the steadfastness of the Syrian citizens in confronting the Israeli occupation authorities and clinging to their land and their Syrian Arab identity.

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SOUTH-EAST ASIA

Reaffirming the position adopted at the Seventh and Eighth Summit Conferences on the need to settle the conflicts and tensions in South-East Asia by peaceful means on the basis of strict respect of the national sovereignty and territorial integrity of all countries in the region and on the basis of withdrawal of all foreign forces, as well as on the right of the people of Cambodia to freely determine their destiny without any hindrances, pressure or outside interference,

The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries:

1. Welcomed the first and the second Jakarta Informal Meetings held during July 1988 and February 1989 respectively, which have made significant contribution towards a comprehensive solution to the problem of Cambodia.

2. Noted that the International Conference on Cambodia, which met in Paris from July 30 to August 30, 1989, achieved progress in elaborating on a wide variety of elements necessary for the reaching of a comprehensive settlement and further noted that it did not achieve a comprehensive solution.

3. Urged all parties concerned to intensify their efforts, and also the Non-Aligned Movement and in particular its Committee on Kampuchea, to continue their endeavours in contributing to the search for a peaceful settlement in Cambodia and the establishment of peace, freedom and neutrality in the region.

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SOUTHERN AFRICA

A. SOUTHERN AFRICA

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

2. The Heads of State or Government reiterated that apartheid, rightly declared a crime against humanity and an affront to the universal conscience, emanated from the same racist and bellicose ideologies which sustained the slave trade and also provoked the Second World War and caused such immense destruction and bloodshed. Considering that apartheid constituted a threat not only to the peace, security and economic prosperity of the region but also to international peace and security, the Heads of State or Government were indignant and dismayed that certain Western States, themselves either arch-practitioners of the slave trade or victims of fascist aggression, or both, continue to aid and abet apartheid morally, economically, financially, politically, diplomatically and militarily.

3. The Heads of State or Government strongly condemned the Pretoria regime for its acts of genocide against the defenceless African majority of South Africa and for conducting State terrorism and aggression against the Frontline and other neighbouring independent States, in particular through the recruiting, training, financing, directing and infiltrating of bandits and mercenaries for the purpose of destabilizing those States and overthrowing their governments.

4. The Heads of State or Government undertook to support the efforts of the Chairman of the Organization of African Unity in carrying out his general mandate to speed up the liberation process in the sub-region.

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B. DESTABILIZATION

5. The Heads of State or Government expressed their support for the Communiqué issued by the Summit Meeting of the Frontline States held in Gaborone, Botswana, on 8 March 1989, at which the Heads of State, in reviewing the situation in southern Africa, underlined the fact that peace, security and economic and social progress in the region could not be achieved as long as apartheid, the root cause of the problems, continued to exist in South Africa.

6. The Heads of State or Government noted that South Africa, in order to protect and maintain its apartheid policy, continues to destabilize the region using its "total strategy" of weakening the Frontline States and other neighbouring countries economically, socially, politically and militarily. They commended the Frontline States for continuing to support the struggle for the liberation of southern Africa and the fight against apartheid and called on the international community to lend maximum support and assistance to the Frontline States.

7. The Heads of State or Government strongly condemned racist South Africa's numerous acts of aggression, subversion and destabilization against the Frontline and neighbouring independent States, including deliberate massacres of refugees, causing enormous human and material damage, as well as its instigation of and support for subversive groups engaged in terrorism in those States. In view of these acts of internal and external State terrorism, the Heads of State or Government declared South Africa to be a terrorist State.

8. The Heads of State or Government noted that Pretoria's arrogance and intransigence had been encouraged by policies of collusion. They expressed the hope that it had now become manifest to the entirety of the international community that the eradication of apartheid was to be achieved not through policies of appeasement but through strict adherence to principle and unequivocal alignment with the side of justice.

9. They commended the Government of the People's Republic of Angola for its political will and constructive spirit in the search for a peaceful and negotiated settlement to internal and regional problems. In this regard, they expressed their total support to the Gbadolite Agreements of 22 June which were reaffirmed at the Summit of eight heads of state of African countries, held on 22 August in Harare, whose essential points are the following:

- I) Respect of the Constitution and the Principal Laws of the People's Republic of Angola;
- II) Cessation of all external interference in the internal affairs of Angola;

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III) Cease-fire and cessation of hostilities in the interior territory of Angola with effect from midnight of 24 June 1989;

IV) Integration of UNITA elements into the institutions of the People's Republic of Angola;

V) Acceptance of Jonas Savimbi's voluntary and temporary retirement;

VI) The setting up of a commission to define the normalities for the implementation of the plan aimed at reconciliation, under the mediation of the President of the Republic of Zaire.

10. Taking into account the wanton destruction caused by the war of aggression and destabilization imposed by the racist regime of South Africa and its agents and the difficulties the People's Republic of Angola faces in carrying out the process of social integration, they appeal to the international community to extend multiform assistance to Angola in order to continue with its programme of National Reconstruction.

11. The Heads of State or Government endorsed the Communique issued by the Heads of State or Government on the question of Angola in Harare, Zimbabwe, on 22 August, 1989. They called upon the Government of the United States of America to support the Gbadolite Agreements and cease its support for UNITA, so that the process of national reconciliation in Angola could continue along the lines defined by the people and Government of Angola and called upon African countries to ensure that their territories would not be used as supply bases and transit routes for UNITA to destabilize Angola.

12. The Heads of State or Government condemned the destabilization activities of the South-African-backed armed bandits in Mozambique and South Africa's continued assistance to those bandits. The Heads of State or Government were appalled by the heinous crimes perpetrated by the bandits against the people of Mozambique. They recalled that, although South Africa had, on several occasions, undertaken to end its support for the armed bandits, the bandits had continued to receive support from the Pretoria regime, which enabled them to escalate the massacres of innocent people and the sabotage of strategic socio-economic targets, such as the railways, power lines, the oil pipeline as well as health and educational facilities.

13. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their total support for the Government and people of Mozambique and for the preservation of that country's peace, independence and national sovereignty, and they appealed to all members of the Non-Aligned Movement and the international community as a whole to render diplomatic, political, financial and material assistance to Mozambique in order to enable it to strengthen its defence capability and to pursue its national reconstruction.

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14. They welcomed the peace initiatives undertaken by the Government of the People's Republic of Mozambique aimed at bringing about peace and the normalisation of life in the country. In this regard, they encouraged and supported those efforts.

15. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their support for the objectives of the Southern Africa Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC), namely the desire of the countries involved to lessen their economic dependence on South Africa, to achieve economic and collective self-reliance and to have SADCC as the primary vehicle for the achievement of those objectives. They reiterated their support for those objectives and welcomed the important steps SADCC had taken in initiating programmes in key economic sectors aimed at ensuring economic growth, achieving collective self-reliance and reducing the economic dependence of the concerned countries on South Africa, whose economic and military power is systematically used to destabilize its independent neighbours and cripple their national development efforts.

16. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the reports of the Action for Resisting Invasion, Colonialism and Apartheid (AFRICA) Fund on the progress it has achieved, commended those countries that have thus far contributed to the Fund and called on those countries which have not yet done so to join in support of a just cause. They urged that pledges made should be honoured and disbursed without delay. They also commended the concerted and determined efforts of the Frontline States to cope with the prevailing adverse conditions by strengthening their economic co-operation and lessening their dependence on South Africa, particularly in the areas of transportation, communication and related fields.

17. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the right of the Frontline and other independent States neighbouring South Africa to give sanctuary to victims of apartheid, minority rule and foreign occupation, in accordance with their international obligations and humanitarian principles. They appealed to all members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the international community as a whole to give the Frontline and other independent States neighbouring South Africa diplomatic, political, financial and material assistance in order to enable them to strengthen their defence capabilities to better meet those obligations. The Heads of State or Government noted that the destabilization activities of the racist regime had brought about the problem of displaced persons and refugees which burdens the services and the economies of the Frontline and other neighbouring States.

18. The Heads of State or Government noted that the continuing destruction to lives and property in the Frontline and other neighbouring States, as well as the threat which the situation continued to pose to international peace and security and regional stability, demanded renewed

urgency in the response of the international community. The Heads of State or Government therefore called for the convening in 1990 of an international conference by the United Nations devoted to the destabilization activities of South Africa.

C. NAMIBIA

19. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the commencement of the implementation of the United Nations Plan for Namibian Independence on 1 April 1989. They reaffirmed their commitment to full implementation of Security Council Resolution 435 (1978) in its original and definitive form, as affirmed in Resolution 632 (1989). In that context, they expressed the strong view that the reduction of the size of UNTAG, at the insistence of the five permanent members of the Security Council, has prejudiced the ability of the United Nations to fully carry out its mandate to ensure early independence for Namibia through free and fair elections without intimidation, under its supervision and control. The Heads of State or Government urged the United Nations Secretary-General to ensure the existence in Namibia of conditions conducive to a free and fair election and that all parties are adequately protected.

20. The Head of State or Government regretted that resources and the military component of UNTAG necessary for the effective implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 had been reduced despite protests by SWAPO, the Frontline States, the Organization of African Unity and the Non-Aligned Movement to the effect that the situation on the ground in Namibia called for more rather than reduced resources. They expressed regret that the undertaking to retain the number of the upper limit of UNTAG forces had not been respected and, to that end, reiterated the need for reserve battalions to be immediately deployed.

21. The Heads of State or Government noted that, in his explanatory statement (S/20457) of 9 February 1989 concerning his Further Report in document S/20412, of 23 January 1989, the Secretary-General stated that the mandate of the military component of UNTAG, as approved in Security Council Resolution 435 (1978), remained unchanged, that no tasks had been eliminated, and that he had been assured by all the members of the Security Council, including the permanent members, that they would extend their fullest co-operation to him in terms of paragraph 54 (g) of his report and that the members of the Security Council would respond promptly to any need for additional military personnel which he might deem warranted up to the authorized upper limit of 7500. The Heads of State or Government therefore called upon the international community, including the permanent

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members of the Security Council, to co-operate fully with the Secretary-General in increasing the military component of UNTAG to the upper limit of 7500 personnel.

22. The Heads of State or Government noted that the tragic events that have taken place in Namibia since April 1 need not have happened if UNTAG had been adequately staffed and timely deployed as required by Resolutions 435 and 632. In this regard, the Heads of State or Government were of the view that UNTAG and its leadership cannot escape criticism for the slowness with which they began their work as well as for the outrageous decision to unleash the South African forces against the people of Namibia. They observed that the unleashing of Koevoet in Northern Namibia with the full authority of the United Nations was as tragic as it was ill-judged and damaging to the reputation of the United Nations. The Heads of State or Government consequently were outraged that the Security Council had still not taken action to compel South Africa to fulfill its obligations under Security Council Resolutions 435 and 632. The Heads of State or Government were deeply concerned that, at this late stage, more than halfway through the timetable for Namibia's independence, the minimum conditions for holding a free and fair election did not yet exist in the territory. South Africa has still not dismantled Koevoet, whose elements continue to murder, harass and intimidate the Namibian people in a reign of terror clearly designed to disrupt SWAPO's election campaign and enhance the electoral chances of Pretoria's puppets in Namibia.

In addition, SWATF's command structures have not been dismantled in accordance with Security Council Resolution 435 (1978) and these elements could be rapidly remobilized by the Pretoria regime at short notice.

The Heads of State or Government were further deeply disturbed that the adopted procedures for the registration of votes allowed South Africans and other non-Namibians to register as voters and that the proposed electoral law lacked provision for secrecy in the ballot, while at the same time proposed centralised counting procedures are open to fraud and malpractice. The Heads of State or Government equally find totally unacceptable the proposed constituent assembly proclamation, which, if enacted in its current form, would allow apartheid South Africa to continue in its colonial hold over Namibia and is therefore contrary to the letter and spirit of Resolution 435.

23. The Heads of State or Government condemned the malicious campaign against SWAPO being waged by South Africa, and promoted wittingly by the mainstream Western press and certain prominent European politicians. They were outraged that members of Swapo remained imprisoned and that the repeal of repressive and discriminatory laws had only been partial. They therefore urged the United Nations Secretary-General to ensure that the anti-SWAPO campaign be terminated, to enable SWAPO to campaign freely in all parts of Namibia. They also condemned the registration of

non-Namibians by South African occupation forces with the aim of tipping the scales against SWAPO in the election.

24. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the opening of liaison offices by the OAU and Frontline States in Namibia during the transition period. In this context, the Heads of State or Government welcomed the report of (NAM) Contact Group of 18 on Namibia and urged the Security Council to take immediate action on the recommendations contained in the report. In addition to these measures, they urged individual non-aligned countries to ensure that their national press adequately covered the transition process as a means of continuously informing member States about developments in Namibia.

25. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the inalienable right of the Namibian people to self-determination and national independence within an untruncated territory, including Walvis Bay, the Penguin Islands and all adjacent offshore islands, in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions. They stressed that these areas are an integral part of Namibia and urged the Security Council, in conformity with international opinion as spelt out at the International Conference for the immediate independence of Namibia of 1986, solemnly to declare that Walvis Bay and the offshore islands are an integral part of Namibia and that as such should not be divorced from the political process designed to bring about independence for the territory.

26. The Heads of State or Government emphasized that in order for the forthcoming elections to be considered as having taken place in "the whole of Namibia as one political entity", in accordance with Resolution 435, the registration of voters, campaigning by the political parties and the voting itself must be conducted throughout the territory, including in particular Walvis Bay.

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

28. The Heads of State or Government recalled that Namibia, in accordance with Resolution 2145 (XXI), of 27 October 1966, remains the direct responsibility of the United Nations until genuine self-determination was achieved in the territory. They urged the Security Council to ensure through appropriate action that the United Nations Plan, as embodied in Security Council Resolution 435 (1978), be fully implemented in its final and definitive form and that an immediate end be put to South Africa's persistent non-compliance with the settlement plan. They stressed that, in the event that

racist South Africa continued to flout the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations on the question of Namibia, particularly Security Council Resolutions 385 (1976), 435 (1978), 539 (1983), 566 (1985), 601 (1987), and 632 (1989) and in the light of the serious threat to international peace and security that racist South Africa posed, it would be incumbent upon the Security Council to immediately impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against that regime under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter.

29. The Heads of State or Government called upon the international community to urgently extend assistance to the UNHCR and SWAPO for purposes of the speedy repatriation of all Namibians so that they would participate in the election. At the same time, they urged the United Nations to take adequate measures for their resettlement and rehabilitation for a reasonable period of time in Namibia.

30. In view of the slowness of the voter registration process, and reported malpractices, particularly in Northern Namibia, the Heads of State or Government expressed their grave concern that the possibility existed that not all Namibians would have registered by the current deadline of September 15, and therefore urged the Secretary General of the United Nations to extend the registration period.

31. The Heads of State or Government reiterated that the future of Namibia was a matter of great interest to the non-aligned countries. In this respect, the Movement's continued support was needed to ensure SWAPO's victory in the election. It is in this context that they urged the members to assist SWAPO at five different levels, i.e. bilateral, collective, contributions to the OAU special fund for SWAPO, to the Non-Aligned Solidarity Fund for Namibia and assistance by the broader international community through the United Nations.

32. The Heads of State or Government congratulated the Co-ordinating Bureau in New York and the Non-Aligned Caucus in the Security Council for the positive role they played in the negotiations leading to the adoption of Resolutions 628 (1989), 629 (1989) and 632 (1989), in which, inter alia, the Security Council reaffirmed its commitment to the full implementation of its Resolution 435 (1978) in its original and definitive form. In this connection, the Ministers mandated the Bureau to continue monitoring, on behalf of the Movement, the implementation of the Namibian independence Plan until that territory achieved its independence.

33. The Heads of State or Government welcomed recent debate in the Security Council of the United Nations which clearly exposed South Africa's persistent non-compliance with Security Council Resolutions 435 (1978) and 632 (1989). They further welcomed the adoption of Security Council Resolution 640 (1989) and urged the Security Council to ensure its immediate implementation thereby ensuring conditions for free and fair elections in Namibia.

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34. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their full and complete support to the United Nations Council for Namibia in its role as the legal administering authority for Namibia until its independence. The responsibilities of the Council for Namibia, particularly in the areas of humanitarian assistance and human resources development, of dissemination of information and representation of the people of Namibia internationally continue to remain a sacred trust of this body until that country attains genuine independence.

35. The Heads of State or Government paid tribute to the memory of Brent Carlsson, the late United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, who was a guest of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and a valiant champion of the right of the people of Namibia to an unfettered future.

D. SOUTH AFRICA

36. On the situation in South Africa, the Heads of State or Government noted with grave concern the continued intransigence of the apartheid racist regime manifested in increased internal repression, continued incarceration and exile of authentic leaders of the oppressed majority, military occupation of African Townships and the banning or restriction of mass and professional organizations. The Heads of State or Government strongly condemned the racist Pretoria regime for its abhorrent policy and system of apartheid which is the root cause of the violence and instability in southern Africa.

37. The Heads of State or Government noted that the racist regime had come under increasing pressure from the national liberation movements, trade union federations, mass organizations and the churches. Moreover, new measures of repression, including the "Labour Relations Act" and the "Foreign Funding Act" have also met with militant resistance and a spirit of defiance. This same spirit inspired the hunger strikes by the state of emergency detainees who rightly demanded their immediate and unconditional release. They commended the overwhelming boycott of the racist municipal elections of 26 October 1988, and condemned the election as a futile attempt to handpick puppets to serve on the so-called National Council, itself the product of an internationally rejected so-called new constitution. The Heads of State or Government noted that the regime's policy of co-opting puppets through the condemned and rejected tricameral parliament is proof of the regime's refusal to acknowledge that only the total eradication of apartheid can bring justice to the country and peace to the region. They commended the people of South Africa for escalating the mass militant political struggle as evidenced by their actions in a campaign of defiance of all unjust laws. The Heads of

State or Government welcomed the intention announced by the people of South Africa to hold a conference in South Africa on October 7 to discuss a programme of mass action to speed up the destruction of apartheid. They called upon members of the Non-Aligned Movement to increase their support to the mass democratic movement in South Africa.

38. The Heads of State or Government viewed with grave concern and strongly condemned the continuing judicial murders perpetrated by the apartheid regime. In this regard, the Heads of State or Government deplored the use of the notorious "common purpose" notion to sentence to death patriots such as the Sharpeville Six and the Uppington 14. They also condemned the long-term prison sentences passed on the commuted Sharpeville Six, the Delmas trialists and other patriots. They further deplored the racist regime's treatment of all forms of opposition including peaceful resistance as high treason.

39. The Heads of State or Government demanded the granting of prisoner-of-war status to captured freedom fighters and an immediate end to the regime's secret executions of South African patriots on its death row. They also denounced the Pretoria regime for the use of hit squads in South Africa and around the world. They called upon the international community to act in concert to force the regime to end its criminal acts of murder and aggression.

40. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their call for the immediate and unconditional release of all political prisoners, detainees and restrictees, including Nelson Mandela and the scores of detained children; the lifting of the ban on the African National Congress (ANC), the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC) and all other political parties and mass anti-apartheid organizations; the repeal of the Internal Security Act and all other draconian measures; the removal of the racist troops from townships; and the unimpeded return of all political exiles and freedom fighters, in order to establish a climate conducive to a meaningful dialogue between the regime and the authentic leaders of the oppressed people and enter into negotiations with the genuine representatives of the oppressed people for the purpose of establishing a democratic basis for the governance of the country.

41. The Heads of State or Government deplored the granting of a restrictive three-month travel document to Zephania Mothopeng, President of the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania, to go abroad for medical treatment. The restriction was particularly deplorable because of the gravity of his illness and advanced age.

42. The Heads of State or Government condemned the continuing banning and restriction of individuals and organizations. They condemned the attempts of the regime to criminalize anti-apartheid political activity and its determination to paralyze the democratic trade union movement through the

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application of provisions of the Labour Relations Amendment Act (1988). They called for the immediate repeal of this iniquitous measure. They furthermore condemned the "Disclosure of Foreign Funding Act", which is intended to terminate material support by the international community to the democratic movement of the people of South Africa.

43. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their condemnation of the racist Pretoria regime for its policy of bantustanization, which serves to perpetuate the colonial situation in South Africa.

44. The Heads of State or Government demanded that the clampdown on the media be ended. They also demanded that the state of emergency be lifted immediately.

45. The Heads of State or Government noted that the South African regime had embarked on a diplomatic offensive designed to project the image of an apartheid South Africa ready to live in peace with its neighbours and reform apartheid, which is a ploy designed to lessen current international pressures against the regime. The Heads of State or Government dismissed these manoeuvres as meaningless and deceitful. The regime refuses to embark on genuine dialogue with the authentic leaders of the oppressed majority of South Africa aimed at the immediate eradication of apartheid and the creation of a democratic South Africa. They cautioned the international community against contacts with South Africa, the outcome of which is against the interests of the oppressed people of that country. They urged the non-aligned countries to continue to work for the total isolation of Pretoria and the eradication of the apartheid system.

46. The Heads of State or Government regretted that attempts were currently being made by certain Western countries to assist South Africa out of its isolation by the international community. They rejected the euphoria with which some Western news media have accepted and projected the racist regime's President F. W. Deklerk as a man of change. They further noted that the so-called five-year plan advanced by Deklerk is aimed at perpetuating apartheid and does not address the just demands of the people of South Africa and the international community for genuine democracy in South Africa based on the principle of one-person-one-vote.

47. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that apartheid could not be reformed. They reiterated that only the complete eradication of the abominable and criminal system of apartheid and the establishment of a non-racial democratic society in a unitary South Africa could constitute a sound basis for a just, lasting and universally acceptable solution to the problem. To that end, they called upon the international community to take concrete and effective steps to compel the racist South African regime to abandon henceforth its reprehensible policy and system of apartheid. In this

connection, the Heads of State or Government welcomed the intensification of the armed struggle by the heroic people of South Africa and urged all States to go beyond mere expressions of support and render effective assistance to the liberation movement there. In this regard, they appealed for greater moral, political and material support to be given to the ANC and the PAC for their legitimate struggle and for the intensification of the political mobilization of the masses within the country and reaffirmed the right of the South African people to use all necessary means, including armed struggle, to achieve national liberation.

48. The Heads of State or Government endorsed the Declaration of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) Ad Hoc Committee on Southern Africa on the question of South Africa adopted in Harare, Zimbabwe, on 21 August, 1989 and adopted it as a non-aligned Declaration on South Africa.

49. The Heads of State or Government asserted that the growing militarization of the racist South Africa, especially in the nuclear field, would not have occurred without the connivance and tacit support of certain Western States and Israel. They were outraged that those States had violated the arms embargo imposed against the racist South African regime by the United Nations Security Council, the primary organ for the maintenance of international peace and security, of which they are permanent members. They were further outraged that those same States gave the racist regime a nuclear capability in violation of paragraph 12 of the Declaration of the Final Document of the First Special Session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament (1978), which warned of the danger of nuclear armament in the hands of racist regimes and, furthermore, that those States were frustrating the efforts of the United Nations Disarmament Commission in fulfilling its mandate of making recommendations to the United Nations General Assembly on how to combat the nuclear capability of the racist South African regime. They emphasized that those actions reinforced the racist regime's arrogance and intransigence, impeded the advent of freedom for the oppressed people of South Africa and increased Pretoria's threat to the peace and security of the region and of the whole world.

50. The acquisition of nuclear capability by the racist South African regime has introduced a dangerous new dimension to the already explosive situation in southern Africa. The Heads of State or Government demanded that such nuclear collaboration with South Africa should cease; that States which were currently obstructing United Nations efforts to combat South Africa's nuclear capability should forthwith desist from doing so; that the Security Council, in line with its obligations under paragraph 63 (c) of the Final Document of the First Special Session of the General Assembly Devoted to Disarmament, should act to remove that threat to the implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa; and that membership of the racist regime in international fora which serve to facilitate its nuclear prowess, such as the International Atomic Energy Agency, should be terminated.

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

52. The Heads of State or Government noted that the brutality of apartheid on the majority population in South Africa and the continuing destruction of lives and property in the region, as well as the threat which the situation continues to pose to international peace and security and regional stability, demand renewed urgency in the response of the international community. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the convening of the special session of the General Assembly on apartheid and its destructive consequences in southern Africa, as recommended by General Assembly Resolution 43/50G. In this regard, they decided to designate a group of Heads of State or Government to represent the Movement at the special session and urged as many others as possible to participate.

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

54. The Heads of State or Government strongly deplored the decisions by the English, Welsh and Scottish, French Rugby Unions and the U.K. Cricket Team to accept invitations to participate in the racist South African Rugby Board's centenary matches in August 1989. They considered these decisions as violations of the Gleneagle Agreement and the United Nations Convention Against

Apartheid Sports. The Heads of State or Government urged all the athletes concerned to abide by the convention or face an international boycott.

55. The Heads of State or Government condemned the racist elections in apartheid South Africa scheduled for 6 September 1989, as they are held under a constitution declared null and void by the United Nations. Only an election based on one-person-one-vote under universal suffrage in a single chamber parliament can lead to the establishment of a genuine non-racial democracy in South Africa.

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CHAD

The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned countries:

1. Reaffirmed the previous decisions of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and those of the Organization of African Unity on the issue;

2. Praised the good will shown by Chad and Libya to resolve their dispute through peaceful means in conformity with resolution AHG/RES. 184 (XXV) of the Organization of African Unity;

3. Expressed their full support to the efforts of the Organization of African Unity to restore good neighbourly relations and a lasting peace between the two countries, based on principles of independence, territorial integrity and non-interference;

4. Praised the re-establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries and the Agreement of Algiers signed on August 31, 1989, on the global and final settlement of their dispute;

5. Reiterated their appeal to the international community to make an urgent contribution to the Government of Chad for the national recovery and reconstruction of the country.

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NEW CALEDONIA

Reaffirming the position adopted at the Eighth Summit Conference concerning their strong support for the right of the colonized people of New Caledonia to self-determination and an early transition to independence,

The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries:

1. Expressed their profound sorrow over the tragic deaths, on 4 May 1989, of Mr. Jean-Marie Tjibaou and Mr Yeiwéné Yeiwéné, leaders of the Front de Liberation National Kanak et Socialiste (FLNKS);

2. Recalled that the South Pacific is a region of the world which contains many of the remaining non-self-governing territories, and they reaffirmed the right of all peoples, regardless of the size of their populations or of their territories, to determine their own destinies, free from any form of foreign interference;

3. Reiterated their full support for self-determination and the early transition to an independent New Caledonia in accordance with the rights and aspirations of the indigenous people, in a manner which guarantees the legitimate rights and interests of all its inhabitants, and in conformity with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), of 14 December 1960;

4. Noted the positive measures being taken by the parties involved to promote political, economic and social development in New Caledonia which could provide a framework for the peaceful evolution of the territory to self-determination and independence;

5. Called upon the parties involved, in the interests of all the people of New Caledonia, to continue their dialogue and refrain from acts of violence;

6. Strongly urged that the question of New Caledonia be kept under active consideration at the United Nations until the conditions for an internationally acceptable act of self-determination, in accordance with the principles and practices of the United Nations, have been met.

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DECOLONIZATION

1. The Heads of State or Government reiterated the importance and relevance of as well as their full support for the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in General Assembly Resolution 1514 (XV). They emphasized that its full and effective implementation continues to be the cornerstone of the struggle to eliminate colonialism. In this regard they reaffirmed their conviction that the existence of territories still under colonial domination is incompatible with the aspiration of freedom, sovereignty and peace of the peoples of the world and with the principles and purposes of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.

2. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the right of all peoples under colonial domination to self-determination and independence, regardless of their geographical location, size of territory or population. They encouraged colonial powers to cease obstructing and impeding the elimination of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations, to refrain from the exploitation of the human and material resources of the colonial territories, and to cease their use of such territories for military ends, including the use or storage of nuclear arms, which represents a serious obstacle to the exercise by the peoples of said territories of the inalienable right to self-determination and independence and also constitutes a threat to their security and the security of neighboring independent states.

3. The Heads of State or Government called upon all colonial powers, past and present, to shoulder their responsibilities and to make reparations for the economic, social and cultural consequences of their colonization of the developing countries.

4. The Heads of State or Government demanded the immediate and complete implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. In this context they welcomed the adoption of Resolution 43/47 by the United Nations General Assembly, which declares the period of 1990-2000 as the "Decade for the Elimination of Colonialism" and reiterated their full support for its implementation.

5. The Heads of State or Government expressed their desire to contribute effectively to the carrying out of the UN Plan of Action for the implementation of the "Decade for the Elimination of Colonialism" and toward this end they decided to assign the Coordinating Bureau the task of developing a Non-Aligned Movement Work Plan and of creating a Non-Aligned Movement Work Group.

6. The Heads of State or Government expressed their appreciation of the work of the UN Special Committee on Decolonization and its effective contribution to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

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INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

Deeply disturbed by the world-wide escalation of acts of terrorism, including State terrorism in all its forms, which endanger or take innocent lives, jeopardize fundamental freedoms, especially in cases of hostage-taking, and have a deleterious effect on international relations;

Noting that terrorism endangers the very territorial integrity and security of States, due to acts of terrorism that take place within States, especially those which violate human rights - in particular, the right to life of all citizens - and that destroy the physical and economic infrastructure, and attempt to destabilize legitimately constituted governments;

Pointing to the growing connection between terrorist groups, paramilitary gangs and drug traffickers;

Reaffirming the rights of peoples to self-determination and the legitimacy of the struggle for independence and against colonialism, racism and all other forms of foreign domination and occupation, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of Non-Alignment,

The Heads of State or Government:

1. Condemned all acts of terrorism, whether committed by individuals, States or groups of States, expressing their resolve to counter them by every national and international legal means possible.

2. Called upon all States to fulfill their obligations under international law to refrain from organizing, instigating, assisting or participating in terrorist acts in other States or acquiescing in activities within their territories which encourage the perpetration of such acts.

3. Urged all States to strictly adhere to the relevant international conventions and called on those which have not yet done so to accede to said conventions.

4. Agreed that special attention must be paid to the growing and dangerous links between terrorist groups, drug-traffickers and paramilitary gangs which have resorted to all types of violence thus endangering the stability of legitimately constituted governments, in complete disregard for the peoples' right to freely express their will, and in violation of other human rights.

5. Firmly called for the immediate and safe release of all hostages and abducted persons, wherever and by whomever they are being held.

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6. Reiterated their support for United Nations General Assembly Resolutions 40/61 and 42/159 stating that the struggle against terrorism could be enhanced by establishing a generally agreed definition of international terrorism. In this context, they supported the principle of convening an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations to define terrorism and to distinguish it from the legitimate struggle of the peoples for national liberation.

7. Condemned the activities of mercenaries which prejudiced the peace, sovereignty and stability in a number of Non-Aligned countries.

8. Recalled the relevant resolutions of the Organization of African Unity, as well as of the United Nations and called on all member States of the international community to fulfill their obligations under the various international conventions, and in this connection, urged the United Nations Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries, to finalize its work.

PEACE AND INTERNATIONAL LAW

The Heads of State or Government,

Considering that peace and harmony among peoples and nations require the strictest application, strengthening and development of international law, which is an indispensable means for the prevention and peaceful settlement of controversies and conflicts,

Considering also that the recent Meeting of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on Peace and International Law held in The Hague, and the declaration adopted by it, constitute an important contribution to this issue,

Resolved to strongly support the initiative at The Hague Ministerial Meeting that the United Nations General Assembly, during its Forty-fourth Regular Session, declare the next decade to be "THE DECADE OF PEACE AND INTERNATIONAL LAW".

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ANTARTICA

Recalling the relevant provisions of the Declarations of the Seventh and the Eighth Conferences of the Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries,

The Heads of State or Government:

1. Welcomed the increasing awareness and interest in Antarctica shown by the international community.

2. Reaffirmed their conviction that in the interest of all mankind, Antarctica should be forever exclusively used for peaceful purposes and should not become the scene or object of international discord and should be accessible to all nations.

3. Recognised the interest of mankind as a whole in Antarctica, in terms, inter-alia, of international peace and security, the economy, the environment, scientific research and its effects on global climatic conditions.

4. Affirmed the interest of all mankind in ensuring the protection and conservation of the environment and the dependent and associated eco-system of the Antarctic against all harmful human activities.

5. Considered that the adoption by the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties of a Convention on the Regulation of Antarctic Mineral Resources on 2 June 1988, could make more difficult efforts at a consensus on the Issue of Antarctica at the United Nations General Assembly.

6. Noted the relevant resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, in particular Resolution 43/83 A and B, which, inter-alia, affirmed that the international community was entitled to information on all aspects of Antarctica and that the United Nations be made a central repository of such information and called on the Antarctic Treaty Consultative Parties to invite the Secretary-General or his representative to all their meetings including consultative meetings.

7. Reiterated their regret over the continuing membership of the racist apartheid regime of South Africa as a Consultative Party of the Antarctic Treaty, and in the light of the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 43/83 urged the Consultative Parties to exclude that regime from participation from their meetings forthwith.

8. Reiterated their call upon all States to resume cooperation on and participation in the United Nations General Assembly debate on this item, with the purpose of coming to an understanding on all aspects concerning Antarctica within the framework of the United Nations General Assembly.

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THE PROBLEMS OF REFUGEES

The Heads of State or Government appealed to the International Community to initiate concrete action aimed at achieving durable solutions to the refugee problems. They therefore stressed the urgent need to provide the International agencies dealing with refugee problems with necessary financial means, so that they can implement fully their mandate of alleviating the plight of 14 million refugees, and progressively lessen the burden incurred by the host countries.

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A MORE EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION OF POSTS WITHIN THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries,

In view of the need for the United Nations to be a truly democratic representative of the international community, as well as the need to strengthen the role and efficiency of the United Nations and the urgency with which the reinforcement of the United Nations mechanisms must take place in order to allow its activities to be efficiently co-ordinated,

1. Express their conviction that there is an urgent need for an overall review of the current distribution of representative posts within the Secretariat and the Specialized Agencies as well as the distribution of membership in the various United Nations bodies and commissions, with a view to achieving a more equitable regional distribution.

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PEACEFUL USES OF NUCLEAR ENERGY

The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the inalienable right of all States to apply and develop their programmes for peaceful uses of nuclear energy for economic and social development in conformity with their priorities, interests and needs.

All States should have unhindered access to and be free to acquire technology, equipment and materials on a non-discriminatory basis for peaceful uses of nuclear energy, taking into account the particular needs of developing countries. They deplored the pressures and threats directed against developing countries aimed at preventing them from pursuing their programmes for the development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes;

The Heads of State or Government reiterated that non-proliferation of nuclear weapons should not be used as a pretext to prevent States from exercising their right to acquire and develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

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INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

Reaffirming the decisions adopted by the Summit and Ministerial Conference of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries regarding the need to establish the New International Information and Communication Order,

The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries:

1. Reaffirmed the need to further intensify co-operation among the non-aligned and other developing countries in the field of information and the mass media so as to establish the new international information and communication order on the basis of the free and balanced flow of information and to speedily remove disparities in communication capabilities within the era of rapid technological advances which create new imbalances and place new and complex obstacles in the way of the democratization of the global information and communication process.

2. Stressed the vital need for broadest international cooperation in the field of information and communications as an instrument for better understanding in the increasingly interdependent world.

3. Called upon all non-aligned countries to contribute actively to the application of the decisions adopted by the Conference of Ministers of Information of the Non-Aligned Countries, held in Harare in June 1987, and by the Fifth Conference of the Non-Aligned news agencies pool, held in Luanda in June 1989, as well as the Tenth IGC Meeting, held in Harare in August 1989 in preparation for COMINAC III, to be held in Havana in September 1990.

4. Acknowledged the efforts carried out by the news agencies of the non-aligned countries and their regional agencies, particularly PAN, in the struggle against disinformation and in favor of the decolonization of this sphere.

5. Condemned the use of radio and television as instruments of hostile propaganda of one State against another in violation of the dispositions and principles of international law and demanded an immediate end to such practices.

6. Further condemned the use of the printed media as an instrument of propaganda against the cultural values and heritage of the non-aligned countries.

7. Noted with satisfaction that several countries had reduced their telecommunications tariffs in accordance with the decisions of the 7th and 8th Summit Conferences and urged those non-aligned countries that have not yet done so to comply with this important decision.

8. Emphasized the need to give a boost to the activities and cooperation among the Broadcasting Organizations of the Non-Aligned Countries (BONAC).

9. Acknowledged the importance of the work being carried out by the United Nations and UNESCO in this sphere, particularly their collaboration with the BONAC and the POOL agencies, and reiterated their support for both organizations in their efforts to disseminate objective information on the issues given priority by their respective agencies.

MAYOTTE, MALAGASY ISLANDS AND CHAGOS ARCHIPELAGOS

Recalling the full support of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to the sovereignty of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros over the island of Mayotte, to the sovereignty of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar over the Malagasy islands of Glorieuse, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India, and to Mauritian sovereignty over the Chagos Archipelago, including Diego Garcia,

Emphasizing their conviction that concrete action with a view to finding a solution to these problems would contribute to reinforcing peace and international security in the region,

The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries:

1. - Reaffirmed that the Comorian island of Mayotte, which is still under French occupation, is an integral part of the sovereign territory of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros:

- Took note of the dialogue between the French authorities and the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros on this issue;

- Expressed their active solidarity with the people of the Comoros in their legitimate efforts to recover the Comorian island of Mayotte and to preserve the independence, unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros;

- Called on the Government of France to respect the just claim of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros to the Comorian island of Mayotte, in accordance with its undertaking given on the eve of the archipelago's independence, and they categorically rejected any new form of consultation which might be organized by France on the Comorian territory of Mayotte concerning the international juridical status of the island, as the self-determination referendum held on 22 December 1974 remains the only valid consultation applicable to the entire archipelago.

2. - With regard to the Malagasy islands of Glorieuse, Europa, Juan de Nova and Bassas da India - reaffirmed that it is imperative that the unity and territorial integrity of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar be safeguarded. To that end, they strongly urged all parties concerned to begin negotiations without delay in line with the pertinent resolutions and decisions of the United Nations, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the Organization of African Unity, in particular United Nations General Assembly Resolution 34/91 of 12 September 1979 and of Resolution 781 of the Thirty-Fifth Ministerial Conference of the Organization of African Unity.

3. - Expressed their full support for Mauritian sovereignty over the Chagos Archipelago, including Diego Garcia, which was detached from the territory of Mauritius by the former colonial power in 1965,

- Expressed their concern over the strengthening of the military base at Diego Garcia, which has endangered the sovereignty, territorial integrity and peaceful development of Mauritius and other States. They called once again for the return of Diego Garcia to Mauritius without delay.

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**DECLARATION OF THE OAU AD-HOC COMMITTEE ON
SOUTHERN AFRICA ON THE QUESTION OF SOUTH AFRICA:**

HARARE, ZIMBABWE: AUGUST 21, 1989

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PREAMBLE

1. The people of Africa, singly, collectively and acting through the OAU, are engaged in serious efforts to establish peace throughout the continent by ending all conflicts through negotiations based on the principle of justice and peace for all.

2. We reaffirm our conviction, which history confirms, that where colonial, racial and apartheid domination exist, there can neither be peace nor justice.

3. Accordingly, we reiterate that while the apartheid system in South Africa persists, the peoples of our continent as a whole cannot achieve the fundamental objectives of justice, human dignity and peace which are both crucial in themselves and fundamental to the stability and development of Africa.

4. With regard to the region of southern Africa, the entire continent is vitally interested that the processes in which it is involved, leading to the complete and genuine independence of Namibia, as well as peace in Angola and Mozambique, should succeed in the shortest possible time. Equally, Africa is deeply concerned that the destabilisation by South Africa of all the countries of the region, whether through direct aggression, sponsorship of surrogates, economic subversion and other means, should end immediately.

5. We recognise the reality that permanent peace and stability in southern Africa can only be achieved when the system of apartheid in South Africa has been liquidated and South Africa transformed into a united, democratic and non-racial country. We therefore reiterate that all the necessary measures should be adopted now to bring a speedy end to the apartheid system, in the interest of all the people of Southern Africa, our continent and the world at large.

6. We believe that, as a result of the liberation struggle and international pressure against apartheid, as well as global efforts to liquidate regional conflicts, possibilities exist for further movement towards the resolution of the problems facing the people of South Africa. For these possibilities to lead to fundamental change in South Africa, the Pretoria regime must abandon its abhorrent concepts and

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practices of racial domination and its record of failure to honour agreements, all of which have already resulted in the loss of so many lives and the destruction of much property in the countries of southern Africa.

7. We reaffirm our recognition of the right of all peoples, including those of South Africa, to determine their own destiny, and to work out for themselves the institutions and the system of government under which they will, by general consent, live and work together to build a harmonious society. The Organisation of African Unity remains committed to do everything possible and necessary to assist the people of South Africa in such ways as the representatives of the oppressed may determine, to achieve this objective. We are certain that, arising from its duty to help end the criminal apartheid system, the rest of the world community is ready to extend similar assistance to the people of South Africa.

8. We make these commitments because we believe that all people are equal and have equal rights to human dignity and respect, regardless of colour, race, sex or creed. We believe that all men and women have the right and duty to participate in their own government as equal members of society. No individual or group of individuals has any right to govern others without their consent. The apartheid system violates all these fundamental and universal principles. Correctly characterised as a crime against humanity, it is responsible for the death of countless numbers of people in South Africa. It has sought to dehumanise entire peoples. It has imposed a brutal war on the whole region of Southern Africa, resulting in untold loss of life, destruction of property and massive displacement of innocent men, women and children. This scourge and affront to humanity must be fought and eradicated in its totality.

9. We have therefore supported and continue to support all those in South Africa who pursue this noble objective through political, armed and other forms of struggle. We believe this to be our duty, carried out in the interest of all humanity.

10. While extending this support to those who strive for a non-racial and democratic society in South Africa, a point on which no compromise is possible, we have repeatedly expressed our preference for a solution arrived at by peaceful means. We know that the majority of the people of South Africa and their liberation movement, who have been compelled to take up arms, have also upheld this position for many decades and continue to do so.

11. The positions contained in this Declaration are consistent with and are a continuation of those elaborated in the Lusaka Manifesto, two decades ago. They take into account the changes that have taken place in southern Africa since that Manifesto was adopted by the OAU and the rest of the

international community. They constitute a new challenge to the Pretoria regime to join in the noble effort to end the apartheid system, an objective to which the OAU has been committed from its very birth.

12. Consequently, we shall continue to do everything in our power to help intensify the liberation struggle and international pressure against the system of apartheid until this system is ended and South Africa is transformed into a united, democratic and non-racial country, with justice and security for all its citizens.

13. In keeping with this solemn resolve, and responding directly to the wishes of the representatives of the majority of the people of South Africa, we publicly pledge ourselves to the positions contained hereunder. We are convinced that their implementation will lead to a speedy end of the apartheid system and therefore the opening of a new dawn of peace for all the peoples of Africa, in which racism, colonial domination and white minority rule on our continent would be abolished for ever.

II

STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES

14. We believe that a conjuncture of circumstances exists which, if there is a demonstrable readiness on the part of the Pretoria regime to engage in negotiations genuinely and seriously, could create the possibility to end apartheid through negotiations. Such an eventuality would be an expression of the long-standing preference of the majority of the people of South Africa to arrive at a political settlement.

15. We would therefore encourage the people of South Africa, as part of their overall struggle, to get together to negotiate an end to the apartheid system and agree on all the measures that are necessary to transform their country into a non-racial democracy. We support the position held by the majority of the people of South Africa that these objectives, and not the amendment or reform of the apartheid system, should be the aims of the negotiations.

16. We are at one with them that the outcome of such a process should be a new constitutional order based on the following principles, among others:

16.1. South Africa shall become a united, democratic and non-racial state.

16.2. All its people shall enjoy common and equal citizenship and nationality, regardless of race, colour, sex or creed.

16.3. All its people shall have the right to participate in the government and administration of the country on the basis of a universal suffrage, exercised through one person one vote, under a common voters' roll.

16.4. All shall have the right to form and join any political party of their choice, provided that this is not in furtherance of racism.

16.5. All shall enjoy universally recognised human rights, freedoms and civil liberties, protected under an entrenched Bill of Rights.

16.6. South Africa shall have a new legal system which shall guarantee equality of all before the law.

16.7. South Africa shall have an independent and non-racial judiciary.

16.8. There shall be created an economic order which shall promote and advance the well-being of all South Africans.

16.9. A democratic South Africa shall respect the rights, sovereignty and territorial integrity of all countries and pursue a policy of peace, friendship, and mutually beneficial cooperation with all peoples.

17. We believe that agreement on the above principles shall constitute the foundation for an internationally acceptable solution which shall enable South Africa to take its rightful place as an equal partner among the African and world community of nations.

III

CLIMATE FOR NEGOTIATIONS

18. Together with the rest of the world, we believe that it is essential, before any negotiations can take place, that the necessary climate for negotiations be created. The apartheid regime has the urgent responsibility to respond positively to this universally acclaimed demand and thus create this climate.

19. Accordingly, the present regime should, at the very least:

19.1. Release all political prisoners and detainees unconditionally and refrain from imposing any restrictions on them.

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19.2. Lift all bans and restrictions on all proscribed and restricted organisations and persons.

19.3. Remove all troops from the townships.

19.4. End the state of emergency and repeal all legislation, such as, and including the Internal Security Act, designed to circumscribe political activity, and,

19.5. Cease all political trials and political executions.

20. These measures are necessary to produce the conditions in which free political discussion can take place - an essential condition to ensure that the people themselves participate in the process of remaking their country. The measures listed above should therefore precede negotiations.

IV

GUIDELINES TO THE PROCESS OF NEGOTIATION

21. We support the view of the South African liberation movement that upon the creation of this climate, the process of negotiations should commence along the following lines:

21.1. Discussions should take place between the liberation movement and the South African regime to achieve the suspension of hostilities on both sides by agreeing to a mutually binding ceasefire.

21.2. Negotiations should then proceed to establish the basis for the adoption of a new Constitution by agreeing on, among others, the Principles enunciated above.

21.3. Having agreed on these principles, the parties should then negotiate the necessary mechanism for drawing up the new Constitution.

21.4. The parties shall define and agree on the role to be played by the international community in ensuring a successful transition to a democratic order.

21.5. The parties shall agree on the formation of an interim government to supervise the process of the drawing up and adoption of a new constitution, govern and administer the country, as well as effect the transition to a democratic order including the holding of elections.

21.6. After the adoption of the new Constitution, all armed hostilities will be deemed to have formally terminated.

21.7. For its part, the international community would lift the sanctions that have been imposed against apartheid South Africa.

22. The new South Africa shall qualify for membership of the Organisation of African Unity.

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PROGRAMME OF ACTION

23. In pursuance of the objectives stated in this document, the Organisation of African Unity hereby commits itself to:

23.1. Inform governments and inter-governmental organisations throughout the world, including the Non-Aligned Movement, the United Nations General Assembly, the Security Council, the Commonwealth and others of these perspectives, and solicit their support.

23.2. Mandate the Ad Hoc Committee, acting as the representative of the OAU with the assistance of the Frontline States, to remain seized of the issue of a political resolution of the South African question.

23.3. Step up all-round support for the South African liberation movement and campaign in the rest of the world in pursuance of this objective.

23.4. Intensify the campaign for mandatory and comprehensive sanctions against apartheid South Africa: in this regard, immediately mobilise against the rescheduling of Pretoria's foreign debts, work for the imposition of a mandatory oil embargo and the full observance by all countries of the arms embargo.

23.5. Ensure that the African continent does not relax existing measures for the total isolation of apartheid South Africa.

23.6. Continue to monitor the situation in Namibia and extend all necessary support to SWAPO in its struggle for a genuinely independent Namibia.

23.7. Extend such assistance as the Governments of Angola and Mozambique may request in order to secure peace for their peoples, and

23.8. Render all possible assistance to the Frontline States to enable them to withstand Pretoria's campaign of aggression and destabilisation and enable them to continue to give their all-round support to the people of Namibia and South Africa.

24. We appeal to all people of good will throughout the world to support this Programme of Action as a necessary measure to secure the earliest liquidation of the apartheid system and the transformation of South Africa into a united, democratic and non-racial country.

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**SPECIAL DECLARATION ON NAMIBIA BY THE NINTH SUMMIT
CONFERENCE OF THE MOVEMENT OF NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES**

We, the Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, from 4 to 7 September 1989, having reviewed the disturbing situation in Namibia caused by South Africa's persistent non-compliance with the letter and spirit of United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 (1978), as confirmed by the recent debate in the Security Council from 16 to 29 August 1989 and the Report of the Committee of 18 Mission to Namibia from 7 to 16 August, 1989, express our grave concern at South Africa's flagrant violation of the United Nations Plan for the independence of Namibia, since the commencement of its implementation on April 1, 1989.

We strongly reaffirm that Security Council Resolution 435 (1978) remains the only internationally acceptable basis for the peaceful settlement of the Namibian independence question, and therefore must be implemented in its final and definitive form, in order to allow the Namibian people to participate in free and fair elections, under the supervision and control of the United Nations without intimidation, threat or interference.

Conscious of the grave situation prevailing in Namibia, only two months before the scheduled elections, we do hereby urge, as a matter of utmost urgency that:

- 1) The United Nations Security Council ensure that racist South Africa, in compliance with Resolution 435 disarm and disband all military, paramilitary and ethnic Forces and commando units, in particular the Koevoet murder squads and dismantle their command structures, to put an end to the campaign of intimidation perpetrated by these elements against the Namibian people.
- 2) The UN Secretary General immediately proceed to increase the UNTAG police monitors and that immediate steps be taken to deploy the full complement of the UNTAG military component.
- 3) The Secretary General totally reject the South African proposed electoral law and Constituent Assembly proclamation and demand that both draft legislation are redrafted to strictly conform with the provisions of Resolutions 435 (1978) and 540 (1989) and in keeping with internationally accepted standards in order to safeguard the sovereign right of the people of Namibia to self-determination and national independence.
- 4) The Secretary General ensure the immediate and total repeal of all discriminatory, restrictive and repressive laws.
- 5) The Secretary General of the United Nations further ensure that the voters registration period be extended in order to allow all Namibians to register so that they can exercise their sovereign right to vote.

6) The Secretary General undertake to prepare contingency plans to mobilise all round assistance including technical, material and financial resources for the people of Namibia, in view of the continuing direct and legal responsibility of the United Nations until genuine independence, to enable them to administer their country during the period following the elections for the Constituent Assembly until the accession to independence.

7) The UN Secretary General act immediately to provide security for the SWAPO leadership.

8) A special Ministerial Meeting of Non-Aligned countries on Namibia, be convened in southern Africa immediately after the election.

9) The group of 18 of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned countries which visited Namibia on a fact finding mission be directed to return to Namibia to observe the November elections in the Territory and to immediately recommend their finding to the Movement.

10) Individual member states of NAM be encouraged to send observers to Namibia during the election period.

11) All members of the Movement of Non-Aligned countries render financial and material assistance to SWAPO for its election campaign.

12) All NAM members prepare to grant generous financial, material and technical assistance necessary for the reconstruction and development of an independent Namibia.

13) The Secretary General ensure that all parties have equal access to the official media in Namibia, particularly the South - West Africa Broadcasting Corporation (SWABC).

14) The media in all countries members of NAM devote special attention to Namibia during the electoral process with a view to disseminating information on the current situation in Namibia and enhancing the conduct of free and fair elections in the Territory.

SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA

The IX Summit Meeting of Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Movement, held in Belgrade, Yugoslavia on 4-7 September 1989:

- noting that the Pretoria regime on September 6, 1989, held elections which excluded the overwhelming majority of the people of South Africa;

- further noting that these racist elections were held contrary to the well-known demand of the people of South Africa, the Non-Aligned Movement and the rest of the world for the formation of a parliament representative of all the people of South Africa and elected on the basis of one person one vote in a unitary state;

- greatly inspired by the open and massive rejection of these elections by the people of South Africa and the rest of the international community, despite brutal repression carried out by the Pretoria regime;

1. Strongly condemns these racist elections and rejects them as illegitimate, null and void.
2. Expresses its unwavering support for the struggling people of South Africa and their liberation movements.
3. Demands that the Pretoria regime immediately cease its campaign of repression against the people of South Africa and their organizations; and,
4. Pledges to support the liberation struggle in South Africa until the goal of a united, democratic and non-racial South Africa is achieved.

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DECISION ON AFRICA FUND

The Conference has heard and reviewed the Report presented by Shri Rajiv Gandhi, Prime Minister of India on behalf of **AFRICA** Fund Committee. It expresses satisfaction with the progress achieved by the Fund so far in fulfilling its mandate. The world at large has responded in an unprecedented expression of solidarity. **AFRICA** Fund represents a new chapter in the history of Non-Aligned Movement, of constructive and cooperative action in the struggle against Apartheid. It is an unambiguous message to the racist regime that the world shall not relent till the scourge of Apartheid is eradicated.

The Conference therefore decides that the **AFRICA** Fund, instituted by the Eight Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned countries at Harare, in September 1986, shall continue to pursue the noble objectives of which it was set up. The Committee, mandated to implement this task, shall consist of Algeria, Argentina, Congo, Egypt, India, Malaysia, Nigeria, Peru, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe, with India as Chairman and Zambia as Vice-Chairman.

While commending all the countries which have already contributed to the Fund, the Conference appeals to all those within the Non-Aligned Movement who have not yet done so, to join in this common undertaking. It urges the donors to take expeditious action to fulfil their pledges. To the world at large it appeals once again for support and assistance, in the name of humanity and the values that all mankind cherishes.

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COMMUNIQUE

on the Meeting of the Committee of Nine Non-Aligned Countries on Palestine Held at the Heads of State or Government Level

Belgrade, 5 September 1989

The Heads of State or Government of the members of the Committee of Nine Non-Aligned Countries on Palestine met in Belgrade on Tuesday, 5 September 1989 to review current developments in the Middle East and to determine, on the basis of the mandate of the Committee extended by the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, the guidelines for further action by the Committee aimed at promoting the peace process in the region, conducive to a comprehensive, lasting and just settlement of the Middle East conflict, the core of which is the question of Palestine.

The Heads of State or Government of Algeria, Bangladesh, India, Palestine, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Yugoslavia, as well as the Heads of the delegations of Cuba and Senegal, attended the meeting. The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was elected new Chairman of the Committee.

The Heads of State or Government applauded the proclamation of the State of Palestine in November 1988 and expressed their satisfaction at the large number of recognitions accorded to the new state by countries from all parts of the world.

The Heads of State or Government welcomed the efforts made by the Committee and its Chairman - Zimbabwe since the Eighth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries. They pointed out with satisfaction the important role played by the Committee in the activities aimed at creating a climate at the international level favourable to the peaceful settlement of the Palestinian problem, through the convening of an international conference on the Middle East under the auspices of the United Nations.

The Heads of State or Government of Nine Non-Aligned Countries members of the Committee listened with attention to the statement made by the President of the State of Palestine and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Yasser Arafat, on the latest developments in the Middle East region; new developments in the dialogue between the high representatives of the PLO and the Government of the United States of America in Tunis; and on the peace efforts of the PLO exerted at the international level in order to ensure conditions for the resolution of the crisis in that region and of the Palestinian problem.

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They applauded the statement and noted that, despite the existence of numerous difficulties and the latest escalation of threats to peace and security in the region, positive changes should also have an impact on the process of seeking a comprehensive, durable and just solution to the Middle East conflict, the core of which is the question of Palestine.

They made a thorough assessment of the "Intifadah" of the heroic Palestinian people, and stressed that it has made a significant contribution to the endeavours for a comprehensive peace. They stressed the need for a concrete manifestation of the support of the members of the Movement to the "Intifadah" in the forms of solidarity, diplomatic action and humanitarian, material and financial support, as well as in the field of public information, and asked the international mass-media to expose to the world the brutalization of the Palestinian civilians by the occupying power.

They expressed grave concern over the situation and the sad plight of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territory and decided to take the necessary steps at the UN Security Council with a view to providing international protection for the safety of Palestinians in the occupied territory. They also decided to take steps to ensure respect for the humane treatment of the Palestinian civilians under Israeli occupation and to facilitate the provision of humanitarian aid by the UN organs and agencies and other humanitarian organizations.

The Heads of State or Government of Nine Non-Aligned Countries members of the Committee highly evaluated and welcomed the peace initiatives undertaken by the PLO, whose essential points were explained by President Arafat in his address to the General Assembly plenary meeting held in Geneva on 13 December 1988, in which he reaffirmed the PLO's commitment to the principles for achieving a comprehensive settlement of the Palestinian problem as well as to the ways and means of attaining that goal, as set forth in a separate document of the Ninth Summit Conference on the Middle East and the question of Palestine.

In light of the special responsibility and role of the United States Government, because of the special relationship with Israel and its effect on the prospects of the Middle East peace process, the Heads of State or Government of the members of the Committee commended the establishment and fully supported the continuance of dialogue between the official representatives of the United States Government and the PLO in Tunis. In this context, they called for a more substantive, intensified and politically meaningful progress in these contacts.

The Heads of State or Government of the members of the Committee reiterated that the most appropriate mechanism for achieving a comprehensive peace in the Middle East would be the

convening as early as possible of an International Peace Conference under United Nations auspices, with an active participation of the five permanent members of the Security Council and other parties involved, including the participation of the PLO on an equal footing, on the basis of Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 and the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and statehood.

Having this in mind, they were of the opinion that concrete action aimed at convening an international conference on the Middle East should be initiated in the United Nations as soon as possible. In this regard, they decided to take appropriate steps with the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council and with all other international factors likely to contribute to the realization of this goal.

They decided that, in the event such steps at the Security Council fail, they will resort to other effective steps, in the framework of the United Nations, in order to realize this goal.

Proceeding from such an approach, the Heads of State or Government of Nine Non-Aligned Countries members of the Committee decided that ad hoc groups from among its members at the level of Heads of State or Government (or alternately at other high level) should be set up. The Group will be charged with the task of establishing contacts and holding consultations, primarily with the Secretary-General of the United Nations and with the five permanent members of the Security Council.

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WORLD ECONOMY AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS

The Heads of State or Government :

Noted that the world economy and international economic relations were undergoing far-reaching changes of a fundamental nature. Rapid developments in science and technology were transforming patterns of production , consumption and trade. Financial and other markets have become integrated to an unprecedented degree. New centres of economic power have emerged in an increasingly multi-polar world. Integrationist strategies were being followed in many parts of the world. However, disparities between developed and developing countries, despite growing interdependence, have been accentuated. These trends could pose a threat to global peace and stability;

- The moderate rates of growth experienced by the developed countries have been accompanied by the persistence of external payments and fiscal imbalances which have added uncertainty to world economic prospects;

- Stressed that the processes of integration among developed countries such as the Single Market by 1992 of the European Communities should not have adverse effects on the economies of non-aligned and other developing countries;

- Noted that the socialist countries of Eastern Europe are going through a period of profound economic and social transformations oriented towards their integration into the mainstream of the world economy, thus increasing their role in international economic relations not only among developed countries but also with developing countries;

- Expressed grave concern over the dramatic deterioration of the economic and social situation in most developing countries: growth and development are mostly stagnant or registering negative rates; their economic and social reality is seriously worsening and, in many cases, political stability has been jeopardized; the developing countries are pursuing their development objectives in a very unfavourable external environment. They are continuing to make strenuous efforts towards adjustment. However, under the present adverse conditions, and lack of a concurrent adjustment on the part of the developed countries, these efforts are taking a very heavy toll in social and political terms;

- Noted with deep concern that seldom in modern history has there been such a glaring dichotomy and divorce between politics and economics in the field of international economic relations. For despite positive political detente on the global arena, we observe that certain major developed countries continue to adopt negative and intransigent postures, which is reflected in a total deadlock of the North - South dialogue;

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- Stressed that the international economic environment faced by the non-aligned and other developing countries is most unfavourable: prices of commodities have remained at very low levels; terms of trade have worsened; protectionism in developed countries is increasing; financial flows have declined and interest rates remain high in real terms; monetary and financial instability and misalignment of exchange rates remain without solution and mounting external debt requirements have become unbearable. There has been a lack of effective multilateral surveillance of the policies of major industrialized countries.

The Heads of State or Government pointed out:

- That the existing unjust system of international economic relations has contributed to the deepening of the imbalances and inequities in the world, thus adversely affecting the development of developing countries;

- That the aggravation of the development problems of non-aligned and other developing countries is in sharp contrast with the positive developments in international political relations. The favourable economic trends in developed countries have failed to spread to the developing countries;

- That the mechanisms of international economic relations continue to reflect to a great extent the interests of the major developed countries due to their dominant role in the world economy, which may have adverse effects on the development prospects of developing countries. The policies of major industrialised countries have repercussions far beyond their frontiers, and an impact on the development prospects of developing countries;

- That, as a result of mounting debt problems and the deterioration of the terms of trade, there has been an enormous net transfer of resources from developing to developed countries which restricts and hinders development and dramatically worsens the social and political situation in many developing countries;

- That there has been a lack of progress in North-South negotiations in virtually all areas as well as an erosion of multilateralism in spite of several constructive initiatives put forward by developing countries

The Heads of State or Government :

1. Considered that current economic developments in the world and the worsening situation of developing countries call for such measures and actions which would bring about structural changes in international economic relations and the establishment of a system conducive to a steady and

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balanced growth of the world economy, particularly to the faster development of developing countries. In this regard, they reaffirmed the commitment to and continuing validity and relevance of the New International Economic Order as a broad framework for overall endeavours in the field of development;

2. Were of the view that in a rapidly changing and increasingly interdependent world, in which issues have become more interrelated than ever before, the management of the world economy needs to be more broad-based so as to reflect the interests of all groups of countries. It is necessary to forge a global consensus centered on growth and development;

3. Encouraged North-South consultations at summit levels on international economic issues as being essential for ensuring equitable and broad-based management of global inter-dependence. In this context they welcomed the initiative on regular consultations between leaders of the North and South on global economic and environmental issues, taken by the Presidents of Egypt, Senegal and Venezuela and the Prime Minister of India, in Paris in July 1989;

4. Called upon the developed countries to adopt a constructive and integrated approach towards the reactivation of the dialogue between the developed and developing countries on all key issues of development, such as, inter alia, external debt, monetary and financial problems, international trade and commodities, science and technology, food and agriculture, environment and human resources development, on the basis of shared responsibility and mutual interests;

5. Reaffirmed their conviction that the convening of the Special Session of the UN General Assembly in April 1990 devoted to international economic cooperation, in particular to the revitalization of the economic growth and development of the developing countries, is an opportunity to reach agreement on the nature of the problems facing developing countries and on an approach towards solving them;

6. Underlined that the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade should provide a coherent framework for international cooperation in the 1990s and indicate the commitments which would, in the common interest, contribute to accelerated economic and social progress of the developing countries. The strategy should fully reflect their development needs while recommending concrete measures for implementation at national and international levels. The strategy should include as one of its main elements special international support for the least developed countries. While addressing issues of adjustment, the strategy should focus on reversing adverse trends experienced during the Third Development Decade, reactivating development and combating poverty;

7. Reaffirmed the inalienable right of all countries and peoples to exercise permanent, effective and full sovereignty and control over their natural resources and economic activities;

8. Rejected the resort to and the application of economic, political and/or other types of coercive measures by some developed countries, such as imposing embargoes, trade restrictions, blockades, the freezing of assets or other economic sanctions. They reaffirmed that the international community should adopt urgent and effective measures aimed at eliminating such practices which have been on the increase and have assumed new forms. In this regard, they took note of relevant resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly and UNCTAD;

9. Reaffirmed that the elimination of apartheid and the Israeli occupation were prerequisites for economic and social development of the peoples suffering therefrom;

10. Reviewed the functioning of the Standing Ministerial Committee for Economic Cooperation. They appreciated its work and considered its report as a significant contribution to the work of the Movement. They re-iterated the importance they attached to the Committee as a forum for reviewing on a regular basis developments in the world economy and bringing out their implications on the strategy of developing countries in international economic negotiations and cooperation among developing countries.

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DEBT, DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AND MONETARY ISSUES

A. DEBT

The Heads of State or Government:

- Stressed that the external debt of developing countries, exceeding 1320 billion dollars, and in many cases with very high debt and debt service ratios, constituted the greatest obstacle to their economic and social development;

- Further stressed that the external debt service, particularly at current high real interest rates, was draining a disproportionately high share of the export earnings, as well as of the GNP and savings of developing countries, and that the net negative transfer of resources was not only depriving the developing countries of badly needed resources for investment but was also undermining their adjustment and economic reform efforts;

- Pointed to the fact that the sacrifices borne by the population in developing countries as a result of such a situation were causing social upheavals and threatening the political stability of a number of developing countries; developing countries may not be able to pay their external debt under existing international economic conditions without sustained development;

- Warned that in the long run such trends in the interdependent world economy were having adverse effects on all countries.

Re-emphasizing their profound conviction:

- that a durable resolution of the burning debt problem mainly depends on the creation of conditions for an accelerated development of developing countries on the basis of co-responsibility and through cooperation of all parties involved : governments of developing debtor and developed creditor countries, banks and international financial institutions;

- that such an approach implies political measures for an improvement of the global economic environment, including international trade and commodity prices, the revival of substantial net capital transfers to developing countries, access of their products to the markets of the developed countries and the continuation of economic reforms in the developing countries in accordance with their own development and social priorities, with full support by the multilateral financial institutions;

- that there is still an urgent need to translate into action various measures proposed to alleviate the critical debt situation and consider new initiatives to help address this most pressing problem in its totality;

- that there is an important link among trade, development and debt.

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The Heads of State or Government recognized the greater awareness on the part of the developed countries of the true dimensions of the debt crisis and its serious implications on the development process and the stability of the world economy, as reflected in their various initiatives designed to reduce debt and debt servicing. They stressed however, that for these initiatives to achieve their full potential, it is essential that they be supported by larger resources and that the scope and size of their applicability be extended to all indebted developing countries and to all types of debt. They also considered that the new agreements and arrangements within the framework of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank will enable these institutions to contribute more effectively to overcoming the debt crisis and adequately meeting the requirements of growth and development of developing countries. They stressed that these arrangements should not lead to reinforced conditionality.

The Heads of State or Government noted with satisfaction that some creditor developing countries have already taken measures to alleviate the debt problem of fellow developing countries and that highly concessional loans of a revolving nature and with substantially increased grant element continue to be provided by these creditor countries despite their worsening economic situation.

The Heads of State or Government proposed that:

1. Developing debtor and developed creditor countries jointly and urgently undertake the broadest possible implementation of existing initiatives and elaborate new ones for dealing with the debt problem, especially those that are based on the concept of debt and debt service reduction:

i. - in the case of official debt, a more pronounced direct commitment of creditor governments with requisite changes in their budgetary regulations was required. Eligibility criteria should be broadened and the scope of relief measures extended to cover a larger proportion of outstanding debt. These measures should be additional to the regular flow of development finance;

ii. - with regard to commercial debt, more profound changes were required in the institutional and regulatory mechanisms of developed creditor countries, coupled with appropriate steps by international financial institutions;

iii. - as far as the debt of the least developed countries is concerned, writing-off of debt combined with lower interest rates and new highly concessional loans were essential;

iv. - low income countries should receive a similar treatment;

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v. - for indebted developing countries, especially middle income countries with low proportion of debt to commercial banks, which are not eligible for debt rescheduling under the terms approved for the least developed countries, the debt burden needs to be alleviated through a combination of debt relief and new money in the form of highly concessional loans.

2. Developing debtor and developed creditor countries should review, in a spirit of openness and cooperation, all concrete measures that could effectively bring debt servicing in line with the actual payment capacity of debtor countries, thus halting the drain of developing countries' resources; such measures could, inter alia, include:

a. reducing real interest rates and extending debt consolidation and grace periods and maturities;

b. limiting debt service to a percentage of export earnings compatible with the development and social needs of developing countries;

c. strengthening the mechanisms that enable developing countries to benefit from the difference between the nominal and market value of their debts;

d. establishing a transitional period during which lower interest rates would be applied until the resumption of a real increase of the export earnings of the debtor country;

e. elaborating new mechanisms in favour of those developing countries which, due to unfavourable exogenous factors, are not in a position to honour their obligations towards international financial institutions according to a fixed schedule;

f. providing additional facilities within the IMF which would expand the possibilities for compensatory financing;

g. ensuring an adequate flow of new financial resources from official and commercial sources to ease the burden of high interest rates as well as to alleviate the consequences of monetary instability and exchange rate fluctuations;

h. substantially changing conditionality criteria of international financial institutions to make them truly supportive of growth, avoiding cross-conditionality and lessening the heavy social cost of adjustment;

i. differentiating between the existing stock of debt and new loans for the purpose of determining interest rates so as to attract the influx of new financial resources;

j. ensuring adequate inflow of new financial resources from official and commercial sources for those developing countries which, despite heavy repayment burdens, are making consistent efforts to

manage their debt service;

k. payment of interest partially in foreign currency and partially in the local currency of the debtor country.

3. An appropriate forum under the auspices of the United Nations should be convened with the participation of international financial institutions and banks to review all aspects of the problem of external debt within the context of an improved environment for development.

4. All interested non-aligned and other developing countries should consider the possibility of establishing a debtors' forum for the exchange of experiences and information and for mutual consultations with a view to strengthening their negotiating position in the area of external debt; the debtors' forum would draw upon positive experiences already acquired at the consultative meetings held in Lima, Peru and Mohammedia, Morocco. Consultations should take place on the date and venue in 1990 of the Third Consultative Meeting of Non-Aligned and other Developing Countries.

B. DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

The Heads of State or Government,

- Stressing that the drastic deterioration of the economic and social position of most developing countries is closely related to the decline of development finance flows since 1982;

- Noting with concern that commercial financial flows had virtually come to a halt, that official development assistance as a whole has been stagnating at a level less than half of the internationally agreed target of 0.7% of developed countries' GNP and that the target of assistance to the least developed countries of 0.15% has not been attained either;

- Expressing their appreciation to those developed countries which have achieved these targets;

- Convinced that the overall position of developing countries requires a continued increase of development finance;

- Assessing that the present large balance-of-payments surpluses of some developed countries, on the one hand, and the vast potential demand in a large number of developing countries, on the other, offer significant new opportunities for investment to the mutual benefit of investors and recipients;

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- Encouraged by the recent measures whereby the resources of international financial institutions had been increased; by the plans of some of the most developed countries to recycle a part of their surpluses into the developing countries and by the announced intention of some developed countries to increase their official development assistance;

1. Called on the developed countries:

- to exert additional efforts with a view to increasing all financial flows for the development of developing countries, particularly through loans and official assistance;

- to contribute in particular to the further strengthening of the role of the World Bank and regional development banks in the financing of the development of non-aligned and other developing countries. In addition to adequate periodical capital increases of these banks, this also implies the adjustment of their operational policies to the growing needs of developing countries;

- to reach, as soon as possible, the internationally agreed targets for official development assistance of 0.7% of GNP as well as the target of 0.15 % for the least developed countries;

- to reach an early agreement on the Ninth Replenishment of IDA of a substantially larger size in real terms so that it becomes operational immediately after the expiry of the Eighth Replenishment in June 1990;

- to encourage and facilitate direct investment of their companies in the developing countries.

2. Indicated the readiness of the interested non-aligned countries to encourage and facilitate through appropriate policies and measures the inflow of foreign investment in accordance with their goals and priorities, and to exchange information and experiences to that end.

C. MONETARY ISSUES

The Heads of State or Government,

- considering that the present international monetary system, based on the dominant role of major developed countries, is in need of reform since it is not conducive to stable and predictable international economic relations nor to adequate creation and allocation of international liquidity in response to the requirements of international trade and sustained development;

- pointing to the untenability of the present asymmetrical adjustment process in which by far

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the largest part of the burden is being borne by developing countries;

- assessing that the present declining trend of the role of special drawing rights is contrary to the aim of establishing a more stable and effective international monetary system;

- being particularly concerned with the persistence of high real interest rates which are jeopardizing the efforts to overcome the debt crisis;

1. Called on the International Monetary Fund:

- to ensure efficient multilateral surveillance particularly over the balance-of-payments trends and exchange-rate policies of the major developed countries with due regard to the development objectives of developing countries;

- to bear in mind the needs of all countries with respect to production and employment growth and their actual capacities to adopt and implement adjustment programmes in line with the specific economic, social and political conditions in each country;

- to ease conditionality criteria significantly and make their application more flexible;

- to complete urgently the Ninth General Review of its quotas and ensure that the increase of quotas is substantial and also that the share of non-aligned and other developing countries be increased both in quotas and voting rights from the existing levels;

- to enlarge access limits under various facilities in line with the increase in overall quota under the Ninth General Review.

2. Called on the developed countries:

- to allow for a broadening of participation in the process of coordination of economic and monetary policies so as to reflect the interests and concerns of the international community as a whole;

- to encourage the reduction of real interest rates towards their historical levels and to promote exchange rates stability;

- to respond with urgency to the need for a fresh allocation of Special Drawing Rights, keeping in view the increased requirements for international reserves and liquidity of the developing countries;

- to respond positively to the initiatives of non-aligned and other developing countries in relation to the reform of the international monetary system, including the proposal of the Group of 24 on the setting up of a Representative Committee of Ministers of developing and developed countries to jointly consider further steps towards a reform of the international monetary system.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND COMMODITIES

A. INTERNATIONAL TRADE

The Heads of State or Government:

- Reiterated their conviction that a free, open and non-discriminatory international trading system is a basis for continuous economic prosperity of all countries. Freer access to the markets of the developed countries is of vital importance to the economic growth and development of non-aligned and other developing countries;

- Attached great importance to the maintenance of a rule-based international trading system, governed by transparency and multilateral non-discriminatory disciplines. It was necessary to ensure that major trading nations strictly adhered to the agreed rules of the trading system;

- Expressed their profound concern over the growing protectionism, the persistent negative trends in terms of trade, market instability, as well as the upsurge of unilateralism, bilateralism and discrimination which jeopardize the multilateral nature of international trade. This is contrary to the commitments assumed in Punta del Este and at other international conferences and is inconsistent with the goal of integrating all countries into an equitable global system of trade, financial and monetary relations. These trends cause the deterioration of the position of developing countries and the decline in their share of international trade from 26% at the beginning of this decade to less than 20% in 1988;

- Reaffirmed the importance of the successful completion of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations for preserving and strengthening the multilateral trading system. It is however of vital importance that the multilateral trading system be fully responsive to the special needs of developing countries and be conducive to the integration of their economies with the world economy;

- Expressed their profound concern over the emerging imbalance in the Uruguay Round negotiations, because of inadequate priority being given to areas of special interest to developing countries and growing pressures on developing countries to undertake new obligations, and reiterated the position as agreed at Punta del Este that developed countries should not seek, neither shall developing countries be required to make concessions that may be inconsistent with the latter's development, financial and trade needs;

- Emphasized the importance of a balanced outcome of the Uruguay Round beneficial to all

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participants, and in this context, the need for the interests of the developing countries to be adequately reflected in sectors of vital importance to them, such as textiles and clothing, agricultural products, tropical products, and natural resource-based products, as well as in the case of systemic issues. In this regard:

i. - It is important that the Multi-Fibre Arrangement should be phased out within a short period after its expiry and that there should be a freeze on any new restrictions inconsistent with the GATT rules, and that the phasing out of the MFA restrictions should not be linked to the question of strengthening of GATT rules and disciplines in other areas or to contributions being made by all participating countries;

ii. - In respect of agriculture it is important that adequate measures be evolved to liberalise international trade in agriculture by elimination of all restrictions and distortions by developed countries. At the same time, agriculture being of critical importance to developing countries with the majority of the population in most countries being dependent on it for their employment and livelihood, developing countries should have sufficient flexibility to maintain their agricultural production programmes;

iii. - The fullest liberalization of trade in tropical products should be attained in conformity with the Punta del Este Declaration;

iv. - In the case of systemic issues, it is important that the following be adequately addressed in the Uruguay Round: conclusion of a comprehensive agreement on safeguards based on the basic principle of non-discrimination including the elimination of so-called "grey area" measures; preservation of the flexibilities available to developing countries in GATT, especially those pertaining to their balance of payments position;

- Recognising the potential implications of the new areas of Uruguay Round negotiations, namely trade-related aspects of intellectual property rights, and trade-related investment measures and services, emphasized the following: the need for developmental, technological and public interest needs of developing countries to be fully taken into consideration; the need for developing countries to have the freedom to attune their intellectual property systems to suit their own needs and conditions; the removal of barriers to transfers of technology to developing countries; the elimination of restrictive and anticompetitive business practices followed by transnational corporations; the promotion of service industries of importance to developing countries.

The Heads of State or Government :

1. Urged the developed countries to honour the standstill and roll-back commitments undertaken in the Declaration on the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations and in the Mid-term Review, to take other measures for curbing the escalation of non-tariff barriers to progressively eliminate export subsidies to agricultural products, not to apply new restrictions in international trade and to facilitate market access for products from developing countries, as well as not to impose coercive economic measures for political reasons. Special attention in negotiations should be given to the particular situation and problems of LDCs;

2. Considered that the non-aligned and other developing countries, notwithstanding the differences in their national priorities, essentially have a common interest regarding most issues which are the subject of negotiations in the Uruguay Round. Therefore, during further negotiations the non-aligned and other developing countries should coordinate constantly to the greatest possible extent their positions on issues of common concern in order to protect their interests in world trade more effectively ;

3. Called on all countries to :

- resolutely work on preserving, strengthening and effectively implementing the special, differential, non-reciprocal and non-discriminatory treatment of developing countries in international trade, including in the new areas;

- improve the generalized schemes of preferences of developed countries particularly with regard to their functioning and the number of products covered and extend them to all developing countries;

- contribute to the strengthening of existing GATT rules and the development of new ones, with the basic goal of further promoting multilateralism and the world trading system;

- convene a meeting prior to the end of GATT negotiations in order to assess their results concerning the objectives and principles accepted by the Punta del Este Declaration, especially taking into account the interests of the developing countries. The close relationship between external debt and trade will be especially taken into account for the purpose of the said assessment;

- review within TDB of UNCTAD developments in the world trade and international trading system and make proposals to strengthen and improve them. In this context it is important to closely follow developments and issues in the Uruguay Round of particular concern to developing countries;

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4. Invite the non-aligned and other developing countries to strengthen their mutual understanding and solidarity in the negotiating process of the Uruguay Round. In that context they took note with great interest and high appreciation of the Statement by the South Commission on the Uruguay Round as an important input for their consideration;

5. Reaffirmed the important role of UNCTAD in the sphere of international economic cooperation in trade and development and, in this context, stressed the need to promote the spirit and objectives of the organisation. They called for the urgent implementation of commitments undertaken in the Final Act of the Seventh Conference in the interrelated areas of international trade, resources for development, external debt, commodities and the problems of the least developed countries. In this regard, they underlined the need for thorough preparatory work to ensure the success of UNCTAD VIII.

B. COMMODITIES

The Heads of State or Government :

1. Stressed the exceptional importance that the production of and international trade in commodities have for the world economy, and in particular their dominant influence on the development of the majority of developing countries. They pointed out once again that commodity-exporting developing countries have, for ten years now, due to the drastic decline in prices, been suffering large export earnings shortfalls which resulted in the deterioration of their economic position, stagnation of development, heavier debt burden and decline of living standards of their populations;

2. Deemed it necessary, in the interest of both producers and consumers, to make additional efforts within UNCTAD to stabilize commodity prices at a sufficiently remunerative level, which would ensure steady and foreseeable export earnings to the exporters, while being fair to consumers;

3. Pointed to the need for continuing efforts within UNCTAD to reach concrete and binding agreements as soon as possible on the implementation of all essential elements of the Integrated Programme for Commodities, i.e. the stabilization of markets and prices, the improvement of existing and the conclusion of new international commodity agreements, as well as the strengthening of existing facilities and the establishment of a new one, with universal commodity coverage, for the compensation of export earnings shortfalls of commodity exporting developing countries;

4. Underlined the need for the international community to support developing countries in their

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efforts to improve the processing, marketing, distribution and transportation of commodities so as to continue the process of diversification and restructuring of their economies, bearing in mind new achievements in science and technology. They emphasized, however, that such efforts can be brought to fruition only if the developed countries improve access to their markets through, inter alia, the removal of non-tariff barriers and the abolition of subsidies to production and exports of substitutes and synthetics, which are undermining the position of commodities in the international market;

5. Expressed their satisfaction that the Common Fund for Commodities entered into force on June 19, 1989 and that its implementation in full compliance with the provisions of the Agreement will provide a strong impetus towards a lasting solution to the commodity problems of developing countries;

6. Called upon all countries which have ratified the Agreement to start with its immediate implementation and appealed to all countries, particularly major exporters and consumers of commodities who have not yet done so, to accede to the Common Fund as soon as possible and to constructively contribute to the creation of stable conditions in the world commodity markets which would be of mutual benefit to both producers and consumers.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

The Heads of State or Government:

- Stressed that science and technology have become the most propulsive factor of development and change, thus opening up prospects for accelerating the development of developing countries. The unprecedented technological advances have provided new opportunities for development. Scientific and technological achievements and their increasingly successful application in virtually all spheres of human activity have paved the way to new production processes;

- Expressed their deep concern over the fact that the diffusion of scientific and technological achievements, particularly towards the developing world, did not match the universal significance of these achievements. Rather than narrowing the gap between developed and developing countries, contemporary science and its rapid application in production and other social processes have actually contributed to widening that gap. Such a trend has left a large number of developing countries on the periphery of economic and social progress and its continuation threatens to perpetuate this situation.

The Heads of State or Government emphasized:

1. That, despite intensive efforts made by the non-aligned and other developing countries within the United Nations and other international forums, no significant progress has been made in creating conditions for a more rapid development of science and technology in developing countries, as well as for a faster transfer of scientific and technological achievements to developing countries;

2. That the implementation of the Programme of Action adopted at the Conference on Science and Technology in Vienna in 1979 has not produced satisfactory results, despite the efforts made to that effect;

3. That, despite the narrowing down of the differences between the developed and the developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological activities, and their actions within the United Nations, the International Code of Conduct for the Transfer of Technology has not been finalized;

4. The importance of global, regional and sub-regional cooperation for ensuring a more comprehensive and speedier flow of science and technology from developed to developing countries, including high technology.

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The Heads of State or Government concluded:

5. That large-scale international support was necessary for the efforts of developing countries to step up the process of scientific and technological development and ensure a more comprehensive and speedier acquisition of advancements in science and technology from developed countries, and absorb new technologies, particularly high technologies;

6. That there is a need to support the establishment in the developing countries of a world-class Network of Research and Training Institutes dedicated to the development and application of high technology and appealed to the international community, particularly the developed countries, and the multilateral financial and developmental institutions, especially the World Bank, to support this network within the framework of international cooperation;

7. That there is a need to stimulate development of indigenous scientific and technological capabilities of developing countries, including the development of scientific and technological infrastructure. In this context it is necessary to pay due attention to the serious problem of brain drain from developing countries;

8. That there is a need to stimulate broader international cooperation in science and technology and, especially, to adopt, without delay, the International Code of Conduct for the Transfer of Technology;

9. That the relevant organisations and agencies of the United Nations system should develop and put into operation training programs for experts from developing countries and other appropriate programs of human resources development in the field of science and technology;

10. That, in the context of observing the tenth anniversary of the adoption of the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology, it is necessary to initiate a broad discussion on the faster transfer of science and technology to developing countries, particularly in the areas of health, food and agriculture, industry, transport and communications and environmental protection;

11. To call on all countries, especially the developed ones, as well as on the international development institutions, to seriously consider the establishment of a United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development, as envisaged in the Vienna Programme of Action, in order to enable it to finance the promotion of scientific and technological development in developing countries.

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FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

The Heads of State or Government:

- Reiterated that the right to food was a fundamental and universal human right and rejected the use of food as an instrument of political or economic pressure;
- Expressed deep concern over the continuing paradox of our time - that of hunger amidst plenty - and over the trend to curtail production in some parts of the world to reduce stocks and maintain high prices. They underlined the need to reverse these unacceptable trends and to offset the adverse impact of external economic factors that hamper the development of the food and agricultural sector in developing countries and aggravate poverty, hunger and malnutrition;
- Reviewed the state of food and agriculture in the world, particularly in developing countries, and noted with deep concern that hunger and malnutrition have been increasing since the 1974 World Food Conference and the number of people suffering from hunger and malnutrition has increased in the 1980s, particularly in the least developed countries. They also noted a global decrease in grain production over the past two years, resulting in reduced stocks below the levels guaranteeing global food security, and sharp price increases. The volume of food aid even to famine-threatened countries has also declined, thus increasing the danger of the eruption of another global food crisis which might seriously affect the food-deficit developing countries and the poorest segments of their population;
- Reiterated the imperative need to keep food and agricultural issues at the centre of global attention.

The Heads of State or Government:

1. Called on the international community, particularly the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, to closely monitor further developments in the global food situation, especially in food-deficit developing countries and, in case of any further deterioration of the situation, to place the food problem in the focus of attention at the forthcoming 25th FAO Conference;
2. Expressed the view that the non-aligned and other developing countries should continue to accord in their development plans priority to increasing food production and attaining the highest possible level of food self-sufficiency as the most efficient way to achieve a lasting solution of the food problem of developing countries, particularly those food-deficit countries which have adequate natural potentials;

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3. Called on the developed countries and relevant international institutions, primarily the FAO, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the World Food Programme, the World Food Council, the World Bank and regional development banks and UNDP to assist the developing countries, by providing financial assistance, equipment, inputs and food under favourable terms, in their efforts to achieve a durable solution to their food problem;

4. Noted with satisfaction the conclusions and recommendations of the World Food Council contained in the Cyprus initiative against world hunger and the Cairo Declaration and its Programme of Co-operative Action, and invited all governments and international organizations to implement them efficiently;

5. Welcomed the conclusion of the negotiations on the Third Replenishment of IFAD and invited all donors to work to insure that the final amount of this replenishment is achieved at the maximum possible level. They also stressed the role of IFAD as a very important source for the development of agriculture in developing countries as well as its equitable system of decision making. They, therefore, invited non-aligned and other developing countries to give priority to IFAD in their contributions;

6. Called on all donor countries to ensure that food aid should not fall below the volume attained in 1987-88, and that the share of aid channelled through the WFP should be increased to enable the programme to continue its activity in support of development and in meeting emergency food needs;

7. Stressed the irreplaceable co-ordinating and technical role of FAO in the development of food and agriculture, particularly in the developing countries, and supported the further enhancement of the Global Information and Early Warning System, as well as activities aimed at checking desertification, deforestation, soil erosion, locust and other forms of natural disasters such as floods and droughts as well as activities promoting food security. They expressed concern because of the financial constraints of the organization and called on all member countries, particularly the major contributors, with arrears, to fulfill their financial obligations toward FAO and provide additional resources for these specific actions.

LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

The Heads of State or Government:

- Expressed grave concern at the serious deterioration of the economic and social situation in the least developed countries. Deep structural weaknesses have diminished their ability to overcome the negative impact of external factors. Their export earnings and investments have sharply decreased due, on the one hand, to the plummeting prices of their export commodities and, on the other, to accumulated debt servicing obligations and a drop in the inflow of funds for development. This has led to a complete halt in the development of most LDCs and has pushed these countries to the periphery of the world economy and international economic relations;

- Noted with concern that, as a result of their extremely difficult position and especially due to the hostile international environment over the past decade, most of the LDCs have experienced negative growth rates, especially in Africa where the GNP per capita has fallen from 237 to 220 dollars. At the same time, overall international development assistance, both bilateral and multilateral, has amounted to a mere 25 dollars per capita annually;

- Noted with regret and concern that the Substantial New Programme of Action (SNPA) for LDCs for the 1980s, adopted by consensus at the U.N. Conference on the LDCs held in Paris in 1981, and the commitments made therein in respect of international support measures, have not been implemented, causing difficult socio-economic problems of serious magnitude;

- Expressed appreciation to many developed and other countries and to international organizations for their contribution to mitigating the exceptionally grave situation in the Sub-Saharan countries, and emphasized that this drive should be continued and expanded.

The Heads of State or Government:

1. Agreed to invest maximum efforts and exert influence on all other members of the international community to ensure that the second UN conference on the LDCs in Paris in 1990 effectively implements the UN General Assembly resolution on "reviewing, formulating and adopting adequate national and international policies and measures to accelerate development processes in the LDCs in the 1990s";

2. Proposed that the Paris Conference adopt decisions which would strengthen the commitment of the international community to support reactivation of growth and development in the LDCs, inter alia, by providing facilities which would ensure relief aid in emergency situations caused by food shortages; writing-off of the LDCs' official debt by developed countries on an indiscriminatory basis; long-term rescheduling of private debt under favourable terms and conditions; increasing aid for development, especially ODA; greater participation of the LDCs in multilateral financing; granting of special facilities in commodity exports and bringing structural adjustment programmes in line with actual possibilities and requirements of the socio-economic development of the LDCs.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The Heads of State or Government:

Reiterated that mutual economic cooperation was a lasting commitment of non-aligned and other developing countries and a key element in the strategy of collective self-reliance. It is neither a substitute for, nor an alternative to cooperation between developing and developed countries. It is an indispensable and integral part of the efforts of developing countries to restructure international economic relations and establish the New International Economic Order. In this regard they stressed that joint efforts invested since the 8th Summit, despite numerous difficulties and the generally deteriorated economic position of developing countries, have enabled a further elaboration and implementation of programmes of mutual economic cooperation, to which a special contribution has been made by the Extraordinary Ministerial Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries on South-South Cooperation, held in Pyongyang in 1987.

The Heads of State or Government:

1. Approved the Plan of Action of the Extraordinary Ministerial Conference of Non-Aligned Countries and urged the non-aligned countries to make every effort to implement the recommendations contained in the Programme;

2. Endorsed the Final Document of the Sixth Meeting of the Coordinating Countries on the Action Programme for Economic Cooperation among Non-Aligned Countries, held in Harare from 10 to 12 May 1989, and called for full and effective implementation of all recommendations contained therein;

3. Reaffirmed their determination to strengthen cooperation among non-aligned and other developing countries on the bases of the Action Programme for Economic Cooperation among Non-Aligned Countries (APEC) and the Caracas Programme of Action of the Group of 77 (CPA);

4. Stressed the need for a constant critical appraisal of mutual economic cooperation and of the existing mechanisms through which this cooperation unfolds, as well as for a faster realization of the decision of the 8th Summit on rationalizing APEC and bringing it into harmony with the CPA of the Group of 77. Harmonization, consolidation and integration wherever possible of the respective sectors of the Action Programme for Economic Cooperation among the Non-Aligned Countries and the Caracas Programme of Action of the Group of 77 should be pursued with a view to avoiding unnecessary duplication of activities and ensuring complementarity of the cooperation efforts. Special attention should be given to the promotion of cooperation in the areas of trade, science and technology and technical

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cooperation among developing countries (TDC), which should be actively pursued in close cooperation and coordination with the mechanisms of the Group of 77. In this context the Chairmen of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Movement and the Group of 77 in New York should continue with consultations and agree on programmes and measures ensuring the most effective implementation of the above tasks. The report on such programmes and measures should be submitted to the annual ministerial meeting of non-aligned countries in New York in 1990;

5. Recommended that the coordinating countries in the APEC areas not covered by the CPA pursue their activities aimed at strengthening cooperation in these fields and facilitating the coordination of positions of the non-aligned countries in relevant UN bodies and other international organizations;

6. Emphasized in particular that economic cooperation among non-aligned and other developing countries should be based on valid economic and social criteria, as the only way to ensure the maximum level of its self-generation, self-sustainment and self-financing;

7. Considered that the projects for ECDC may be formulated, in full consideration of national needs and priorities, through consultations from the expert to the highest level;

8. Considered that projects of cooperation among non-aligned and other developing countries could be initiated and carried out by interested partners in non-aligned and other developing countries, but should be open to other developing countries participants;

9. Stressed the need for the governments of non-aligned and other developing countries to make efforts for the creation within national frameworks and in accordance with their priorities and goals for development, of favourable legal, fiscal, financial, monetary, commercial and other conditions, as well as institutional mechanisms to encourage and stimulate economic entities, both public and private - enterprises, business communities, banks and others - to engage in direct cooperation. They also recognized that the private and governmental activities for ECDC are not alternative but should be complementary;

10. Pointed to the need for taking action in order to complete the process of defining the Project Development Mechanism for Techno-Economic Cooperation among developing countries;

11. Called on the developing countries which have ratified the Agreement on the Global System of Trade Preferences among Developing Countries to proceed with its consistent implementation, and the other signatory countries to ratify it as soon as possible; invited the Committee of Participants of the GSTP to consider the possibility of launching, as soon as possible, the second round of negotiations, which should include the participation of a larger number of developing countries, an enlarged product coverage, kinds and quality of concessions and other approaches and modalities envisaged under the

Agreement, as well as to explore the possibilities for financial support for the promotion of trade within the GSTP;

12. Recognized the catalytic role of TCDC in enhancing ECDC, in view of the fact that the implementation of the TCDC programmes cover a wide spectrum of activities in all sectors, in particular human resources development. TCDC is also a major instrument for the transfer of existing, as well as in the development of indigenous science and technology;

13. Stressed the importance of an increased participation of women in the development of non-aligned and other developing countries, both as active agents and beneficiaries of development, and called for intensified efforts to launch a cooperative programme on women in development with the support of the international community, including international and United Nations organizations such as the International Centre for Public Enterprises in Developing Countries (ICPE) and INSTRAW. In this regard, they called on all non-aligned and other developing countries to participate at the Ministerial Conference of Non-Aligned Countries on the Role of Women in Development that will take place in Havana, Cuba, from 29th January to 1st February 1990;

14. Recalled that the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless of 1987 has raised the awareness of states to the problem of homelessness and the possibilities available for successfully tackling the problem, and invited all Governments to commit themselves to the objectives of the global strategy for shelter to the year 2000 by adopting and implementing action oriented national shelter strategies in accordance with the stipulated guidelines in the UNGA resolution 43/181;

15. Welcomed the useful work already undertaken by the South Commission and took note with appreciation of the progress report on its activities presented by its Chairman Julius Nyerere to the Ninth Summit;

16. Noted with satisfaction that the Centre for Science and Technology of Non-Aligned and other Developing Countries has come into operation and invited all non-aligned and other developing countries to consider urgently joining the activities of the Centre and contribute to its effectiveness as an instrument in the scientific and technological cooperation of non-aligned and other developing countries;

17. Called on non-aligned and other developing countries to accelerate the process of finalizing the Draft Statute of the Irrigation and Drainage Centre of the non-aligned and other developing countries;

18. Invited the non-aligned and other developing countries which have not yet done so to join the International Centre for Public Enterprises (ICPE) and the Association of State Trading Organizations (ASTRO) and avail themselves of their expertise and other services;

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19. Endorsed the Statute of the "Josip Broz Tito" Art Gallery of Non-Aligned Countries in Titograd, which was adopted by the Coordinating Bureau at its meeting in New York on August 25, 1989, as a joint institution of non-aligned countries;

20. Reaffirmed the validity of decisions and recommendations adopted by different meetings of non-aligned countries referring to the establishment of the Stabilization Fund, Monetary Fund and Development Fund of the non-aligned and other developing countries, urged the member-countries, and in particular the Coordinating Bureau in New York, to implement them without undue delay, and recommended that the studies requested by the Meeting of Experts held in Antananarivo in March 1986 be completed as soon as possible or by October 1990 at the latest;

21. Welcomed the offer of Tunisia to host the Fourth Conference of Ministers of Labour of non-aligned and other developing countries, at a date to be agreed among coordinating countries and asked the ILO to extend its kind cooperation with regard to the holding of the Conference.

ENVIRONMENT

The Heads of State or Government :

- Were greatly concerned at the continuing deterioration in the state of the environment. These trends if allowed to continue unchecked could disrupt the global ecological balance and jeopardise the earth's life-sustaining qualities. In a few decades the world could be facing an ecological catastrophe;

- Noted that the physical and social aspects of the deterioration of the environment are increasingly evident in developing countries; they confirmed that such trends were a consequence of the widening gap in development levels between the North and the South, that poverty and the degradation of the environment are closely related. Environmental protection in developing countries had to be viewed as an integral part of the development and could not be considered in isolation from it;

- Stressed the need of the international community to consider with utmost seriousness the degradation of the global life-support systems, primarily the process of water and air pollution, depletion of the ozone layer, soil degradation, desertification and deforestation. The pressures brought to bear on these global systems by the prevalent patterns of production and consumption especially in the developed countries make the current global trends unsustainable. If concerted measures were not taken to check these processes, in a few decades the world would be faced with unforeseeable consequences. In this context they noted with concern a growing tendency towards external imposition and increased conditionality on the part of some developed countries in dealing with environmental issues;

- Noted that international cooperation in the field of environmental protection called for a global multilateral approach so that all aspects be considered while retaining the development priorities of developing countries and respecting the principle of proportionality in shares and responsibilities with due respect to the sovereign right of every country over its natural resources.

The Heads of State or Government:

1. Expressed the readiness of non-aligned countries to intensify and promote international cooperation in the area of environment in order to prevent the disruption of the global ecological balance;

2. Emphasized the need to agree on a concept of sustainable development with a view to promoting effective international co-operation in environmental protection; the concept should necessarily include the meeting of basic needs of all people on our planet, stable economic growth, especially a speedier development of developing countries, as well as improving the quality of life;

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3. Urged the adoption of environmentally-sound development strategies and underlined that the definition of such strategies, including the exploitation of a country's natural resources, were the sovereign right of every country;

4. Stressed that the developed countries, which bear the primary responsibility for damage to the environment must also bear the primary responsibility for global environmental protection which includes the provision of additional resources for developing countries;

5. Underlined that international measures to control the use of environmentally damaging substances should be aimed at redressing the existing asymmetry in world consumption and production levels. Regulatory regimes which seek to subject production and consumption of certain substances to international control limits must be accompanied by supportive measures to facilitate the adjustment by developing countries to new standards. These measures must in particular include net additional financial resources and access to and transfer of alternative clean technologies. In this context they recommended that the creation of a special international fund to promote international cooperation in the field of environment, to finance research and development of alternative technologies and to bring these technologies within easy reach of developing countries, should seriously be considered;

6. Called for the adoption of effective international measures, including conventions and other relevant legal instruments, to prohibit the dumping of toxic and other hazardous wastes in the territories of other countries. They pledged to maximise the benefits from the Dump Watch already established by the Movement to facilitate wide dissemination of information on the activities of, and clandestine routes traversed by, merchants of toxic and other hazardous wastes. They also proposed that the developed countries should, in the meantime, adopt rigorous administrative measures and legislation to ban the export of toxic and other hazardous wastes to the territories of other, especially developing countries;

7. Noted with serious concern that changing global climate patterns threaten present and future generations with severe economic and social consequences and emphasized that necessary and timely action should be taken to deal with climate changes and their consequences within a global framework, in conformity with General Assembly Resolution 43/53. In this context they called for the preparation and adoption of an international convention on protection and conservation of the global climate on an urgent basis;

8. Called on all countries to refrain from activities which would endanger the quality of the marine environment and ecological conditions. In this regard, they welcomed the measures taken under the auspices of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and called on all countries with experience in this field to assist UNEP, regional environmental agencies and individual countries in their efforts to protect the world's seas and waterways;

9. Urged all countries, relevant UN bodies and agencies and non-governmental organizations to continue providing and increasing assistance to countries, especially in Africa, affected by desertification, deforestation, soil erosion, and to help them in their struggle against these phenomena and their harmful consequences;

10. Called on developed countries and relevant international organizations to establish new and strengthen existing mechanisms and funds for stimulating the transfer to developing countries of "clean" technologies and technologies for environmental protection and improvement and to earmark additional financial resources for environmental co-operation on concessional terms;

11. Welcomed the proposal for convening of the Second United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in 1992, as an important opportunity to address environmental and development issues in an integrated manner and supported the offer of Brasil to host it. They also stressed the importance of coordination among non-aligned and other developing countries prior to the Conference. For that purpose they recommended the convening of a special ministerial meeting of non-aligned and other developing countries at an appropriate time before the Conference.

CRITICAL ECONOMIC SITUATION IN AFRICA

The Heads of State or Government:

- Expressed their serious concern at the continued deterioration of the economic and social situation in most African countries, which has undermined their capacity to ensure for their peoples the basic necessities of life. As a region, Africa is most exposed to both natural calamities and the adverse international economic environment which continues to militate against the economies of these countries, particularly the Sub-Saharan African countries;

- Noted that, as the region with the highest dependence on commodity exports, Africa has suffered tremendous losses from both reduced demand and the sharp decline in prices. Between 1980 and 1986, non-oil commodity prices fell in real terms by 30 per cent; in 1987 they fell by another 10 per cent and continue to fall. Africa's external debt increased by over 70 per cent from 128.7 billion dollars in 1982 to 219.6 billion dollars at the end of 1987 and currently stands at over 230 billion dollars. The debt service to export ratio has exceeded the critical level of 25 per cent and in the case of some African countries is over 100 per cent. This heavy debt burden, coupled with heavy losses in export earnings and increased import costs, has resulted in an unprecedented net outflow of resources from Africa. The adverse terms of trade and the inadequate flow of financial resources have combined to further reduce the ability of African countries to sustain real growth and development. The serious structural reform of their economies which African countries are undertaking has not been complemented by adequate support of the international community;

- Drew the attention of the international community to Africa's Alternative Framework to Structural Adjustment Programmes as drawn up by the Economic Commission for Africa and adopted by African Heads of State and Government at their July 1989 Summit, aimed at Africa's structural adjustment with transformation;

- Also drew the attention of the international community to the fact that three years after the adoption of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development (UNPAAERD) by the UN General Assembly, the international community has not yet given the appropriate support to its implementation despite vigorous and significant policy reforms pursued by African countries, which had exacted severe social and political costs.

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The Heads of State or Government:

1. Urged the developed countries and the multilateral financial and development institutions not only to increase, in real terms, resource flows to Africa but also to improve the terms and conditions on which resources are disbursed;
2. Called upon the international community to accelerate the effective implementation of UNPAAERD by adopting policies conducive to accelerating growth and development in African countries;
3. Recommended that Africa's Alternative Framework to Structural Adjustment Programmes (AAF-SAP) should constitute a basis for constructive dialogue between African countries and their development partners in the implementation and financing of country programmes;
4. Expressed satisfaction with the significant progress made by the Southern African Development Coordination Conference (SADCC) in implementing the programmes of collective self-reliance and lessening the dependency on South Africa of the economies of its member countries. They urged the non-aligned countries to provide greater support to the SADCC programmes and projects;
5. Took note, with satisfaction, of the results achieved by the AFRICA Fund, and called on all non-aligned and other countries to contribute to the Fund in order to accelerate the implementation of the objectives of the programmes financed by it;
6. Commended all African regional and sub-regional economic groupings and organisations for the significant efforts they have made to promote the collective self-reliance of African countries.

LIVING CONDITIONS OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE

The Heads of State of Government:

- Expressed grave concern over the rapid deterioration in the living conditions of the Palestinian people in occupied Palestine as a result of the policies and measures of the occupying power, Israel;
- Expressed great admiration and support for the heroic Intifada of the Palestinian people against the Israeli occupation, including its economic and social policies;
- Drew attention to the increasing need to provide assistance to the Palestinian people;
- Took note of the desire of the State of Palestine to become party to the United Nations specialized agencies and its acceptance of the obligations associated therewith.

The Heads of State or Government:

1. Strongly condemned Israel for its brutal crimes against the Palestinian people which included the killing of defenceless civilians, bombardments of Palestinian refugee camps, shootings, assassinations, deportation, limb-breaking, detentions, torture, the demolition of houses, the burning of crops and harvests and the imposition of military and economic sieges, and they called for their immediate cessation;
2. Reaffirmed that the elimination of the Israeli occupation was a prerequisite for the development of the Palestinian national economy;
3. Stressed their commitment to continue providing material and moral assistance to the Palestinian people to enable them to exercise their inalienable national rights, including the right to sovereignty over the natural and other resources in the State of Palestine;
4. Requested all states and donors that provided any form of aid to the Palestinian people to maintain and increase that aid and channel it to the Palestinian people through their sole legitimate representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization, and, whenever necessary, through the relevant United Nations bodies, in close co-operation and co-ordination with the Palestine Liberation Organization;
5. Decided to support the State of Palestine in becoming a member of the United Nations specialized agencies.

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**LIVING CONDITIONS OF THE ARAB SYRIAN CITIZENS
IN THE OCCUPIED ARAB SYRIAN GOLAN**

The Heads of State or Government:

- Expressed grave concern over the rapid deterioration in the living conditions of the Arab Syrian citizens in the occupied Arab Syrian Golan as a result of the practices of the Israeli occupation authorities, particularly the recent restrictions imposed on the Arab Syrian citizens' agricultural producers. They have prevented them from exporting their products; rejected their proposal that their products be marketed within their motherland, Syria; prevented them from either constructing dams or utilizing other water resources in the irrigation of their land; and continued to establish settlements and confiscate agricultural land, etc. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that only the elimination of the Israeli occupation could secure decent living conditions for the citizens and a prompt resumption of the socio-economic development of their country.

The Heads of State or Government:

- Called on all States and international institutions and organizations to put the greatest possible pressure on Israel and take every decisive action to compel the Israeli occupation forces to end their boycott of agricultural produce and remove the restrictions they have imposed on its marketing. They further called on them to force the Israeli occupation authorities to implement the relevant United Nations Security Council and General Assembly resolutions as well as fulfil all their commitments in accordance with the Fourth Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949 on the protection of civilians in times of war.

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ROLE OF WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

The Heads of State or Government:

Emphasizing the need for the full participation of women in all aspects of development as well as in overall efforts for the establishment of the New International Economic Order;

1) Call for the speedy implementation of the recommendations of previous Non-Aligned Conferences and the 1985 Nairobi Conference aimed at creating opportunities for the participation of women in development, both as beneficiaries and as agents of development;

2) Call for intensified efforts to eliminate apartheid, foreign intervention, occupation and other conflict situations of which women and children are often the primary victims.

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INDUSTRIALIZATION

The Heads of State or Government:

Believing that industrial development is indispensable for the balanced economic and social development of all countries as well as for promoting employment, remunerative prices for goods and commodities, optimum export earnings and for progressive integration into an increasingly interdependent global economy;

- Noting that the target established at the Lima Conference of 25% of world manufacturing value-added is far from being achieved by the developing countries;

1) Called on the international community to increase the resources for industrial development in the developing countries including official assistance, concessional loans as well as direct investment, according to these countries' goals and priorities;

2) Called on the industrialized countries to liberalize access to their markets for value-added manufactures (besides commodities) of the developing countries, especially in the context of the ongoing Uruguay round;

3) Deplored the restrictive trading arrangements among advanced countries which retard the industrial development of the developing countries;

4) Called for the application of the concept of comparative advantage for the phasing out of industrial units in the developed countries in areas in which the developing countries' industries are more efficient.

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NATURAL DISASTERS

The Heads of State or Government:

1) Recognized that natural disasters cause considerable loss of life, widespread damage to economies and affect adversely the development processes in the developing countries, particularly in the least developed countries;

2) Called for urgent international action for reducing the impact of natural disasters through adoption of concrete measures at the national, regional and global levels;

3) Welcomed the adoption of Resolution 42/169 by which the UN General Assembly decided to designate the 1990's as a decade during which the international community will, under the auspices of the United Nations, in particular the United Nations Disaster Relief Organization (UNDRO) foster international co-operation in the field of natural disasters reduction;

4) Decided to fully and collectively support during the 44th General Assembly the proclamation of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (IDNDR) 1991-2000 and its programme of activities in favour of the international community, and especially the disaster prone developing countries.

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LAND-LOCKED DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

The Heads of State or Government:

- Recalled all previous decisions of the Non-Aligned Movement with regard to the land-locked developing countries, noted with concern that the measures taken so far had not been able to alleviate the serious problems faced by those countries. They agreed that, in addition to difficulties faced by developing countries in general, geographical handicaps placed a heavy burden on land-locked developing countries. As a result, land-locked developing countries have suffered the most severe impact of the adverse international economic situation. They called upon the international community as well as multilateral financial and development organizations to take the necessary measures and to provide the required assistance and adequate facilities in transport-transit and communication sectors to assist the land-locked and transit developing countries in overcoming their difficulties.

The Heads of State or Government:

1. Strongly condemned South Africa's measures aimed at delaying the free transit from and to the sea of goods and persons originating in and destined for Zambia and Zimbabwe, in a clear attempt to disrupt and weaken the economies of those two countries, in flagrant violation of the principles of international law set forth in the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and the United Nations Convention on Transit Trade of Land-Locked Countries, as well as fair trade practices;

2. Urged transit countries to take urgent and concrete measures commensurate with their capabilities to alleviate the transport and transit difficulties of the land-locked developing countries;

3. Recalled earlier appropriate decisions of the Non-Aligned Movement with regard to land-locked developing countries and recommended that an assesment of the implementation of these decisions be made through appropriate international agencies including UNCTAD before UNCTAD VIII in order to ensure their right of free access to and from the sea and freedom of transit, as provided for in article 125 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, and in order to provide for necessary international assistance to meet their special needs;

4. Further recognized that the right of access to and from the sea and freedom of transit should be realized in compliance with subarticles 2 and 3 of article 125 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea so that any programme of action in respect of such transit facilities should be undertaken in consultation with and with the approval of the transit country concerned.

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CHILD SURVIVAL AND DEVELOPMENT

The Heads of State or Government:

Expressed their extreme concern over the tragic waste of millions of child lives - some 40,000 of whom die each day, and an equal number who are permanently disabled - as a consequence of abject poverty, lack of awareness by their parents of proper health care, sanitation and nutrition, the absence of primary health care services and deterioration of economic conditions. Far too many children die or are disabled from preventable diseases and malnutrition;

- Took satisfaction and encouragement in the impressive progress which has been achieved during the 1980's through the concerted efforts of governments, non-governmental organizations, and institutions, in collaboration with the United Nations organizations, especially UNICEF and WHO;

- Welcomed the forthcoming consideration by the United Nations General Assembly of the proposed Convention on the Rights of the Child, which codifies the responsibilities of adult society and States for the survival, protection and development of each child.

The Heads of State or Government:

1. Urged all States to sustain, accelerate and extend the collaborative efforts in Child Survival and Development to ensure the maximum possible reduction in the waste of child lives to readily preventable diseases and malnutrition;

2. Encouraged the United Nations General Assembly to adopt at its 1989 session the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and urged all States to rapidly ratify the Convention and ensure its early implementation;

3. Welcomed the proposal for a World Summit for Children as a constructive means for mobilizing national and international efforts with a view to promoting a collaborative global effort to address a common challenge.

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DRUG ABUSE AND ILLICIT TRAFFICKING

The Heads of State or Government:

- Concerned over the growing problem of the illicit demand, production, trafficking and consumption of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances that threaten the physical health of the peoples and political, economic, social and cultural structures of the countries concerned;

- Convinced that demand constitutes the essential basis of this problem and that it is necessary to adopt increasingly effective measures to eliminate illicit drug consumption;

- Recognizing the important work carried out by the United Nations and other regional agencies in the sphere of drug control and in the struggle against drug abuse and the illicit trafficking of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;

- Reaffirming the statements made at other fora of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and recalling the Declaration and the Comprehensive Multi-disciplinary Plan of Action adopted by the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, held in Vienna from 17 to 26 June 1987;

1. Reiterated that the struggle against drug trafficking is a shared responsibility and that its eradication demands international cooperation measures that are effective and constructive, mindful of each country's sovereignty and cultural identity. They pointed out the urgency of adopting appropriate measures to prevent drug consumption and to treat and rehabilitate drug addicts, especially in countries with high consumption rates;

2. Stressed the link between illicit narcotic drug production, trafficking and consumption and the economic, social and cultural conditions of the countries most affected. In this regard, they reaffirmed the need for enhanced international financial cooperation to assist the efforts being done by developing countries to substitute illicit crops through integral rural development and environmental preservation programmes;

3. Reaffirmed the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries and expressed their deep concern for the use of the drug trafficking issue for political purposes;

4. Welcomed all efforts at international fora and organizations to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking;

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5. Emphasized the need for stricter and more effective juridical measures against individuals and organizations involved in the crime of illicit drug production, trafficking and consumption, and especially expressed their strong condemnation of those who involve children and young people in these crimes;

6. Insisted on the urgent need of achieving international agreements on the seizure of money and property derived from drug trafficking and preventing the laundering of drug money;

7. Stressed the urgent need for the countries that manufacture chemical inputs essential for the production of drugs to strictly supervise their marketing. Likewise, they referred to the convenience of drafting an international ad-hoc convention to regulate and supervise these activities as an effective means to fight drug trafficking;

8. Expressed their satisfaction over the signing of the International Convention against Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances that took place in Vienna in 1988; they urged the signatory parties to immediately proceed to its ratification and urged those countries that had yet not done so to sign it. Likewise, they invited those States that are in a position to do so to implement provisionally the measures contained in the Convention.

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AGENDA

1. Opening of the Conference.
2. Adoption of the agenda, election of officers and organization of work-
Recommendations of the Meeting of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned
Countries held in Belgrade, 1-2 September 1989.
3. Admission of new members and participation by observers and guests.
4. Report of the Chairman of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of
Non-Aligned Countries.
5. Report of the Chairman of the AFRICA Fund Committee.
6. Review of the current international situation and the role of the Movement of Non-Aligned
Countries in strengthening peace and international security, bringing about the relaxation
of international tension and making it a durable and all-encompassing process.
7. Review and assessment of the world economic situation with a view to promoting the
development of developing countries and the growth and stability of the world economy.
8. Enhancement of multilateral cooperation, particularly the role of the United Nations.
9. Promotion of economic, social, and cultural cooperation among the non-aligned and other
developing countries, and the rationalization and harmonization of the respective
programmes of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and of Group-77.
10. Date and venue of further meetings of the non-aligned countries.
11. Other matters.

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STATEMENT BY H.E. JANEZ DRNOVŠEK, PRESIDENT OF THE
PRESIDENCY OF THE SOCIALIST FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA

Your Majesties,

Presidents, Prime Ministers,

Excellencies, Distinguished guests,

I am extremely honoured and pleased to have this opportunity to welcome in Belgrade, the capital of Yugoslavia, on behalf of the Presidency and in my own name, the highest representatives of more than one hundred non-aligned countries. I also welcome the high representatives of observer and guest countries as well as the esteemed representatives of international and regional organizations and institutions who are following the work of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries.

I am gratified and honoured to pay tribute, on behalf of all of you, to the Republic of Zimbabwe and its President, Dr Robert Gabriel Mugabe, who have, in the capacity of Chairman, made a great contribution to the development of our Movement in the preceding period. The statesmanship and wisdom of President Mugabe and his assistance were invaluable during preparations for this Conference as well.

I wish to welcome, in particular, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Mr. Perez de Cuellar, who is honouring, with his presence, this gathering of countries which have incorporated the guiding principles of the world Organization into their programmes and activities.

It is with a deep sense of responsibility that our country again accepted to host such an important gathering after so many years. At the initiative of the original leaders of the Movement, a small number of countries met in this same city, exactly twenty-eight years ago, in order to present to the world their ideas and visions. Those were the days of the cold war and bloc divisions which caused among all of us a feeling of insecurity and fear of nuclear annihilation. At the same time, those were the days of anti-colonial revolutions which were expanding the areas of freedom, independence and equality of peoples with irresistible force.

Changes in contemporary international relations have proved that the objectives and options of the policy and Movement of non-alignment were and have remained in tune with the aspirations of mankind towards a more secure and just world. In his speech at the last Summit attended by him, the one in Havana, President Tito called our Movement the "conscience of mankind". In order to live up to this description, even now we will have to spare no efforts with a view to mobilizing all the internal forces and possibilities of our countries and being able to keep abreast of the stormy and dramatic changes which characterize the present-day world.

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In an increasingly interdependent world, alongside with a general, although uneven, progress of mankind, the knowledge that nuclear weapons cannot and must not be used negates policies aimed at gaining military supremacy and paves the way to international dialogue aimed at promoting understanding and easing tensions. Bloc monolithism has lost its *raison d'être* as well as the concomitant confrontations and exclusiveness. With great hopes and expectations, I welcome the first agreements in the fields of disarmament and the settlement of so-called regional crises which are still threatening world peace and security in various parts of the globe.

While lending support to the process of negotiations and agreement, the positive effects of which, unlike those of detente in the seventies, are now being felt by the international community at large, we cannot gloss over the alarming fact that there is no economic detente. We are referring to the persistent imbalance in the world economy and the lack of broad-based negotiations between the developed and developing countries. Unless these shortcomings are overcome, the individual efforts of developing countries to surmount the difficulties they are faced with will have no chances of succeeding.

Uneven economic development in the world, the lagging behind of developing countries, some of whom are in a dramatic position, are becoming the most profound contradiction of the present-day world. It is becoming ever more obvious that world peace and security will hinge increasingly and directly on development issues.

The changes that we are witnesses of but in which, unfortunately, we do not always participate, make it incumbent on all factors in international relations to adjust more rapidly to the latest world trends. This also implies shedding the burden of various ideological prejudices and one-sided views of oneself and others. Today, dialogue prevails in international relations, interdependence is growing, world peace remains the ultimate goal, but this is also, to an increasing extent, a way of life, both of individuals and states.

In order to keep pace with world-processes, the non-aligned Movement should get actively involved in them in a new way. In addition to peace, security and disarmament, the most important issues for the non-aligned countries are development and the direct interests and rights of the individual. In order to meet all these demands and challenges of our time, the non-aligned Movement must be modernized and this is one of the major tasks facing our Ninth Conference.

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When considering the modernization of the non-aligned Movement, we have in mind a constant effort aimed at an objective appraisal of changes in the world while, at the same time, initiating and stimulating further positive processes, thus also improving the methods of work of the Movement.

I feel that the process of modernization of our methods of work has already begun. This became evident in the course of preparations for this Summit, through the consensus on the orientation of the activities and determination of the priorities of our Movement.

The outlook of the world of the non-aligned Movement, as a Movement based on political and ideological pluralism, does not emanate from any given ideology, but is determined by the national interests of all our countries. It is quite natural that in various phases of development of international relations, which are not evolving evenly, the national interests of our countries make it necessary to reexamine and even change the stands which have not stood the test of time. A realistic appraisal of national interests, as well as those of the international community as a whole, is conducive to a more rapid democratic consensus on common action.

In order to preserve the reputation of the non-aligned Movement, as an independent, non-bloc and global factor in international relations and the vital interests of our countries, it is our duty to determine, at this Summit, the priority of activities to be pursued by us in the forthcoming period. These priorities have also been outlined in the documents that Yugoslavia, as the host country of this gathering and Chairman in the forthcoming period, has prepared after extensive consultations with other non-aligned countries.

I believe that the strategic options of our Movement are unchanged. The strengthening of peace and international security, in all their aspects, remains our constant preoccupation as well as our efforts aimed at intensifying the ongoing processes of disarmament. We will redouble our efforts aimed at eliminating the current focal points of crises and solving international disputes by peaceful means.

As economic problems have an ever more decisive impact on the life of the international community, we attach the greatest importance to them. In this respect, priority should be accorded to the creation of conditions for a more balanced economic and technological development of all countries. The accelerated development of developing countries, coupled with a maximum mobilization of their internal forces, also calls for the assistance of the international community, primarily of the most developed countries. The untenability of the current position of developing countries and the deficiencies of the system of international economic relations are most directly reflected in the debt crisis, which has been draining the economy and society of a large number of developing countries for almost a decade.

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We are witnesses to a paradoxical phenomenon of the outflow of resources from developing countries owing to excessively high interest rates resulting from the economic policies of developed countries. In some places, development has come to a complete standstill. Standard of living is falling. Social tensions conducive to political conflicts are constantly increasing. The developed countries bear a heavy responsibility for such a situation. Therefore, we welcome all initiatives intimating an evolution in the thinking of creditors concerning the critical proportions of the problem and the necessity to take joint action in dealing with it. However, the debt problem is still far from a satisfactory solution and, consequently, we must intensify our efforts. We shall be exchanging experiences and determining the courses of action to be taken in solving debt and development problems in the course of the Conference. These courses of action should be reflected in initiatives for the start of a new dialogue between developed and developing countries. In my opinion, the world needs a new Summit Conference between the representatives of the North and the South.

I would like to add that development problems are closely related to the process of disarmament in the world. In addition to the members of blocs, the non-aligned countries should be a party to this process. Disarmament releases considerable resources which could greatly contribute to the solution of development problems.

From the very beginning, the policy and the Movement of non-aligned countries have been actively engaged in issues concerned with the freedom, rights, and equality of peoples and countries in the world. The freedom and independence of peoples, as well as the freedom and rights of man, of the individual, must have no limits. The lofty aim of every community, its social and political development, should be to safeguard the rights and freedom of its citizens in all domains.

Freedom from hunger, suffering and want is the first step to be followed by measures to ensure the rights of the individual to personal, cultural and social development, to the freedom of thought and free expression of his personality.

Respect for individual human rights has become today a common achievement of civilization which should be built into the fundamental values of the Movement of non-alignment.

We are gravely concerned at the evident consequences of inadequate protection of the environment and slow dawning of awareness of the ecological threat which is directly affecting the fate of mankind. We are especially concerned at the danger to which many developing countries are exposed due to an uncontrolled import of environmentally damaging technologies from the developed countries. By a destructive and irrational use of natural resources and energy, we are irretrievably destroying the natural environment. We must devote more attention and energy to national programmes and to international cooperation in the field of environment protection.

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In regard to the impact of developed countries on world development processes as well as their exceptional responsibility for the protection of the environment, including negative ecological effects, it would be necessary to include this question, too, in the agenda of the new North-South dialogue on development.

Therefore, various forms of writing off debts in order to finance the protection of the environment in developing countries, particularly in the least developed ones, could be one of the important aspects of mutual cooperation.

Finally, I deem it necessary to stress once again the irreplaceable role of the United Nations as centre of cooperation and activity of all countries. The United Nations system is of crucial importance to the realization of the tasks and objectives of our Movement in all spheres. Moreover, I would say that the objectives of the non-aligned Movement and of the United Nations are compatible and that, on many issues, they are even identical.

Expecting to make adequate contributions and provide incentives with regard to major development trends in the world, with a view to strengthening peace, I am convinced that this Conference will mark an important step forward.

May I again wish a warm welcome to all the participants in this impressive gathering. Belgrade has endeavoured to be a worthy host and I hope that all the necessary conditions have been created both for your pleasant stay and your unhampered work. We shall be happy if, during the days you will be spending with us, you will come across fresh evidence of our traditional hospitality and friendship.

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REPORT OF THE MEETING OF THE MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES

1. The Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries was held at Belgrade, Yugoslavia, on 1 and 2 September 1989, under the chairmanship of H.E. Mr. Budimir Loncar, Federal Secretary of Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia.

Inaugural session

2. H.E. Mr. N. Shamuyarira, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Zimbabwe, declared the Meeting open and proposed that H.E. Mr. Budimir Loncar, Federal Secretary of Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia, be elected Chairman of the Meeting. The proposal was adopted by acclamation. H.E. Mr. Loncar assumed the chairmanship and delivered an opening address.

Report by the Chairman of the Preparatory Meeting of Senior Officials

3. The report of the Preparatory Meeting of Senior Officials (NAC 9/HO/Doc. 4/Rev. 1) was presented by its Chairman, H.E. Ambassador I.S.G. Mudenge of Zimbabwe. The meeting endorsed the report and the recommendations contained therein.

Adoption of the Agenda

4. The Meeting adopted the following agenda:

1. Opening of the Ministerial Meeting
2. Election of the Chairman
3. Report of the Chairman of the Preparatory Meeting of Senior Officials
4. Adoption of the Agenda
5. Report of the Chairman of the Ministerial Committee established by the Ministerial Conference in Nicosia
6. Recommendations concerning the work of the Ninth Conference of the Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries on:
 - a) Organization of work
 - b) Election of officers
 - c) Applications for admission of new members and for participation as observers and guests
 - d) Draft Agenda
 - e) Draft documents
 - f) Composition of the Co-ordinating Bureau

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7. Report of the Ministerial Meeting to the Ninth Summit Conference
8. Other matters.

Report of the Chairman of the Ministerial Committee established by the Ministerial Conference in Nicosia

5. The Report of the Ministerial Committee established by the Ministerial Conference in Nicosia was introduced by its Chairman H.E.Mr.G.Iacovou, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Cyprus. The Meeting recommended to the Heads of State or Government to adopt the Report of the Committee.

Recommendations concerning the work of the Ninth Conference of the Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries

6. The Meeting decided to make the following recommendations to the Heads of State or Government concerning the work of the Ninth Summit Conference:

a) Organization of work

Two main committees should be set up, namely the Political and Economic Committees. The Committees would function simultaneously with the Plenary and their working hours would be 10:00 to 13:00 and 15:00 to 18:00, with night sessions as necessary. The Committees would be chaired by Ministers of Foreign Affairs.

b) Election of Officers

Chairman: Yugoslavia

Vice-Chairmen for Africa: Congo, Liberia, Morocco, Nigeria, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Zaire

Vice-Chairmen for Asia: Bangladesh, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Indonesia, Kuwait, Malaysia, Palestine, Syrian Arab Republic, Yemen (People's Democratic Republic of)

Vice-Chairmen for Latin America and the Caribbean: Argentina, Cuba, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Peru

Vice-Chairman for Europe: Malta

Vice-Chairman for Liberation Movements: South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO)

Rapporteur-General: H.E. G. Iacovou (Cyprus)

Chairman of the Political Committee: H.E. The Hon. Luke J. Mwananshiku (Zambia)

Chairman of the Economic Committee: H.E. K. Natwar Singh (India)

Ex-officio member: Zimbabwe

It was decided, on the basis of the agreement between the Latin American and the European group, that one of the European group's posts of Vice-Chairman of the Conference of Heads of State or Government will, on ad hoc basis and without prejudice for the future distribution of posts among the regional groups, be given to the Latin American group, so that it will have five posts of Vice-Chairman at the Bureau of the Conference. It was decided that that the Rapporteur-General will at this Conference be elected from the European group.

The Meeting approved the appointment of His Excellency Dzevad' Mujezinovic, member of the Federal Executive Council of S.F.R. Yugoslavia, as Secretary-General of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries.

c) Application for admission of new members and for participation as observers and guests

The Meeting decided to recommend that:

- (i) Venezuela be admitted as a full member of the Movement;
- (ii) the International Center for Public Enterprises be invited to participate as an observer;
- (iii) the following countries be invited to participate as guests - Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, New Zealand, Norway and Poland;
- (iv) the following organizations be invited to participate as guests - the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR), the United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW) and the World Association for World Federation.

d) The Draft Agenda for the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries

1. Opening of the Conference.
2. Adoption of the agenda, election of officers and organization of work. Recommendations of the Meeting of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries held in Belgrade, 1-2 September 1989, including the Report of the Chairman of the Ministerial Committee established by the Ministerial Conference in Nicosia.
3. Admission of new members and participation of observers and guests
4. Report of the Chairman of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries.
5. Report of the Chairman of the AFRICA Fund Committee.

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6. Review of the current international situation and the role of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries in strengthening peace and international security, bringing about the relaxation of international tension and making it a durable and all-encompassing process.
7. Review and assessment of the world economic situation with a view to promoting the development of developing countries and the growth and stability of the world economy.
8. Enhancement of multilateral cooperation, particularly the rôle of the United Nations.
9. Promoting of economic, social, and cultural cooperation among the non-aligned and other developing countries, and the rationalization and harmonization of the respective programmes of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and Group-77.
10. Date and venue of further meetings of the non-aligned countries.
11. Other matters.

e) Draft Documents

- (i) The Meeting approved the Draft Declaration (NAC 9/MM/Doc. 3/Rev. 2) and recommended it for adoption by the Heads of State or Government;
- (ii) The Draft Political and Economic documents would be considered by the Two Committees respectively.

f) Composition of the Co-ordinating Bureau

The Meeting recommended that the Co-ordinating Bureau, in accordance with existing practice, be open-ended and that application for membership be submitted to the Chairman of the Bureau.

Report of the Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs to the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries

The Meeting adopted its report and decided to transmit it to the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries.

REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE MINISTERIAL COMMITTEE

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries held in Nicosia from 5 to 10 September 1988, considered that the current complex and fast-moving developments in the world situation made it imperative for the Movement to respond adequately and effectively to them, to intensify its activities in selected areas, to strengthen its capacity to initiate effective and timely action, and to participate in the process of seeking solutions to contemporary problems. The Conference, therefore, decided to establish a Ministerial Committee to critically examine, inter alia, the preparation and organisation of meetings of the NAM, the content and format of the documentation, forms and methods of action as well as the effectiveness of its instrumentalities.

2. The Committee, which was open-ended, consisted of Foreign Ministers from the countries represented on the Bureau of the Eighth Summit Conference on Non-Aligned Countries held in Harare, and the Bureau of the Nicosia Conference of the Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned Countries as well as from the countries which have served as Chairmen of the Movement. The Committee was chaired by Mr. George Iacovou, Foreign Minister of Cyprus.

3. The Committee first met in Nicosia from 13 to 15 January 1989. It considered a working paper submitted by the host country and a paper submitted by the Chairman of the Movement which was the result of extensive and useful exchange of views in the Co-ordinating Bureau. Also considered were working papers submitted by Afghanistan, Argentina, Colombia, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ecuador, Egypt, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malta, Kingdom of Nepal, Nicaragua, Peru, Singapore, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, the Syrian Arab Republic, Vietnam, the Yemen Arab Republic, Democratic Yemen and Yugoslavia.

4. The Chairman of the Ministerial Committee held meetings and consultations with a number of Non-Aligned countries in New York, Nicosia and other capitals. The Committee met again in Plenary, in Harare, on 16 May 1989.

5. Since its inception the Movement, true to its historic mission, has been strengthening its capacity for action and adopting new concrete measures to maintain and enhance the influence and impact of its decisions in its role as a major vehicle for the promotion of peace, disarmament, security, stability and development.

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6. The Movement has reached an important stage in its history. The rapprochement between the United States of America and the Soviet Union and the progress achieved in disarmament negotiations and solving global and regional crises, have greatly improved the international climate. At the same time, serious problems and conflicts still exist and threaten to jeopardise the progress made. The international economy is undergoing fundamental changes and is facing challenges of unprecedented dimensions. New poles of economic power are emerging in the developed world. The integration process in terms of markets, capital flows and technology have been immensely strengthened. The scientific and technological developments are transforming radically the traditional concepts of comparative advantage, phases and models of development and offering new possibilities to humanity for its material well-being. Regrettably, this progress is profiting only a small part of the world. Developing countries face a serious external debt crisis, a sharp decline in commodity prices, a reverse flow of financial resources from developing to developed countries, deterioration in terms of trade, high interest rates, protectionist measures and other trade barriers raised by the developed countries.

7. The recent encouraging developments on the international political scene fully vindicate the validity and relevance of the policy of non-alignment based on its principles and objectives as set out in successive Summit Conferences, and in particular the promotion of peace and peaceful coexistence, general and complete disarmament, the establishment of just and equitable economic international relations, the accelerated economic development of the developing countries, the exercise of the right of self-determination of peoples under colonial or foreign domination and the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, apartheid, racism, zionism and all forms of foreign aggression, occupation, domination and hegemony.

8. The Movement should continue giving active support and solidarity to its members against the threat or use of force, aggression, coercion, interference or intervention in their internal affairs.

9. The Movement has greatly contributed to bringing about the current climate. It is determined to maintain and accelerate the process and ensure its permanence. To this end, it will continue and intensify the dialogue, on an equal footing and on the basis of the Movement's positions, with all groupings and key factors in international relations and will actively participate in the search for solutions to all outstanding international problems, consistent with the Charter of the United Nations Organisation and the principles and objectives of Non-Alignment.

10. In particular, the Movement should ensure that the solutions being sought are not sub-optimal or against the interests of the member countries or inconsistent with the objectives and principles of the Movement. The Movement should also strive to broaden the scope and participation

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in the present detente so as to make it comprehensive and universal, covering all issues of critical importance to the members of the Movement.

11. The Movement will continue its full support to multilateralism, particularly within the framework of the United Nations. It will continue to reassert its own role and remain actively involved within the Organisation. At the same time, it will strive to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the United Nations.

12. The Movement will continue to pursue tirelessly the objective of general and complete disarmament. In this, it attaches high priority to nuclear disarmament, the goal being the complete elimination of nuclear weapons within a time-bound framework. The Movement will utilise all international forums and mobilise public opinion for this purpose. The Movement will also continue to call for an early conclusion of a treaty banning the development, production, stockpiling and use of all chemical weapons, and for the destruction of existing stocks. Recognizing the interrelationship between disarmament and development, the Movement will seek ways and means for diverting resources released from disarmament for developmental purposes, especially for the developing countries.

13. In order to perform these tasks, the Movement must strengthen its cohesion and unity of purpose. The most important means of ensuring and consolidating the unity of purpose is to reduce the vulnerability of the economies of the Non-Aligned countries to external factors. In this context, they recognize that a reinforced and broadened cooperation among developing countries will help in stimulating their economic growth, achieving collective self-reliance, and enhancing their countervailing power in international negotiations. In this regard, they attach particular importance to the implementation of the Action Programme for Economic Cooperation.

14. Simultaneously, the Non-Aligned countries, realizing the increasing interdependence of world economic interests, recognize the need to reactivate and revitalise North-South dialogue. They stand ready to engage in a dialogue aiming at redressing existing disparities through the restructuring of the world economic system and directed towards the search for just, equitable and effective solutions to the problems in the crucial and inter-related areas of debt, development, money, finance and trade. The Movement will also seek to ensure that the management of the world economy and ecology is on a universal basis, with the participation of countries at different stages of development and having different socio-economic systems. The NIEO will continue to be the broad framework for the entire endeavour in the field of development.

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15. Furthermore, the Movement will give due consideration to other areas of interest and problems arising from current international developments which are of increasing importance to the world such as environment, dumping of toxic and nuclear waste, new and emerging technologies, drug trafficking and drug abuse and health. The Movement will also pursue a policy of respecting and ensuring the rights of the individual and of peoples, particularly those under the apartheid regime and in territories under foreign occupation.

16. In the context of the present complex and rapidly evolving international relations, it is necessary for the Movement to enhance its capacity to monitor events, analyse their implications in the light of the principles and objectives of non-alignment, determine in time the unique role of the Movement in solving global and regional problems, asserting this role and reacting to events in a meaningful and effective manner. It is important for the Movement to continue and intensify its efforts for enhancing and projecting its image.

II. METHODOLOGY

Meetings

17. The Meetings should be structured in such a way as to allow for the holding of informal meetings of Heads of delegations to discuss issues that may require their particular attention. Such meetings should be scheduled both at Summit and Ministerial Conferences.

18. Consideration should be given to limiting the votes of thanks by the representatives of regional groups and national liberation movements to the Opening and Closing Sessions of Summit Conferences. Such votes of thanks should be brief.

19. Organizational expenses incurred by the host country could be defrayed by voluntary contributions. Expense sharing reflects the joint responsibility of all member States to the Movement's functioning and activities and it will enable all countries to play host to NAM Meetings.

20. The present practice of inviting guests and observers at NAM meetings should be maintained.

Observers may attend and, with the Bureau's permission, address the Plenary, and may also attend committee meetings. Guests may only attend the Plenary.

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Frequency and Format

Summit Conference

21. The practice of holding the Summit Conference every three years and its comprehensive nature should be maintained. An indicative time limit of 20 minutes for statements in the Plenary during the General Debate may be considered. The complete texts of the statements should be circulated and published.

The Ministerial Conference

22. The Ministerial Conference, as the main Ministerial Meeting of the Movement, should be convened every three years, between two Summits.

23. The purpose of these Conferences is to review developments and implementation of decisions of the previous Summit, prepare for the following one and discuss matters of urgency. They should be structured accordingly and not duplicate Summits.

Extraordinary and other Ministerial Meetings

24. Extraordinary Ministerial Meetings should be convened only if so warranted by developments. The Agenda should be confined to those developments.

25. There should be no general debate and no committees. Discussion should be confined to agenda items and take place in plenary meetings.

26. The practice of holding a Ministerial Meeting in New York at the beginning of the regular Session of the U.N. General Assembly should be maintained but it should be restructured so as to concentrate on mapping out NAM strategy on issues before the General Assembly.

27. The practice of holding Finance and other Ministers' or Experts' meetings on specific matters and problems should be further encouraged.

Ministerial Meetings of the Co-ordinating Bureau

28. As in the case of the Extraordinary Ministerial Meetings, Co-ordinating Bureau Meetings at Ministerial level should be rare and convened only as necessary. The format should follow that of the Extraordinary Ministerial Meetings.

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29. The need to hold the Ministerial Meetings of the Co-ordinating Bureau before the Summit should be reviewed by the Ministerial Conference. If held, it should be restricted to the preparation of the Summit.

Documentation

30. Documents should be concise, non-repetitive and succinct, highlighting issues of particular importance or urgency on issues for which the meeting was convened. Emphasis should be placed on practical, action-oriented measures that could be implemented. The practice of issuing separate appeals or declarations or other documents on important issues should be maintained.

31. The documents of Summit Conferences, which are the supreme organ of the Movement, should, while remaining comprehensive, be condensed. Every effort should be made to avoid repetition.

32. The document for the Ministerial Conference that takes place between two Summits should focus on reviewing the implementation of Recommendations, Decisions and Action Programmes of continuing relevance, and on dealing with developments of particular importance or urgency for the Movement, since the previous Summit. It should not duplicate the final document of the Summit.

33. Documents for "Extraordinary and other Ministerial Meetings" should be limited to the topic for which the Meeting is convened.

34. Co-ordinating Bureau meetings in New York may continue issuing Communiques.

35. Documents concerning the Action Programme for Economic Co-operation should be carefully reviewed in order to ensure that it concerns only those areas where co-operation is taking place or is realistically possible in the short and medium run.

36. The preparation of all documents should be the responsibility of the host country and should be the object of the widest possible consultations. Host countries should aim at circulating the first draft as early as possible and in any event not later than one month before the Meeting.

Decision-making

37. The concept of consensus that currently exists in NAM should be maintained and the present method of conducting Non-Aligned Meeting which allows for broad consultations prior to the meeting and extensive debates in the meetings themselves should be continued as it contributes to the broadening of the area of agreement and thereby strengthening the unity of the Movement.

38. It is noted that consensus, while signifying substantial agreement, does not require or imply unanimity. In this regard, consensus and the methods of promoting it as enunciated by the Chairman in the 1973 Preparatory Committee of Non-Aligned Countries for the Algiers Summit in Kabul and the relevant decision of the Sixth Summit Conference in Havana in 1979, are still valid.

39. On sensitive issues particular attention should be paid to openness and the holding of extensive consultations with the broadest possible participation. The Bureau of the Meeting, with its representative capacity, should render its assistance. Reservations should be kept to the minimum. Consensus decisions thus arrived at will be more easily implemented and will enhance the credibility and the effectiveness of the Movement. Every effort should be made so that the positions of the Non-Aligned countries in different forums be consistent with the positions of the Movement. Member countries should lend full support to the institutions created by consensus decisions of the Movement.

Co-ordination

40. The Co-ordinating Bureau in New York is the linchpin and focal point of co-ordination and should continue to act as such. The Bureau could, as necessary, decide on the methodology of dealing with particular issues. As co-ordination in New York has proved indispensable and valuable, similar arrangements, on an ad hoc basis, should be made in Geneva, Vienna, Nairobi and other cities where specialised agencies have their headquarters or important international conferences are taking place. The idea of establishing a small secretariat or alternatives therefor, should be further examined.

41. Co-ordination should cover the all important function of the Security Council. The Chairman of the Co-ordinating Bureau in New York should attend and address the Security Council on matters of particular importance to members of the Movement. Moreover, to enlarge the scope of co-ordination, the Chairman of the Co-ordinating Bureau may, at the invitation of the Non-Aligned Security Council Caucus, attend as appropriate the Meetings of the Caucus. The Chairman of the Co-ordinating Bureau should also make arrangements for consultations on a regular basis with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

42. The practice followed by the Chairman of the Movement of holding consultations, as necessary, and as widely as possible, depending on the subject, with interested non-aligned countries should be encouraged.

43. Effective co-ordination between NAM and the Group of 77 should be ensured and institutionalised. NAM should at all times focus on providing general policy guidelines on economic co-operation.

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44. Consideration should be given to reducing to the minimum the role of the system of co-ordinating countries for ECDC and TCDC activities and entrusting initiatives for co-ordination increasingly to the specific institutions that have been created for carrying out activities in particular areas. In order to achieve the greatest possible level of co-ordination in other areas opportunity should be availed of the meetings at expert level during the time of the general body meetings of U.N. specialised Agencies.

45. Many useful and interesting ideas, both oral and written, were advanced. It was not found possible to consider all of them at the present time. The task of reviewing methodology, which by its very nature is an on going process, should be resumed at future meetings organized by NAM.

46. The Committee at its meeting in Harare decided to submit the present Report and Recommendations to the Heads of State or Government at Belgrade.

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REPORT OF THE POLITICAL COMMITTEE

1. The Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries, which preceded the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, decided to set up a Political Committee.

2. His Excellency The Hon. Luke J. Mwananshiku, Foreign Minister of Zambia, was elected Chairman of the Political Committee.

Organization of work

3. At its first meeting on 3 September 1989 the Committee held a preliminary exchange of views, after which it examined the documents. It decided to set up a working group under the chairmanship of Cuba to deal with the document on International Security and Disarmament (NAC 9/PC/Doc.1/Rev.1).

4. The Committee had before it the following draft political documents circulated by the host country:

- International Security and Disarmament (NAC 9/PC/Doc. 1/Rev.1).
- The Middle East and the Question of Palestine (NAC 9/PC/Doc.2/Rev.1).
- Lebanon (NAC 9/PC/Doc.3/Rev.1).
- Southern Africa (NAC 9/PC/Doc.4/Rev.1).
- Afghanistan (NAC 9/PC/Doc.5/Rev.1).
- Kampuchea (NAC 9/PC/Doc.6).
- Latin America and the Caribbean (NAC 9/PC/Doc.7/Rev.1).
- Cyprus (NAC 9/PC/Doc.8/Rev.1).
- Iran-Iraq (NAC 9/PC/Doc.9)
- Western Sahara (NAC 9/PC/Doc.10).
- Korea (NAC 9/PC/Doc.11).

Work of the Committee

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5. The Political Committee held 6 meetings between 3 - 7 September 1989. At the first meeting, the draft political documents, circulated by the host country, were introduced by H.E. Budimir Loncar, Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia. A general exchange of views took place in which 27 delegations participated. The Committee then proceeded to consider draft documents on the following issues:

- International Security and Disarmament (NAC 9/PC/Doc.1/Rev.3)
- Lebanon (NAC 9/PC/Doc.3/Rev.2)
- Afghanistan (NAC 9/PC/Doc.5/Rev.2)
- Latin America and the Caribbean (NAC 9/PC/Doc.7/Rev.3)**
- Cyprus (NAC 9/PC/Doc.8/Rev.2)
- Iran - Iraq (NAC 9/PC/Doc.9/Rev.1)
- Western Sahara (NAC 9/PC/Doc.10/Rev.2)
- Korea (NAC 9/PC/Doc.11/Rev.1)
- Question of Palestine (NAC 9/PC/Doc.13)*
- Arab-Israeli Conflict (NAC 9/PC/Doc.14)
- South-East Asia (NAC 9/PC/Doc.15)
- Southern Africa (NAC 9/PC/Doc.16)
- Chad (NAC 9/PC/Doc.17)
- New Caledonia (NAC 9/PC/Doc.18)
- Decolonization (NAC 9/PC/Doc.19)
- International Terrorism (NAC 9/PC/Doc.20/Rev.1)
- Peace and International Law (NAC 9/PC/Doc.21)
- Antarctica (NAC 9/PC/Doc.22)
- The Problems of Refugees (NAC 9/PC/Doc.23)
- More Equitable Distribution of Posts in the UN System (NAC 9/PC/Doc.24)
- Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy (NAC 9/PC/Doc.25)
- Information and Communications (NAC 9/PC/Doc.26)
- Mayotte, Malagassy Islands, Chagos Archipelago (NAC 9/PC/Doc.28)

6. In the course of its work, the Committee made a thorough examination of the draft docu-

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ments, including revised texts submitted by the working group and by the various regional groups. Altogether, 46 written amendments were proposed and circulated.

7. At its 7th meeting held on 7 September 1989, the Political Committee adopted its Report (NAC 9/PC/Doc.30) and approved the revised texts of the draft political documents contained in documents NAC 9/PC/Doc.1/Rev.3 to NAC 9/PC/Doc.28 (listed in paragraph 5 of this Report) for submission to the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government for adoption.

*) Iran, Syrian Arab Republic and Libyan Arab Jamahiriya expressed their reservations on document NAC 9/PC/Doc.13 or sections thereof.

**) Venezuela, Egypt, Jamaica and expressed their reservations on document NAC 9/PC/Doc.7/Rev.3 or sections thereof.

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

1. The Ministerial Meeting which preceded the Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries recommended the setting up of an Economic Committee.

2. H. E. Mr. K. Natwar Singh, Minister of State for External Affairs of India, was elected Chairman of the Committee.

3. The Committee held eight sessions.

4. At its first session Mr. Franc Horvat, Federal Secretary for International Economic Relations of the SFR of Yugoslavia, introduced the draft economic documents prepared by the host country.

5. At its second meeting the Committee was addressed by Mr. Kenneth Dadzie, Secretary General of UNCTAD.

6. The Committee started by taking into consideration the following nine documents:

- World Economy and International Economic Relations (NAC 9/EC/Doc. 1/Rev. 1)
- Debt, Development Finance and Monetary Issues (NAC 9/EC/Doc. 2/Rev. 1)
- International Trade and Commodities (NAC 9/EC/Doc. 3/Rev. 1)
- Science and Technology (NAC 9/EC/Doc. 4/Rev. 1)
- Food and Agriculture (NAC 9/EC/Doc. 5/Rev. 1)
- Least Developed Countries (NAC 9/EC/Doc. 6/Rev. 1)
- Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries (NAC 9/EC/Doc. 7/Rev. 1)
- Environment (NAC 9/EC/Doc. 8/ Rev. 1)
- Critical Economic Situation in Africa (NAC 9/EC/Doc. 9/Rev. 1)

7. The Committee carried out its work in plenary and through meetings of ad hoc working groups.

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8. At its 8th, final, session the Committee approved and submitted to the Heads of State or Government the following documents:

- World Economy and International Economic Relations (NAC 9/EC/Doc. 1/Rev. 3)
- Debt, Development Finance and Monetary Issues (NAC 9/EC/Doc. 2/Rev. 3)
- International Trade and Commodities (NAC 9/EC/Doc. 3/Rev. 3)
- Science and Technology (NAC 9/EC/Doc. 4/Rev. 3)
- Food and Agriculture (NAC 9/EC/Doc. 5/Rev. 3)
- Least Developed Countries (NAC 9/EC/Doc. 6/Rev. 3)
- Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries (NAC 9/EC/Doc. 7/Rev. 3)
- Environment (NAC 9/EC/Doc. 8/ Rev. 4)
- Critical Economic Situation in Africa (NAC 9/EC/Doc. 9/Rev. 3)
- Living Conditions of the Palestinian People (NAC 9/EC/Doc. 10)
- Living Conditions of the Arab Syrian Citizens
in the Occupied Arab Syrian Golan (NAC 9/EC/Doc. 11)
- Role of Women in Development (NAC 9/EC/Doc. 12)
- Industrialization (NAC 9/EC/Doc. 13/Rev. 1)
- Natural Disasters (NAC 9/EC/Doc. 14/Rev. 1)
- Land-locked Countries (NAC 9/EC/Doc. 15/Rev. 1)
- Child Survival and Development (NAC 9/EC/Doc. 16/Rev. 1)
- Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking (NAC 9/EC/Doc. 17/Rev. 1)

9. Concerning the document NAC 9/EC/Doc. 17/Rev. 1 on drug abuse and illicit trafficking the delegation of Saudi Arabia placed the following reservation:

"The acceptance of the document NAC 9/EC/Doc.17/Rev.1 (Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking) by Saudi Arabia does not prejudice the position of this country on certain political issues referred to in the text of the said document."

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REPORT OF THE RAPPORTEUR-GENERAL

1. The Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries met at Beograd, Yugoslavia, from 4-7 September, 1989. It was preceded by a Preparatory Meeting of Senior Officials, held on 31st August, 1989, and a Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs held on 1st and 2nd September, 1989.

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

3. Representatives of the following countries and organizations, as well as national liberation movements, attended the Conference as observers: Antigua and Barbuda, Brazil, Mexico, Mongolia, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Uruguay, African National Congress, Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, Front de Libération Nationale Kanak et Socialiste (FLNKS), International Centre for Public Enterprises, League of Arab States, Organization of African Unity, Organization of the Islamic Conference, Pan Africanist Congress of Azania, Socialist Party of Puerto Rico, United Nations.

4. The following countries and organizations attended the Conference as guests: Australia, Austria, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Greece, Holy See, Hungary, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Commonwealth Secretariat, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), International Committee of the Red-Cross, International Conference on the Question of Palestine, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), Latin American Economic System (SELA), the League of the Red Cross and the Red Crescent Societies, Preferential Trade Area (PTA), Southern African Development

Co-ordination Conference (SADCC), United Nations Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean, United Nations Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of Palestine People, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), United Nations Council for Namibia, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR), United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Research and Training Centre for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW), United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid, World Association for World Federation, United Nations Special Committee on the Situation with Regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to the Colonial Countries and Peoples, World Food Council (WFC), World Food Programme (WFP) and World Health Organization (WHO).

5. On the occasion of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned countries the following messages were received from world statesmen and leaders:

His Excellency Mr. Brian Mulroney, Prime Minister of Canada;

His Excellency Mr. Li Peng, Premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China;

His Excellency Mr. François Mitterrand, President of the Republic of France, on behalf of the Member States of the European Community;

His Excellency Mr. Helmut Kohl, Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany;

His Holiness John Paul II;

His Excellency Mr. Tashiko Kaifu, Prime Minister of Japan;

His Excellency Mr. Mihail Gorbachev, President of the Supreme Soviet of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union;

His Excellency Mr. George Bush, President of the United States of America;

The Conference also received messages from the following Heads of State or Government Members, Observers and Guests of the Movement of the Non-Aligned Countries:

His Excellency Mr. Isa Bin Sulman Al Hanifa, Emir of the State of Bahrein;

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His Excellency Mr. Q. K. J. Masire, President of the Republic of Botswana;

His Excellency Mr. Virgilio Barco, President of the Republic of Columbia;

His Excellency Mr. Hugh Desmond Hoyte, President of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana;

His Excellency Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyan, President of the United Arab Emirates;

His Excellency Mr. Jose Sarney, President of the Republic of Brazil;

His Excellency Mr. Oscar Arias Sanchez, President of the Republic of Costa Rica;

His Excellency Mr. Carlos Salinas de Gortari, President of Mexico;

His Excellency Mr. Jambyn Batmunkh, Chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural Mongolian People's Republic;

His Excellency Mr. Todor Zhivkov, President of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria;

His Excellency Mr. Gustav Husak, President of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia;

His Excellency Mr. Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the Chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic;

His Excellency Mr. Miklos Nemeth, Prime Minister of the Hungarian People's Republic;

His Excellency Mr. Wojciech Jaruzelski, President of the Polish People's Republic;

His Excellency Mr. Nicolae Ceausescu, President of the Socialist Republic of Romania;

Messages were also received from a number of international organizations.

Inaugural ceremony

6. His Excellency Dr. Robert Mugabe, Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, declared the Conference open.

7. The Conference observed a minute of silence in memory of the leaders of the Non-Aligned Movement that passed away since the Eighth Summit including the late President Thomas Sankara of Burkina Faso, the late President Zia Ul-Haq of Pakistan, the late Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the late President Samora Moises Machel of Mozambique and the late Pham Hung, President of the State Council of Viet Nam.

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8. The Conference designated the following delegation to lay a wreath on the grave of the late Josip Broz Tito, President of the SFR of Yugoslavia:

H.E. Mr. S. E. M. Chadli Benjedid, President of Algeria, H.E. Mr. George Vassiliou, President of Cyprus, H.E. Mr. M. Hosni Mubarak, President of Egypt, H.E. Rajiv Gandhi, Prime Minister of India, H.E. Mr. Alan Garcia, President of Peru, H.E. Dr. Kenneth David Kaunda, President of Zambia and H.E. Dr. Robert G. Mugabe, President of Zimbabwe.

9. His Excellency Dr. Janez Drnovsek, President of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, delivered a keynote address, which the Conference decided by acclamation to circulate as an official document.

10. On the proposal of His Excellency Dr. Robert Mugabe, Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, His Excellency Dr. Janez Drnovsek, President of the Presidency of the SFR of Yugoslavia was elected by acclamation Chairman of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries.

11. H.E. Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar, Secretary-General of the United Nations, addressed the Conference.

12. Congratulatory statements were made by His Excellency Mr. Mohammed Hosni Mubarak, President of the Republic of Egypt and Chairman of the Organization of African Unity, on behalf of African members, His Excellency Mr. Yasser Arafat, President of the State of Palestine and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, on behalf of the Asian members, His Excellency Mr. Rodrigo Borja, President of the Republic of Ecuador, on behalf of the Latin American members, His Excellency Mr. George Vassiliou, President of the Republic of Cyprus, on behalf of the European members, Dr. Sam Nujoma, President of the SWAPO of Namibia, on behalf of Liberation Movements.

13. The report of the Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries held on 1-2 September 1989 was presented by His Excellency Mr. Budimir Loncar, Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the SFR of Yugoslavia.

The Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs approved the Draft Declaration and submitted it to the Heads of State or Government for adoption.

The Conference approved the report and adopted the following recommendations contained therein.

a) Agenda of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries.

1. Opening of the Conference

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2. Adoption of the agenda, election of officers and organization of work-Recommendations of the Meeting of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries held in Belgrade, 1-2 September 1989, including the Report of the Chairman of the Ministerial Committee established by the Ministerial Conference in Nicosia.

3. Admission of new members and participation by observers and guests.

4. Report of the Chairman of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries.

5. Report of the Chairman of the AFRICA Fund Committee.

6. Review of the current international situation and the role of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries in strengthening peace and international security, bringing about the relaxation of international tension and making it a durable and all-encompassing process.

7. Review and assessment of the world economic situation with a view to promoting the development of developing countries and the growth and stability of world economy.

8. Enhancement of multilateral cooperation, particularly the role of the United Nations.

9. Promotion of economic, social and cultural cooperation among the non-aligned and other developing countries, and the rationalization and harmonization of the respective programmes of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and of Group-77.

10. Date and venue of further meetings of the non-aligned countries.

11. Other matters

b) Election of officers of the Conference:

Vice-Chairmen for Africa: Congo, Liberia, Morocco, Nigeria, Sudan, Togo, Tunisia, Zaire;

Vice-Chairmen for Asia: Bangladesh, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of Yemen, Indonesia, Kuwait, Malaysia, Palestine, Syrian Arab Republic,

Vice-Chairmen for Latin America and the Caribbean: Argentina, Cuba, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Peru;

Vice-Chairman for Europe: Malta;

Vice-Chairman for Liberation Movements: South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO);

Rapporteur-General: H.E. Mr. G. Iacovou, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Cyprus;

Chairman of the Political Committee: H.E. The Hon. Luke J. Mwananshiku, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Zambia ;

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Chairman of the Economic Committee: H.E. Mr. K. Natwar Singh, Minister of State of India;

The Conference decided, on the basis of the agreement between the Latin American and the European groups, that one of the European group's posts of Vice-Chairman of the Conference of Heads of State or Government will, on an ad hoc basis and without prejudice for the future distribution of posts among the regional groups, be given to the Latin American group, so that it will have five posts of Vice-Chairman at the Bureau of the Conference. It was decided that the Rapporteur-General will at this Conference be elected from the European group.

The Conference noted the appointment of H.E. Mr. Dzevad Mujezinovic, Member of the Federal Executive Council of the SFR of Yugoslavia, as Secretary-General of the Ninth Summit.

c) Organization of work:

The Conference decided to set up Political and Economic Committees which functioned simultaneously with the Plenary and were chaired by Ministers;

d) The Conference adopted the Report of the Ministerial Committee established by the Ministerial Conference in Nicosia and decided that the Movement should continuously develop its methodology for the further improvement of its efficiency and functioning. Views were also expressed that the Ministerial Committee established by the Ministerial Conference in Nicosia should continue its work.

e) The Conference decided that the Co-ordinating Bureau would be open-ended and that the applications for membership should be submitted to the Chairman of the Bureau.

14. Admission of new members and participation by observers and guests.

a) The Conference decided by acclamation to admit Venezuela as a full member of the Movement of the Non-Aligned Countries.

b) The Conference also decided to invite the International Centre for Public Enterprises, Ljubljana, to participate as an observer.

c) The Conference invited the following countries to participate as guests: Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, New Zealand, Norway and Poland.

d) The Conference also invited the following organizations to participate as guests: the League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR), the United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW) and the World Association for World Federation.

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15. H.E. Dr. Robert Mugabe, President of the Republic of Zimbabwe, presented the report on the activities of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries during the Chairmanship of Zimbabwe, which the Conference noted.

16. H.E. Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, Prime Minister of India, presented the report of the AFRICA Fund Committee, which the Conference also noted.

17. H.E. Mr. Mwalimu Julius K. Nyerere, addressed the Conference in his capacity as Chairman of the South Commission.

18. The Conference held nine Plenary Sessions which were also chaired by H.E. Gen. Ibrahim Badamosi Babangida, President of Nigeria, H.E. Mr. Raul Castro Ruz, Vice-President of Cuba, H.E. Dr. Edward Fenech Adami, Prime Minister of Malta, H.E. Lt. Gen. Omer Ahmed El-Basir, Chairman of the Command Council of the National Salvation Revolution of Sudan, H.E. Mr. Alan Garcia Perez, President of Peru, H.E. Mr. Yasser Arafat, President of the State of Palestine, H.E. Mr. Hussain Muhammad Ershad, President of Bangladesh, H.E. Mr. Denis Sassou-Nguesso, President of Congo, and H.E. Mr. Abdal Halim Kadam, Vice-President of Syria, H.E. Mr. Abdelhamid Escheikh, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Tunisia.

In the course of the general debate statements were delivered by the following member countries:

Afghanistan (Democratic Republic of), Algeria*, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Bhutan, Bolivia, Burkina Faso*, Burundi, Chad*, Colombia, Comoros, Congo*, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gambia*, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Morocco*, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Palestine, Panama, Peru, Qatar, Saudi Arabia*, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, South West Africa People's Organization, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Venezuela, Viet Nam, Yemen Arab Republic, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

The Conference also heard statements from the following observers. Brazil, Mongolia, Philippines, Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, African National Congress, the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania and Front de Libération Nationale Kanak et Socialiste (FLNKS).

* Countries that waived their right to speak and circulated statements in the Plenary.

19. During the Conference meetings of the AFRICA Fund Committee, as well as the Committee of Nine Non-Aligned Countries on the Middle East and Palestine were held which adopted a Communique, which was circulated as an official document of the Conference.

20. The Chairmen of the Political and Economic Committees submitted their reports for the approval of the Conference.

The Chairman of the Political Committee submitted the following documents to the Conference for consideration: International Security and Disarmament; Lebanon; Afghanistan; Latin America and the Caribbean; Cyprus; Iran-Iraq; Western Sahara; Korea; Question of Palestine; Arab-Israeli Conflict; South-East Asia; Southern Africa; Chad; New Caledonia; Decolonization; International Terrorism; Peace and International Law; Antarctica; The Problems of Refugees; More Equitable Distribution of High Ranking Posts in the UN System; Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy; Information and Communications; Mayotte; Malagasy Island; Chagos Archipelago; Situation in South Africa.

The Chairman of the Economic Committee submitted the following documents to the Conference for consideration: World Economy and International Economic Relations; Debt, Development Finance and Monetary Issues; International Trade and Commodities; Science and Technology; Food and Agriculture; Least Developed Countries; Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries; Environment; Critical Economic Situation in Africa; Living conditions of the Palestinian People; Living conditions of the Arab Syrian Citizens in the Occupied Arab Syrian Golan; Land-Locked Developing Countries; Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking; Natural Disasters; Role of Women in the Development; Industrialization; Child Survival and Development.

21. The Bureau of the Conference at its meeting decided to submit the following documents to the Conference for consideration: Special Declaration on Namibia, Declaration of the OAU Ad-hoc Committee of Southern Africa on the Question of South Africa and a Decision on AFRICA Fund.

The Bureau also considered the venue of the future meetings of the Movement.

The Bureau further decided to recommend that the Coordinating Bureau in New York be mandated to take immediate action with regard to the decision of the Special Ministerial Meeting of Non-Aligned Countries on Peace and International Law, held in Hague in June 1989.

22. The Conference adopted the Declaration submitted by the Meeting of Foreign Ministers, and the documents submitted by the Political and Economic Committees as well as the documents submitted by the Bureau of the Conference.

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23. Date and venue of future meetings of the Non-Aligned Countries.

24. The Conference decided, in accordance with paragraph 52 of the document on Southern Africa, that the Group of Heads of State or Government which will represent the Movement at the Special Session of the General Assembly on Apartheid and its destructive consequences in Southern Africa, will consist of: Egypt, India, Jamaica, Kuwait, Malaysia, Nigeria, Peru, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

25. The Conference adopted the Report of the Rapporteur-General.

26. A resolution of gratitude of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries to the Government and people of the SFR of Yugoslavia, proposed by H.E. Dr. Kenneth David Kaunda, President of the Zambia, was adopted by acclamation.

27. The closing session of the Conference was held on 7 September 1989. H.E. Dr. Janez Drnovsek, President of the Presidency of the SFR of Yugoslavia and Chairman of the Conference delivered the closing address.

**RESOLUTION OF THANKS TO THE GOVERNMENT
AND PEOPLE OF YUGOSLAVIA**

The Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in the beautiful city of Belgrade, the capital of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, from 4 to 7 September 1989:

Expressed its sincere thanks and deep gratitude to the Presidency, the Government of Yugoslavia and the people of Yugoslavia for their warm and friendly welcome, which contributed greatly to the success of this Conference;

Congratulated the President of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, His Excellency Dr. Janez Drnovsek for his inspiring Inaugural Address in which he eloquently underscored the abiding and lasting relevance of the Non-Aligned Movement; our deep commitment and dedication to its principles and goals, which have remained in tune with the aspirations of mankind as a whole for a more secure and just world; peace, prosperity, freedom and dignity for all nations and all men and women; the vital and indispensable role of the Movement in bringing about more democratic and equal relations amongst all states; positive developments in an increasingly interdependent world; and enhancing cooperation with all nations for the common fate of mankind;

Commended the Government of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and the authorities of the city of Belgrade, for the excellent facilities which were made available to the participants in the Conference and for the efficient and excellent organization and quality of the services placed at the disposal of the Conference;

Recorded its deep appreciation for the contribution of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, one of the founders of our Movement and twice the host-country of our summits, towards the ever increasing and effective role of the Movement of Non-Aligned countries in the promotion of international understanding and cooperation;

Reiterated its conviction that the Conference will strengthen the cohesion and solidarity of the non-aligned countries thus enhancing the capacity of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to play an increasingly effective and dynamic role in world affairs as required by the challenges of our times.
