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

QUESTION OF THE FALKLAND ISLANDS (MALVINAS)

COMMEMORATION OF THE FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE UNITED NATIONS

REDUCTION OF MILITARY BUDGETS

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DISARMAMENT
AND DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT AND INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC
CO-OPERATION

WORLD SOCIAL SITUATION

INTERNATIONAL CAMPAIGN AGAINST TRAFFIC
IN DRUGS

Letter dated 12 August 1985 from the Acting Permanent Representative
of Peru to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the Lima Declaration signed on 29 July 1985 by the Heads of State of Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Panama, Uruguay and Peru, and by the Special Representatives of Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay and Venezuela, on the occasion of the assumption of power by the Constitutional President of Peru, Dr. Alan García Pérez (see annex).

In that connection, I should be grateful if you would arrange for the aforementioned text to be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under items 21, 23, 39, 62, 69, 84, 90 and 106 of the provisional agenda.

(Signed) Ricardo V. LUNA
Acting Permanent Representative

* A/40/150.

ANNEX

Lima Declaration

(Lima, 29 July 1985)

The Heads of State of Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Panama and Uruguay, and the Special Representatives of Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay and Venezuela, meeting in the city of Lima with Constitutional President Dr. Alan García to celebrate with the Peruvian people the democratic transfer of power in Peru, which marks a new step forward in the process of consolidating democracy in Latin America:

Reaffirm the importance of strengthening and deepening the democratic system for the rule of law and respect for political, economic and social human rights, especially in view of current difficulties and challenges, which require special efforts to create conditions conducive to the full development of the Latin American nations in peace, law, respect for the sovereignty of States, non-intervention in domestic affairs, the strengthening of integration processes and the establishment of a more just and equitable international order.

They proclaim their belief that Latin American solidarity will enhance the region's standing as a participant in the international arena and will help to forge, through the efforts of all its members, the historical destiny of the great Latin American fatherland.

They announce in that connection the decision of their Governments to intensify political consultations through flexible and appropriate arrangements with the aim of co-ordinating their positions on matters of common interest vis-à-vis third countries, groups of countries and international organizations, and they entrust to their respective ministers for foreign affairs the task of taking the necessary steps towards that end.

They reaffirm the historical imperative of Latin American integration and pledge their firm support for an invigoration of the processes of regional and subregional integration and co-operation with a view to reviving trade within the region, promoting development and attaining levels of collective economic security conducive to political stability and the all-round welfare of our peoples, and in that connection they also affirm their steadfast support for the Latin American Economic System (SELA) on its tenth anniversary as an authentically Latin American forum for co-ordination and co-operation.

They condemn the growing arms race in conventional and nuclear weapons as a threat to international peace and security and a further obstacle to development.

They consider that the balanced reduction of military expenditures and the allocation of greater resources for the social and economic development of their countries would be a positive and timely step, and they agree to promote the

adoption of further confidence-building measures in the region, especially between neighbouring countries.

They declare once again that the crisis in Central America must be settled by peaceful and negotiated means, without the threat or use of force, acts of intervention in the internal affairs of other States and coercive measures, means which take into account the historical, political, economic and social causes of the crisis; they emphatically affirm their steadfast support for the Contadora Group and stress, in particular, the importance of implementing the measures agreed upon at the meeting held in Panama on 21 and 22 July for a comprehensive and lasting solution in keeping with the ideals of peace, democracy and development of the nations of the Isthmus, through the final adoption of the Contadora Act, the reaching of satisfactory political understandings between all interested parties and the resumption of the Manzanillo dialogue.

They reiterate their support for Argentina's sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands and their concern over the continuing presence of a Power from outside the region in the Islands and the establishment of military bases in that territory, given the implications for peace and security in Latin America, and they call for the immediate resumption of negotiations in accordance with United Nations resolutions.

They reaffirm the abiding commitment of their countries to the principles and purposes of the San Francisco Charter, emphasizing that the fortieth anniversary of the founding of the United Nations, in which Latin America played such an active and prominent role, should serve as an opportunity for all States to give tangible proof of their support for the paramount role of the United Nations system in the process of promoting international understanding, which process must be strengthened in view of threats to the peace of ever-increasing seriousness and repeated failures to comply with existing agreements concerning international co-operation for development.

They express their support for a comprehensive restructuring of the inter-American system, which is to be discussed at a special session of the OAS General Assembly in Cartagena in December, so that, while emphasizing the permanent value of the fundamental principles and norms embodied in the OAS Charter, that system may better serve the interests of the Latin American countries.

They draw attention to the serious dangers posed by traffic in narcotic drugs to the health of the world's peoples and the stability of its societies, and emphasize that resolute international co-operation is essential to combat it.

They stress that the countries of Latin America, although not responsible for the international economic crisis, nevertheless bear the brunt of the crisis in the form of a continuing deterioration in their terms of trade, the serious impact of protectionist measures taken recently by industrialized countries and an unbearable service on their external debt, all of which is taking a heavy toll on large segments of society and undermining the stability of democracy in the region.

They hold that it is essential for Latin America's creditors, having regard to the principle of joint responsibility, to take a flexible and realistic approach in dealing with the problem of the external debt, in keeping with the proposals contained in the Cartagena Consensus, in particular, the proposal to link debt-service payments to increases in export earnings so as not to hinder the recovery of the development process in the region.

They urge the industrialized countries to refrain from taking any new protectionist measures, which are contrary to the rules of international trade, and to take immediate steps to rescind such measures as are already in effect.

They consider that reform of the international monetary and financial system is essential in order to promote effective co-operation through an increase in financial resources for development, stability of exchange rates and symmetry in the international balance-of-payments adjustment process.

The suggestion made by President Alan García for the convening of a meeting of Latin American Heads of State in Panama to discuss major international issues of interest to the region as a whole was received with interest.

The Heads of State and the Special Representatives express their gratitude to the Government and people of Peru for the warm hospitality and the numerous displays of affection they received during their stay in this fraternal country.
