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THE SITUATION IN CENTRAL AMERICA: THREATS TO INTERNATIONAL
PEACE AND SECURITY AND PEACE INITIATIVES

Letter dated 29 November 1990 from the Permanent Representative of
Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a document entitled "Economic and social conciliation" and two appendices entitled "Official Declaration of the National Assembly" and "Support by demobilized members of the Nicaraguan Resistance for the agreements on economic and social conciliation" (see annexes).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annexes distributed as official documents of the General Assembly under agenda item 28.

(Signed) Roberto MAYORGA CORTÉS
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX I

26 October 1990

REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA
ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONCILIATION

Introduction

On 20 September, we Nicaraguans began an effort to put into practice a new style of government in which the whole of society is consulted and taken into account in the Government decision-making process.

On 27 September, Mrs. Violeta Barrios de Chamorro addressed the General Assembly of the United Nations and appealed to other nations that Nicaragua be accorded preferential treatment befitting a nation which has just emerged from a major, fratricidal war, with a toll of thousands of dead, wounded and orphaned and material damage unprecedented in the history of Latin America.

The possibility of obtaining exceptional international treatment will be substantially increased only if Nicaraguans reach a concerted agreement which guarantees a stable environment for a reasonable period of time and demonstrates clearly to the international community that external resources and assistance will contribute significantly to solving the most pressing social and economic problems.

As a result, we the undersigned view conciliation as effective for two purposes:

- (a) for achieving the stability and the minimum level of social peace needed to put our energy and limited resources to work and a climate conducive to investment and the launching of economic recovery; and
- (b) as a valuable and necessary pre-condition for establishing a new, dynamic relationship with the international community which will result in the desired preferential treatment.

Thirty-five confederations, federations, chambers, associations and trade unions representing workers and employers participated with the Government in this process of tripartite conciliation, in the search for a common course for guaranteeing stability and development.

The conciliation process was broad and democratic and we all participated and contributed to the consensus. We invested 15 full days of joint work, out of the last 36 days, in an effort without precedent in the history of our country.

As a result of these efforts, we managed to identify a large number of practical points on which we agree. Adversaries or protagonists of earlier conflicts got to know each other personally and we all worked to produce agreements which are vital for solving our common problems.

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AGREEMENTS ON ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONCILIATION

We, representatives of the Government of Nicaragua and of employers' and workers' organizations, invited by the President of the Republic, Mrs. Violeta Barrios de Chamorro, have participated in the economic and social conciliation process with a view to reaching tripartite agreements which will help resolve our country's economic and social crisis.

We are pleased to inform the people of Nicaragua and the international community that we employers and workers, with the assistance and under the responsibility of the Government, have succeeded in reaching a consensus on the following agreements:

I

GLOBAL COMMITMENTS

1. Exceptional treatment

- 1.1 The Government, with the support of workers and employers, will adopt a realistic economic programme of stabilization and recovery consistent with the post-war, exceptional situation in Nicaragua. We urge the international community and international financial institutions to support its execution.
- 1.2 The exceptional treatment we are requesting involves preferential treatment for Nicaragua which will secure the release of funds from the Inter-American Development Bank and the World Bank so that the country can obtain net resources from those institutions for 1991, will solve the bilateral debt problem as soon as possible by having creditors recognize that it is virtually impossible for Nicaragua to rebuild unless it is given special relief from its bilateral obligations and, lastly, will generate an increase in donations to meet the requirements of the social emergency.

2. Confidence and security

- 2.1 We recognize that the Political Constitution of the Republic is the corner-stone of a State which is subject to the rule of law and that it must therefore be respected and adhered to by both Government and governed. Any constitutional reform initiatives which sectors of society participating in this forum may consider necessary will have to be channelled according to the procedures established in the Constitution.
- 2.2 We recognize that it is essential to ensure a State of law and social peace for the good and security of all Nicaraguans. By State of law, we mean a State in which the primacy of the Constitution and the law is recognized and in which Government and governed recognize that primacy and the obligation to submit to it.

2.3 We recognize the creation of and the work done by the National Agrarian Commission as a tripartite, broad-based advisory body to the Office of the President which is seeking immediate, just and equitable solutions, giving priority to existing problems in the most seriously affected agricultural areas. The Constitutional Agrarian Reform Act regulating the activities of Nicaraguan Agrarian Reform Institute (INRA) and defining the country's agrarian reform policy must be promulgated immediately.

3. Economic policy

3.1 Stabilization

We recognize that one of the country's main economic and social problems is inflation, which must be reduced to levels such that the confidence of all sectors of society is restored.

3.2 Monetary and foreign exchange policy

We recognize that monetary and foreign exchange policy is not an end in itself but a basic tool for moving gradually towards economic stabilization, for guiding adjustments and for stimulating the recovery of the productive sectors necessary to the country. To this end:

3.2.1 In line with the reduction of inflation, the problem of the circulation of multiple currencies must be solved as soon as possible, leaving only the gold-backed córdoba, in order to help de-index the economy;

3.2.2 The primary goal of foreign exchange policy will be to promote exports in order to facilitate sustained economic recovery.

3.3 Credit policy

3.3.1 We recognize that one of the key objectives of the economic programme will be the reactivation of production in priority sectors of the economy, such as production for export, production of basic grains, and small, medium and large-scale industry.

In particular, the Government must try to obtain the necessary resources for harvesting crops, and financing for the large, medium-sized and small industries essential to the country's economic recovery.

3.4 Fiscal policy

3.4.1 We recognize that the public deficit, as one of the factors affecting inflation, must be reduced in keeping with the limitations now imposed by the need to tackle the country's most serious social problems.

3.4.2 We agree that deficit reduction must be based both on the need to rationalize public spending and on an increase in taxation, based on the principle of progressive taxation. The Government must emphasize improved tax collection and reduced tax evasion, and the implementation of a policy of austerity in the areas of non-essential spending and oil consumption.

3.4.3 Military spending must be reduced in conformity with the Esquipulas II agreements.

3.5 Social policy

The health and education budgets will have the highest priority for the remainder of 1990, with current amounts being maintained in real terms, and health and education will be the two most important sectors in the proposed national budget for 1991 to be sent to the National Assembly in November, ensuring that real amounts in 1991 will be no less than those for 1990.

II

SECTORAL AGREEMENTS

1. Credit, investment and production

- 1.1 The participants in the conciliation process agree to gradually eliminate the inflationary role of credit and to ensure that credit is used efficiently. The Government undertakes to provide financing flexibly to priority sectors.
- 1.2 The Government will embark on the immediate restructuring of credits for the first harvest of basic grains in the case of growers affected by drought, and also for coffee growers in regions II, III and IV who, in the judgement of the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock Production, have been affected by abnormal climatic conditions. In these cases, this year's production will not be taken into account for determining future average credits.
- 1.3 The Government will ensure that the tripartite agreements in the construction and textile sectors are applied.
- 1.4 The following activities are a priority for production and the allocation of credit: cotton, coffee, sesame seed, basic grains, livestock, peanuts, bananas, sugar cane and small industry.
- 1.5 In keeping with the external resources obtained, the Government will carry out a programme of public investment aimed at reviving economic activity, creating new job openings and restoring social and production infrastructures.

2. Restitution, privatization and worker participation

- 2.1 The forms of property existing in Nicaragua in conformity with the Political Constitution will be given the necessary guarantees for their full and harmonious incorporation in the joint effort to increase production, rebuild the country and promote national development and social progress.

In privatizing State enterprises, the Government will take into account workers' acquired rights and their right to participate in ownership of the enterprise.

The participants in the conciliation process agree that properties and rights that have been unfairly affected will be partially or fully restored or, failing that, subject to appropriate compensation in keeping with the State's possibilities. Workers of the enterprise in question will provide evidence and make recommendations to the corresponding legal bodies.

At the same time, the Government will respect property distributed to individuals or associations prior to 25 February 1990, it being recognized that the original owners whose property was unfairly expropriated or confiscated will have to be duly compensated in keeping with the State's possibilities.

3. Public services

- 3.1 We recommend Government oversight of spending by autonomous entities in order to set the prices of services, maintaining a financial balance so that:

- (a) A system of preferential rates is established for lower-income groups;
- (b) Rates are established which provide a genuine incentive for using energy for irrigation and small industry, given the need to increase the country's output.

We recommend austerity and transparency in the use of resources by public utilities and in the acquisition of goods and supplies. Public works will be carried out on the basis of public tender, without discrimination as to the bidders' form of ownership.

4. Employment and wages

- 4.1 The Government will have to promote the country's economic recovery with a view to helping bring about a gradual reduction in current unemployment levels, by developing new job openings in production and facilitating the transfer of resources from the non-productive to the productive sector.

The Government undertakes to establish a minimum wage based on a percentage of the basic shopping basket of 53 items, and to design a mechanism for adjusting the minimum wage to fluctuations in that shopping basket.

The Government will ensure payment of an annual bonus equal to 100 per cent of the last monthly wage paid.

5. Labour law

5.1 The Government will promote the promulgation of a new, modern Labour Code, an effective Code of Labour Proceedings and the establishment of a Higher Labour Tribunal on which all sectors involved in labour relations are represented. It will also immediately enact civil service regulations.

5.2 Collective agreements concluded in accordance with the Labour Code, ILO International Conventions and other relevant laws will be the framework regulating worker-employer relations. All parties must therefore promote the signing of such agreements in appropriate cases and guarantee compliance with the agreements reached.

5.3 The right to strike is recognized by law. The procedures for exercising this right must be reviewed.

6. Private financial institutions and foreign trade

Under the Political Constitution of Nicaragua, the Government will be able to authorize the functioning of private financial institutions, with appropriate regulations guaranteeing that the national financial system continues to perform its functions as the main source of support for the agricultural, industrial and commercial sectors.

The national financial system will maintain its commitment to continue providing credit to rural and urban small producers on the basis of preferential treatment and economic and agro-ecological criteria guaranteeing the recovery of those sectors.

The degree of freedom with which private financial institutions may operate will be determined by the National Assembly. An office of a superintendent of banks will be established for this purpose.

The Government will authorize export licences for producers' associations and individuals who, in keeping with the Political Constitution of Nicaragua, help to enhance the efficiency of the country's export sector and to improve producer prices.

III

COMMITMENTS

1. Workers

We workers are prepared:

- 1.1 To contribute to stability and social peace.
- 1.2 To increase and maintain labour efficiency and productivity.
- 1.3 To comply with collective agreements signed with employers.
- 1.4 To exhaust the mechanisms of negotiation and dialogue, as well as legal instruments, before using our right to strike.
- 1.5 To agree to wage adjustments worked out by conciliation.
- 1.6 To reduce absenteeism and improve discipline in the workplace.

2. Employers

We employers are prepared:

- 2.1 To contribute to stability and social peace and to develop harmonious worker-employer relations.
- 2.2 To promote in Nicaragua a climate for foreign investment and the investment of Nicaraguan capital currently placed abroad, to contribute to efforts to expand the tax base and to continue to promote due payment of taxes.
- 2.3 To negotiate and comply with collective agreements concluded with workers.
- 2.4 To rationalize marketing and profit margins in order to moderate prices and increase competitiveness.
- 2.5 To increase investment in order to increase output and production efficiency.
- 2.6 To create more jobs in the production sector and to set up an employment bank to facilitate the recruitment of public employees who want to find jobs in production.
- 2.7 To make good use of credit.
- 2.8 In a spirit of free enterprise and in order to promote fair competition, to make efforts to incorporate the informal sector in the formal sector of the economy.

3. Government

The Government is prepared:

- 3.1 To apply and to make available the financial resources needed to comply with these agreements.
- 3.2 To intervene to eliminate activities and actions which could result in political revanchism, particularly in the countryside.
- 3.3 To observe the employment and wage policies agreed to in this conciliation process.
- 3.4 To establish preferential rates for public utilities (water, electricity, sewage disposal) for lower-income groups.
- 3.5 To ensure compliance with the agreements which it signs through its various bodies.
- 3.6 To incorporate these agreements in its international policy.
- 3.7 To ensure the genuine disarmament of civilians.

4. All sectors

- 4.1 All sectors must guarantee the stability which will enable us to put these agreements into effect, especially in the next six months.

To this end, the sectors participating in this conciliation process undertake to resolve any dispute by means of negotiation and dialogue to ensure the uninterrupted operation of production activities and services.

IV

VERIFICATION AND FOLLOW-UP COMMISSION FOR THE AGREEMENTS

The Verification and Follow-up Commission for the agreements reached herein will be made up of the current officers of the economic and social conciliation process.

The Commission will be permanent and will meet at the intervals required by the economic and social situation.

The Commission will be responsible for drawing up the agenda and recommending the necessary action for expanding the climate of social stability for the period corresponding to the 1991-1992 agricultural year.

Managua, 26 October 1990

OFFICERS

Government:

(Signed)

Mr. Emilio Pereira Alegría
Ministor of Finance
Chairman

(Signed)

Mr. Dayton Caldera Solórzano
Vice-Minister for the Economy and Development

Workers:

(Signed)

Mr. Lucio Jiménez
Secretary-General
Sandinista Workers' Confederation

(Signed)

Mr. José Espinosa Navas
Secretary-General
Confederation of United Trade Unions

Employers:

(Signed)

Mr. Ramiro Gurdián
President
Union of Agricultural Producers

(Signed)

Mr. Juan Tijerino
Member of the National Livestock
Commission, UNAG

Delegates:

<u>Organization</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Signature</u>
Association of Hardware Dealers of Nicaragua		
National Association of Import and Export Resellers (ANABIE)		
Nicaraguan Association of Pharmaceutical Distributors		
Chamber of Industry of Nicaragua (CADIN)		
Chamber of Commerce of Nicaragua		
Nicaraguan Chamber of Construction		
National Chamber of Tourism (CANATUR)	Ramón López Cisneros	
Confederation of Cotton Growers Associations of Nicaragua (CAAN)		
National Confederation of Medium- and Small-Scale Industries (CONAPI)	Gustavo Hernández Carlos Cajina	
Federation of Livestock Producers of Nicaragua		
Federation of Transport Operators of Nicaragua (FETRACANIC)		
Nicaraguan Institute for Development (INDE)		
National Union of Farmers and Livestock Producers (UNAG)	Luis Morales	
Associations	Wilfredo López	
ECODEPA	Amado Zeledón	
FENACOOOP	Ariel Bucardo Juan Francisco Prendys	

Organization	Name	Signature
National Union of Coffee Growers of Nicaragua (UNCAFENIC)		
Union of Agricultural Producers (UPANIC)		
CONAPRO (Independent)		
Confederation of Workers of Nicaragua (CTN)		
Confederation of Workers of Nicaragua (Independent)		
Confederation of United Trade Unions (CUS)	Carlos Martínez	
Confederation for United Trade Union Action (CAUS)	Roberto Moreno C.	
Trade Union Federation of Teachers of Nicaragua	Mario Casco	
Association of Journalists of Nicaragua (APN)	Róger León Carranza	
General Confederation of Workers (CGT) (Independent)	Julio Paladino Carballo	
Independent Nicaraguan Federation of Educational and Cultural Workers		
National Commission of Independent Health Care Workers	Manuel Sánchez Berrios	
CONAPRO (Heroes and Martyrs)	Freddy Cruz	
National Association of Nicaraguan Educators (ANDEN)	Mario Quintana Guillermo Martínez	
Association of Health Care Workers (FETSALUD)	Gustavo Porras	
Union of Journalists of Nicaragua (UPN)	Lilly Soto Vázquez	

Organization	Name	Signature
National Union of Government Employees (UNE)	José Angel Bermúdez Miriam Reyes G.	
Sandinista Workers' Confederation (CST)	Ronaldo Membreño C.	
ATC	José Adán Rivera C. Julio César Muñoz	

GOVERNMENT OF NICARAGUA

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONCILIATION

List of Ministers and Vice-Ministers participating in the
conciliation process

(Signature)

Mr. Erwin Krüger Maltez
Vice-Minister of the Presidency
Director of CORNAP

Mr. Antonio Ibarra Rojas
Vice-Minister of the Presidency

Mr. Francisco Rosales
Minister of Labour

Mr. Silvio De Franco
Minister for the Economy

Mr. Dayton Caldera Solórzano
Vice-Minister for the Economy and Development

Mr. Emilio Pereira A.
Minister of Finance

Mr. Leonel Rodríguez
Vice-Minister of Finance

Mr. Francisco Mayorga
Minister-President
Central Bank of Nicaragua

Mr. Raúl Lacayo Solórzano
Vice-President
Central Bank of Nicaragua

Mr. Roberto Rondón Sacasa
Minister for Agriculture and Livestock Production

Mr. Jorge Granera Sacasa
Vice-Minister for Agriculture and Livestock Production

Mr. Carlos Hurtado Cabrera
Minister of Government

Mr. José Bernard Pallais
Vice-Minister of Government

(Signature)

Mr. Enrique Dreyfus
Minister for Foreign Affairs

Mr. Ernesto Leal
Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs

Mr. Noel Vidaurre Argüello
Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs

Mr. Jaime Icabalceta
Minister for Construction and Transport

Mr. Raúl Leclair Lugo
Vice-Minister for Construction and Transport

Mr. Angel Navarro Deshon
Director
Corporacion Financiera de Nicaragua (Nicaraguan
Finance Corporation) (CORFIN)

Mr. Silviano Matamoros Lacayo
Director
Instituto Nicaraguense de Seguridad Social
y Bienestar (Nicaraguan Institute of Social
Security and Welfare) (INSSBI)

Mr. Leonel Panting
Regional Governor
North Atlantic Coast

Mr. Alvin Guthrie
Governor and President of Deputies
South Atlantic Coast

Mr. Alejandro Bolaños Davis
Co-ordinator of the event
Adviser to the Presidency

ANNEX II

Official Declaration of the National Assembly of Nicaragua
issued at Managua on 10 October 1990

1. The National Assembly of the Republic of Nicaragua is deeply concerned at the serious deterioration of the economic and social situation, which poses a dangerous threat to the country's political stability and, in particular, to the peace achieved after many years of very painful war. There can be no excuse for allowing such a tragedy to recur, and the National Assembly pledges to do its part to prevent that from happening.

As the repository of popular sovereignty and the forum where political forces come together, the National Assembly categorically asserts that it is a patriotic duty, transcending partisan interests, to take all necessary steps to prevent the political situation from deteriorating, contain the trend towards economic and social decline and adopt immediate measures to steer the country along the course of stability and sustained recovery.

2. The National Assembly welcomes with satisfaction the fact that all political, social and economic forces have asserted that it is only through concerted efforts that Nicaragua will be able to begin to overcome its problems. To accomplish this goal, the conciliation process initiated by the executive branch must be based on the broadest possible consensus if the agreements reached are to be effective.

3. In order for conciliation efforts to attract the required national political consensus, it is essential to respect and further enhance the State of law under which a legitimate, democratically elected Government has been established whose authority, which derives from the will of the people and the Political Constitution of the Republic, must not be undermined. Likewise, in exercising its right to govern, the Government must recognize the legitimacy of the opposition, and take into account, in its decision-making process, the fact that the opposition represents a sector of national opinion.

Strengthening the State of law requires, inter alia, respecting the complete independence of the various branches of government, guaranteeing the professionalization of the armed forces as a national institution which respects the legal order, and disarming all civilians.

In this connection, the National Assembly reiterates the need for all of us, Government and governed alike, to adjust our behaviour strictly to the norms and institutions of a constitutional State.

4. The National Assembly joins in the effort to build a democratic society based on law and economic and social justice. The need to increase the efficiency of the economic system by rationalizing and decentralizing the State, increasing the role of the market and the business sector and revitalizing economic activity does not mean restoring a Somoza-style government. We therefore reaffirm the right of all citizens, particularly lower-income groups, to own property. The right of citizens

to property distributed to them prior to 25 February 1990, whether individually or in association with others, must be respected, while recognizing that the original owners of property that was unjustly expropriated or confiscated must be duly compensated or, if restitution is possible, must have such property returned to them.

We believe that when State enterprises are privatized, the rights of workers to share in their ownership must be taken into account.

5. The National Assembly recognizes that adjustment measures are needed to overcome the country's economic crisis and that the costs of the adjustment must be borne in proportion to the capacity of the various socio-economic sectors, paying particular attention to the most vulnerable population groups. However, the country is undeniably in an exceptional situation resulting from more than a decade of acute deterioration brought about by political and military conflict. It is therefore in urgent need of additional external resources on preferential terms, and international financial institutions and countries with ties to and interests in the region must recognize the exceptional nature of the Nicaraguan economy so that it is not subjected to the rigid criteria of traditional stabilization programmes. The adjustment programme must form part of a comprehensive economic policy to be implemented as a matter of urgency to restore the country's productive capacity.

6. With a view to promoting understanding and reconciliation among all Nicaraguans, the National Assembly acknowledges the urgent need to deal with sources of conflict and tension and find alternative solutions through dialogue, particularly in the area of land takeovers. An auspicious climate in which positive steps were taken to deal with the various points of conflict would make it possible, in the conciliation process, to reach agreement on the most appropriate means of implementing the measures required by the economy.

The National Assembly therefore calls for an end to the use of violence as a means of settling disputes.

7. Bearing in mind the key responsibility of the mass media for creating the necessary climate of confidence and respect, the National Assembly fervently appeals to the owners, editors, producers and reporters of the various media to contribute to the development of a political culture based on tolerance and respect for all views. The National Assembly likewise reaffirms the unrestricted right of free expression of the media and condemns any terrorist act against them.

8. The National Assembly emphatically calls upon all the sectors participating in the economic and social conciliation process to play a responsible, decisive and patriotic role so that a national consensus can be reached that will lead to social peace and genuine reconstruction in Nicaragua.

9. The National Assembly, as the foremost branch of government, believes that constant political attention must be paid to the nation's major problems and conflicts, in order to help consolidate peace, stability and democracy in Nicaragua. To that end the Conciliation Commission of the National Assembly will

have to maintain its contribution to the national conciliation process and report periodically to the full Assembly on the outcome of its efforts, so that the Assembly can approve its activities.

(Signed)

Luis SANCHEZ SANCHO
Acting President of the National Assembly

(Signed)

Alfredo CESAR AGUIRRE
Secretary of the National Assembly

ANNEX III

Support by demobilized members of the Nicaraguan Resistance for the
agreements on economic and social conciliation

We the leaders of the various regional councils of demobilized members of the Nicaraguan Resistance, meeting at Managua on 27 and 28 October 1990 in the sixth month of the Government headed by Her Excellency the President of the Republic, Violeta Barrios de Chamorro, wish to communicate the following to our entire people, particularly the population in rural areas:

1. Having learned of the agreements entered into by the productive sectors (employers and trade unions) and the Government of Nicaragua and signed on 26 October 1990, we wish to express our profound satisfaction at the maturity, responsibility and patriotic spirit which prompted the sectors involved in this important economic and social agreement, achieved after 10 years of civil war, to promote the economic stability and lasting social peace which will ensure the overall development of our entire people, thereby solving the country's economic and social crisis.

This major national agreement has been achieved at a moment in the history of our country which follows a genuinely free election and a patriotic gesture of voluntary disarmament by the Nicaraguan Resistance, marking an end to our political tradition of perpetual civil war.

2. On the basis of these institutional measures which are of the utmost national importance and in view of the slow process of political, economic and social reintegration of demobilized members of the Nicaraguan Resistance, the recent conciliation agreements should serve as inspiration for a conciliation process in the agricultural sector, based on peace and social justice.

Such a conciliation process in the agricultural sector will have to be co-ordinated by the National Agrarian Commission and tackle the problems of access to land, civilian disarmament, a democratic co-operative movement, general demilitarization and freedom to form peasant trade unions, all of which demand immediate solutions.

We welcome the significant fact that the Resistance was asked to become a full member of the newly established National Agrarian Commission and we are gratified that the Government and the employers' and workers' organizations participating in the social and economic conciliation process recognized the Commission's creation.

3. Therefore:

(a) We declare our firmest support for the commitment by the signatory sectors to implement the consensus provisions of the conciliation agreements, and our complete adherence to those agreements, which seek to bring about stability, particularly in the next six months.

(b) We formally propose the promotion and organization of a major conciliation process in the agricultural sector.

(c) Lastly, we appeal to all the sectors which participated in these important national dialogues to reject any group attitude that might hinder the progress of this process of national salvation.

ONLY THROUGH UNITY AND PERMANENT DIALOGUE WILL WE FIND
RATIONAL SOLUTIONS TO THE COUNTRY'S MAJOR PROBLEMS

(Signed) Israel GALEANO (Franklin)
Representative of the Nicaraguan Resistance
National Agrarian Commission

(Signed) José Benito BRAVO (Mack)
Representative of the
Nicaraguan Resistance
Agrarian Sub-Commission

(Signed) Pastor PALACIO (Indio)
Representative of the
Nicaraguan Resistance

(Signed) Eddy MIRENCE (Fernando)
Representative, Regional Agrarian
Commission (RAC), Region I

(Signed) Denis GALEANO (Jhony)
Representative, RAC, Region V

(Signed) Juan Ramón BETANCO
Chairman, Antigua Council
Nueva Segovia

(Signed) José BERIO LOPEZ
Chairman, Ocotal Council

(Signed) Salvador VALDIVIA TINOCO
Chairman, El Almendro Council

(Signed) Manuel MUDIÉL RUGAMA
El Almendro

(Signed) Javier URBINA CENTENO
Chairman, El Porvenir Council

(Signed) Luis Anastacio CORNEJO R.
Representative, Chontales

(Signed) Pedro FLORES MARIN
Chairman, Dipilto Viejo Council

(Signed) José Miguel ASTORGA
President, Chontales Council
Santo Domingo

(Signed) Tomás LAGUNA OROZCO
Chairman, Jicaro Council
Nueva Segovia
