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Thirty-eighth year

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REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON THE CHARTER OF
THE UNITED NATIONS AND ON THE STRENGTHENING OF THE
ROLE OF THE ORGANIZATION

Letter dated 22 February 1983 from the Permanent Representative of
Nicaragua to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to request you to have circulated among Member States the Final Communiqué and other documents of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries held at Managua, Nicaragua, from 10 to 14 January 1983, as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 10, 12, 18, 25, 32, 33, 34, 36, 38, 42, 43, 64, 66, 78, 79, 81, 82, 86, 87, 104, 122, 125, 127, 130 and 135 of the preliminary list, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Javier CHAMORRO MORA
Ambassador
Permanent Representative
of Nicaragua to the
United Nations

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Non-Aligned Countries held at Managua from 10 to 14 January 1983

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ANNEX

FINAL COMMUNIQUE

I. INTRODUCTION

1. In accordance with the decision of the Ministerial Plenary Meeting of Non-Aligned Countries held at United Nations headquarters, in New York, October 4-9, 1982, the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries met in Managua, Nicaragua, in an extraordinary Ministerial session January 10-14, 1983, to evaluate the situation in Latin America and the Caribbean within the framework of the principles and objectives of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, with the view to contributing to the search for viable solutions for the serious conflicts and tensions that afflict the region, and for peace and stability in the area.

2. The following members of the Coordinating Bureau participated:

Bangladesh	Jordan
Benin	Lao People's Democratic Republic
Bhutan	Madagascar
Burundi	Mozambique
Cameroon	Nigeria
Congo	Palestine Liberation Organization
Cuba	Panama
Cyprus	Peru
Ethiopia	Somalia
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Sri Lanka
Ghana	Syria
Guyana	Togo
India	People's Democratic Republic of Yemen
Indonesia	Yugoslavia
Iraq	Zaire
Jamaica	Zimbabwe

3. The following members of the Movement also participated:

Afghanistan	Guinea-Bissau
Algeria	Iran
Angola	Kenya
Argentina	Kuwait
Belize	Liberia
Bolivia	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Cape Verde	Malaysia
Chad	Mali
Ecuador	Malta
Egypt	Morocco
Grenada	Nicaragua
Guinea	Oman

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Pakistan	Swaziland
Qatar	Tanzania
Saint Lucia	Tunisia
Sao Tome and Principe	Uganda
Senegal	United Arab Emirates
Singapore	Upper Volta
South West Africa People's Organization	Viet Nam
Sudan	Yemen Arab Republic
Suriname	Zimbabwe

4. Representatives of the following countries and national liberation movements attended as observers:

Barbados	African National Congress
Brazil	Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization
Colombia	League of Arab States
El Salvador	Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania
Mexico	Puerto Rican Socialist Party
Philippines	United Nations
Venezuela	

5. Representatives of the following countries and organizations were also present, as guests:

Austria	United Nations Development Programme
Finland	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
Spain	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
Sweden	
United Nations Council for Namibia	

6. During the opening session, the Meeting had the privilege of listening to the important speech delivered by Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Coordinator of the Council of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua and member of the National Leadership of the Sandinist Front for National Liberation (FSLN), whose text was unanimously adopted as a document of the Meeting.

7. Commander Ortega stressed the need to preserve and strengthen the Movement's unity as a contribution to peace in Latin America and the Caribbean on the basis of the principles and objectives of non-alignment. He likewise recalled the slanderous campaign internationally orchestrated with the aim of isolating Nicaragua politically and economically and thus justifying military aggression.

8. The Ministers considered the speech as a significant contribution to their debates and to the success of the Meeting.

9. The Ministers regard as an important landmark and a reflection of the increasing influence of the Movement in the region the holding of a Conference of Heads of State and Government of the Movement for the first time in Latin America and the Caribbean. In this regard they noted with satisfaction the valuable

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contribution of President Fidel Castro of Cuba to the growth of the objectives of the Non-Aligned Movement in the region and in searching for solutions to international problems, in particular in southern Africa and the Middle East, that adversely affect international peace and security.

10. The Ministers reaffirmed their commitment to the policy of non-alignment as an important factor in international relations. They emphasized the independent and constructive role of the Movement in international affairs and its basic principles and objectives, in particular the principles of self-determination, non-intervention, and non-interference in the internal and external affairs of states, the respect for the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of states, peaceful coexistence and the non-use of force.

11. As in other crisis areas in the world, conflicts and tensions in Latin America and the Caribbean are aggravated by the violation of these principles.

12. The Ministers noted that the holding, in Managua, of the Extraordinary Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Coordinating Bureau to evaluate the situation in Latin America and the Caribbean gave further confirmation of the universal applicability of the principles and policies of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. They stressed that the Meeting was being held at a time of serious tensions within the region, and they took special note of the pressures and attacks of all kinds by external forces against Nicaragua, which threaten international peace and security. They expressed the conviction that this Meeting would result in the strengthening of non-alignment not only in the Latin-American and the Caribbean region, but in general.

13. The Ministers paid tribute to the Latin-American and Caribbean member states for the contribution which they have been making to the promotion of the principles and policy of non-alignment in general, and specifically in the region. They noted with satisfaction the admission of Ecuador, Belize and Saint Lucia a little more than a year ago into the Movement and expressed their conviction that the Movement will continue to be strengthened in Latin America and the Caribbean.

14. The Ministers observed that profound transformations were being wrought in the region and emphasized the historic significance of the democratic, popular, anti-imperialist, anti-colonialist and anti-racist struggle that the Latin-American and Caribbean peoples were waging for national liberation and the consolidation of their independence. They reaffirmed their support for the efforts of the peoples of the region to fully exercise and ensure respect for their sovereignty and independence. They stressed that Latin America and the Caribbean should not be considered as a strategic reserve of any State.

15. The Ministers reaffirmed the sovereign right of the peoples of the region to choose their own political, economic and social systems free from all foreign interference, and they called upon all states to respect the principles of non-intervention and non-recourse to the threat or use of force in international relations. They also hailed the efforts of the peoples of the region to strengthen their unity, solidarity and cooperation and supported the aspirations to create a regional organization representative of the interests of all the countries of the region.

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16. The Ministers expressed deep concern over the alarming deterioration of the international economic situation and the lack of progress toward the establishment of the New International Economic Order. They felt that the continued worsening of economic conditions in the world, with its particularly grave consequences for the economies of the developing countries, reveals a crisis of structural nature and has become one of the most serious and potentially disruptive political problems of our times. The Ministers stressed the need to take urgent measures to achieve effective and equitable solutions to the present world economic crisis, and in this respect, they took note of the Resolution recently adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on the establishment of world economic emergency measures.

17. The Ministers reaffirmed that, among other factors, the slowing down of economic growth and activities, the increased deficit in the balance of payments of the developing countries, the deterioration of their terms of trade, the pernicious effects of high interest rates on the servicing of their foreign debts and on their access to the international capital markets, the drying up of flows of multilateral assistance on concessional terms, uncertainty and inadequacy of food aid and protectionist barriers against exports of developing countries constituted serious obstacles to the economic growth of the developing countries and required urgent and effective measures on the part of the international community.

18. In this context, the Ministers reaffirmed that the round of global negotiations remained the appropriate framework for dealing with world economic and development problems in a coherent, integrated and simultaneous manner and that it constituted a priority objective of the developing countries. Thus, they demanded its rapid launching and called upon the developed countries that have obstructed the consultations toward this end to cooperate in this effort in order to contribute to the early establishment of the New International Economic Order.

19. The Ministers noted with concern that the deterioration of the international economic situation has seriously affected the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean, as was reflected in the fact that for the first time in 40 years the region is experiencing a negative economic growth rate, that the average inflation rate in 1982 had attained the unprecedented level of 80%, that the traditionally high levels of unemployment have risen further and that conditions of abject poverty have substantially worsened.

20. The Ministers noted that the main factors responsible for this critical situation confronting Latin America included the sharp drop in the prices of the commodities exported by the region, some of which, in real terms, are below the lowest point they reached in the 1930s; the United States policy of disposing of a part of its strategic reserves of raw materials and commodities on the world market, which negatively affects the commodities market; the prevailing high interest rates; and the increase and diversification of protectionist measures, especially the non-tariff barriers imposed by some developed countries. The Ministers also noted that the consequent reduction in foreign exchange earnings of the countries of the region made it difficult for them to meet their foreign debt servicing payments and to vigorously pursue their development policies. Therefore, they reiterated the need for the governments of the developed countries to take effective and urgent measures to do away with such policies and practices, that

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harm trade, and to promote the attainment of satisfactory results in forthcoming multilateral negotiations. The Ministers recognized that the Sixth UNCTAD, to be held in Belgrade, Yugoslavia in June 1983, would present a new and major opportunity to focus attention on the problems of trade and development and to look for solutions to these problems. In this context, the Ministers stressed the importance of maintaining a common negotiating position among the developing countries, within the framework of the Group of 77, to contribute effectively to the successful outcome of the Sixth UNCTAD.

21. The Ministers noted the unprecedented increase in the amount of foreign debt of the developing countries and observed that Latin America's foreign debt was particularly serious because of its enormous amount -- more than \$300 billion, or nearly half of all the foreign debts of all the developing countries. Its phenomenal growth and the sustained worsening of its conditions are reflections of the irrationality of the present international economic order; of the cost to the developing countries of adjustment policies which some developed countries are applying in an attempt to overcome the crisis; of the reduction of the flow of multilateral assistance on concessionary terms; and, especially, of the financial policies of some of the major developed countries. In this regard, the Ministers took note of the initiative to study the possibility of renegotiating the foreign debts of the Latin-American countries as a whole, within the context of the ongoing efforts of all developing countries to ensure a comprehensive and equitable multilateral framework for the settlement of the debt problems of the developing countries.

22. Noting that, according to figures provided by the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA), the Central American countries needed \$20 billion in external economic assistance -- a figure that is considerably greater if the needs of the Caribbean countries are taken into account -- in the 1982-90 period in order to make a concerted development effort, the Ministers recognized that the world economic crisis had also seriously affected the Central American and the Caribbean region. In view of this situation, they called on the countries of the region to strengthen their ties of cooperation among themselves as also with other developing countries outside the region. In this regard the Ministers noted with appreciation that various Latin-American and Caribbean countries have implemented programs to assist other countries of the region. They also called on the industrialized countries to raise their levels of cooperation with Central America and the Caribbean and to increase the flow of multilateral resources without discriminating against any country.

23. The Ministers urged that the international community pay special attention to the plight of the region's smallest island developing states. In particular, the Ministers emphasized the urgent need for the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund to make a special effort to increase the flow of real resources to them by appropriate modification of lending policies and criteria formulated in relation to norms applicable to much larger countries with different economic systems and structures.

24. The Ministers condemned the use of pressures and economic sanctions against Nicaragua, Cuba, Grenada, Argentina and, more recently, Suriname. They noted the

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harm these pressures and economic sanctions do to the development efforts of these countries and called for an end to the embargo, the economic blockade and other coercive measures applied against them. They affirmed the right of all states to the full exercise of their national sovereignty and to adopt the economic and social systems which they consider most appropriate for promoting their development.

25. The Ministers reaffirmed the increasing importance of economic cooperation among developing countries, which is a basic part of the effort they are making to establish the New International Economic Order and to promote a strategy of collective self-reliance. In this regard they considered as positive the role played by the Latin-American countries in implementing the Caracas Program of Action for Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries and the progress made by the Latin-American countries in promoting closer cooperation among themselves, emphasizing the role that the Latin-American Economic System (SELA) and CARICOM play in this field as the representative economic forums of the region. In this regard, the Ministers took note of SELA's December 1981 Declaration of Panama, on the economic relations between Latin America and the United States, the same body's recent decisions concerning the adoption of a regional economic security system and the collective rejection of coercive economic measures, and the decisions adopted by the Latin-American countries within SELA and the 17th FAO Regional Conference, held in Nicaragua in September 1982, on establishing a collective food security system and opposing the use of food as a political weapon.

II. CENTRAL AMERICA

26. Analysing the situation in the region, the Ministers considered that Central America was faced with a serious political, social and economic crisis caused by the traditional repressive power structures and by national economic structures that produce poverty, inequality and misery and aggravated by the intervention and the interference to which its countries have been subjected since the last century.

27. The Ministers asserted that the processes of change in Central America could not be attributed to, or explained by, an East-West ideological confrontation. They also observed that while the situation of crisis in the region could not be viewed in isolation from the adverse developments in the global context, characterized by great power confrontation, it has been aggravated by the intensification of imperialist interference in the internal affairs of the states of the region.

28. The Ministers agreed to call upon the Government of the United States to adopt a constructive position in favour of peace and dialogue with Nicaragua, and in order to help achieve political and negotiated solutions to the problems of the region. They also urged the international community to contribute to the attainment of these objectives.

29. The Ministers expressed great appreciation for the principled position taken by the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean which support the just cause of the Palestinian people. They expressed the hope that this position of solidarity and support would be strengthened and expanded even further in the future and urged the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean to participate actively in the forthcoming United Nations Conference on Palestine as well as the Regional

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Preparatory Meetings of the conference, thus contributing to a comprehensive, just and lasting solution and ending the hardships imposed by Israel on the Palestinian people.

30. Calling the attention of the Latin American and Caribbean people to the 35-year criminal record of Israel in the Middle East, the Ministers denounced the fact that Israel's ties with Latin America - especially in Central America - have been strengthened and its interference in this area increased in recent times, which adds elements of conflict and threatens peace and security in this part of the world, particularly through arms deals concluded between Israel and some States in the region, which enhances the military and economic potential of Israel to pursue its policy of establishing settlements and occupation of occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories. It will likewise enhance Israel's economy based on war armaments industry and production of means of destruction.

31. In this context the Ministers reaffirmed their support to the just struggle of the Arab peoples in order to liberate the occupied territories and the restoration of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people.

32. The Ministers called upon those Latin American states which have established cooperation with Israel to stop that cooperation and to take action to confront Israeli penetration so as to eliminate it.

33. The Ministers referred to the use of Israel by the United States in its interventionist practices in Latin America. In this context, the Ministers denounced the visits by Israeli officials to a number of Latin American countries and which led to, among other things, the conclusion of military agreements and the increase of United States-Israeli intervention in the affairs of the region, thus conducing to exacerbation of tension and to potential explosion.

34. The Ministers agreed that the Zionist regime, a principal ally of the Somoza regime and the fascist and racist regimes, and the architect of the policy to eliminate the Palestinian people, has reached the peak of imperialism and racism through its occupation of a part of Lebanon and its acts of aggression against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples and the execution of massacres of the Palestinian people. The Ministers denounced these policies.

35. The Ministers recalled Security Council resolution calling for the transfer of diplomatic missions from Jerusalem. They condemned the decision of a Latin American state to reinstate its mission in Jerusalem, thus defying the decision of the Security Council and international public opinion.

36. The Ministers denounced the threats and acts of aggression against Nicaragua, the financing of undercover actions, the use of United States territory and that of Nicaragua's neighbours for training counterrevolutionary forces and the violation of Nicaragua's airspace and territorial waters by United States planes and ships - all of which has resulted in terrorist actions, armed attacks, the blowing up of bridges and other acts of sabotage aimed at overthrowing the Revolutionary Government, taking a toll of more than 400 Nicaraguans killed, wounded and/or kidnapped since 1979, in addition to causing heavy material damage and losses to the infrastructure.

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37. The Ministers specifically denounced the systematic attacks being carried out against Nicaragua from across its northern border by armed bands of former members of Somoza National Guard. They noted that these actions formed part of a deliberated plan to harass and destabilize Nicaragua, as was publicly admitted by a foreign power.

38. The Ministers likewise denounced the systematic campaign of economic destabilization launched against Nicaragua as part of that interventionist policy, as seen in the promotion of terrorist actions aimed at hindering the normal development of agricultural activities; the promotion of industrial decapitalization and acts of sabotage against the roads and productive infrastructure; and bilateral and multilateral pressures to keep this country from obtaining the credits and assistance it needs for development.

39. The Ministers welcomed Nicaragua's firm, reiterated desire for peace, expressed in its initiatives for a direct dialogue with Honduras and the United States, and they urged the Security Council to give careful consideration to the Nicaraguan peace initiatives.

40. In view of the seriousness of the situation described in the preceding paragraphs, the Ministers reiterated their staunch solidarity with the Government of National Reconstruction and the people of Nicaragua in their valiant struggle to defend and consolidate the Revolution and reaffirm their sovereignty and right to independence.

41. In view of the extremely tense situation prevailing in Central America today, the Ministers decided to request the Coordinating Bureau to continue observing the events in this subregion very closely, especially the acts of aggression against Nicaragua, and take appropriate action as called for by the situation.

42. The Ministers commended the peace initiative presented by Mexico and Venezuela, both observer countries in our Movement, in which the Presidents of those countries express their great concern over what they describe as the "dangerous deterioration" of the situation in Central America and especially of the relations between Honduras and Nicaragua. They praised the willingness of Mexico and Venezuela to help promote a dialogue between the governments of those two countries that would facilitate understanding, took note of Nicaragua's positive response and to this end appealed to Honduras to reciprocate this gesture in the near future.

43. The Ministers noted with great interest the call made by the Foreign Ministers of Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela at the January 8-9 meeting held in Panama urging all the Central American countries to utilize dialogue and negotiation to reduce tensions and lay the bases for a permanent atmosphere of peaceful coexistence and mutual respect among states. The Foreign Ministers also emphasized the importance of having other Latin-American and Caribbean countries join in these efforts for promoting peace.

44. They also considered that their decision to continue their economic co-operation with other Central American and Caribbean countries was a positive

step and that that cooperation would contribute to the goal of achieving political stability and social tranquility in the region.

45. The Ministers emphasized that Nicaragua's election to the Security Council would strengthen the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries' positions and goals in that body.

46. The Ministers appealed to all states in Central America to resolve their problems themselves, free from all external interference, and help generate a situation of peace and tranquility which will lead to political stability and economic development in the region and thus contribute to the cause of international peace and security.

47. The Ministers expressed their concern over the fact that the situation in El Salvador has continued to deteriorate due to the continuation of imperialist intervention and repression which constitutes a threat to peace and security in the region. Accordingly, they called for an immediate and unconditional cessation of such interference. In this context, they expressed concern over the Honduran army's growing involvement in the conflict which could contribute to its widening. The Ministers also called upon the Government of the United States to take a constructive stand which will contribute to the peaceful solution of the problem.

48. Reiterating their call made in Havana during the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau held in June 1982, the Ministers recognized the need to promote a negotiated solution with the participation of all the representative political forces, one of which, FDR-FMLN, has made a welcome proposal for a dialogue without preconditions. They welcomed the peace initiatives of Mexico and Venezuela, France and Mexico as well as all other initiatives toward the same objective and regretted any attempt to impede or obstruct such negotiations.

49. Recalling the resolutions of the 6th Summit Conference, the Ministers observed that Guatemala was another dangerous trouble spot in the area and that imperialist intervention and repression have not ceased there. They also expressed their concern over the strengthening of the military ties between the Zionist regime of Israel and Guatemala.

50. The Ministers denounced the expansionist policies of the Guatemalan regime, which poses a new threat to peace and stability in the region, and stressed that the threat or use of force against Belize is unacceptable.

51. The Ministers viewed with approval the positive role that Panama is playing in Central America and the Caribbean, and they urged that country to continue its efforts to contribute to a fair and lasting peace in the region.

52. The Ministers reiterated that they looked with approval on the United States ceding its jurisdiction over legal, police and prison matters in the Panamanian territory of the former Panama "Canal Zone" and peacefully restoring it to Panama in March 1982. They also reconfirmed the incompatibility of Law 9670 of the United States Congress with the Torrijos-Carter treaties, since it violates them. They also expressed their solidarity with the Panamanian people and Government and advocated full compliance with the Canal treaties and absolute respect for the neutrality of the Canal.

III. THE CARIBBEAN

53. The Ministers observed with concern the maintenance of colonialist policies and the increase in economic pressures, threats and acts of aggression in the Caribbean -- all of which constitute a real threat to peace, security and development in the area.

54. The Ministers expressed their concern over the military, political and economic pressures that the imperialists exercise against Grenada. They also denounced the measures of economic boycott, the hostile propaganda, the holding of military naval maneuvers near its territory and the violation of its airspace for the purpose of destabilizing the government of that country, and they expressed their constant support for the Grenadian Government and people.

55. The Ministers called on all states to respect the independence and territorial integrity of Belize and to help to promote its economic development.

56. The Ministers reiterated their unconditional support for independence and territorial integrity and denounced all pressures and threats aimed at preventing the full exercise of this right. In this regard, the Ministers supported the Belizean Government's and people's right to take whatever initiatives they consider pertinent, while respecting the principles of non-alignment, to effectively confront any threat. The Ministers also urged all states, especially the members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, to contribute to the economic development of that country.

57. On reaffirming the need to do away with colonialism in all its forms and manifestations and in conformity with Resolution 1514 (XV), the Ministers reaffirmed their support for the Puerto Rican people's inalienable right to self-determination and independence.

58. The Ministers expressed their support for Suriname's efforts to consolidate its independence and sovereignty and to build its future in accord with the interests of its people, and they denounced the recent attempts to destabilize its government.

59. The Ministers took note of the measures taken by the governments of certain countries against the Government of the Republic of Suriname, due to occurrences of a strictly internal nature, measures that will seriously jeopardize the social and economic development of the people of Suriname and which, moreover, have been taken with a timing that amounts to a direct attempt to interfere in the internal affairs of a sovereign state contrary to globally accepted rules of international law.

60. The Ministers also paid tribute to the Government of Guyana for the efforts being made to consolidate its independence and sovereignty and to guarantee a secure future for its people. In connection with the claim which Venezuela is advancing to more than two thirds of the territory of Guyana, they recalled that the Protocol of Port of Spain had expired in June 1982. They called for a peaceful and just settlement of the controversy based on the principles set forth in paragraphs 134 and 135 of the Communiqué of the Ministerial Meeting of the Bureau held in Havana in June 1982, especially those relating to the inadmissibility

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of the threat or use of force in the settlement of disputes and respect for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, and in strict compliance with the Geneva Agreement of 1966.

61. The Ministers expressed their concern over the increase in threats of military attack against Cuba, expressed in the United States Senate with the passing of the Symms Amendment in the United States Senate and reiterated by the principal representatives of the United States Government, and the continuous violations of Cuban airspace and of its territorial waters, including periodical spy flights ordered by the United States military authorities.

62. The Ministers recalled the solidarity that the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries had given Cuba and called once again upon the United States Government for the immediate, unconditional lifting of the economic blockade. They also call for cessation of the other hostile acts of aggression and threats against Cuba, which have been maintained for 22 years and intensified recently with new restrictive measures against Cuba's financial and credit relations and trade. The Ministers also reiterated their full support for the Cuban people's legitimate demands that the United States return the territory illegally occupied by the Guantánamo Naval Base and pay compensation for the considerable material losses caused the Cuban people as a result of the blockade and all other kinds of imperialist acts of aggression.

63. In view of the many initiatives and proposals that countries of the region have made in their efforts to attain peace, safeguard independence and consolidate development, the Ministers supported the efforts to declare Central America and the Caribbean a zone of peace.

IV. SOUTH AMERICA

64. The Ministers warned with concern that in South America persist hotbeds of tension due to the colonial presence in the South Atlantic, to the controversies that affect several countries in the region, the continued difficulties in the development of some of the countries, and to the existence of military and political collaboration between some countries in the region and the apartheid regime of South Africa and Zionist regime of Israel. The Ministers commended the courageous decision taken by the Government of Colombia to break off diplomatic ties with the apartheid regime in Pretoria.

65. The Ministers reiterated their support for the decision of earlier Conferences and meetings of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries that expressed support for the Argentine Republic's right to have its sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands restitution through negotiations and reaffirming the need for the parties to take due account of the interests of the population of the Islands. They recalled that the struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism, imperialism, hegemonism, apartheid and racism and all other forms of foreign domination; full respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity; non-use or threat of the use of force; and the peaceful settlement of disputes are basic principles of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.

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66. Recalling what is set forth in the Final Communiqué of the Coordinating Bureau's Ministerial Meeting held in Havana in 1982, the Ministers recognized that the Malvinas, South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands are integral parts of the Latin-American region, and in this regard they expressed their pleasure over the solidarity and firm support that Latin America and other non-aligned countries are giving Argentina in its efforts to resolve this dispute and to prevent the consolidation of the existing colonial situation on those Islands.

67. The Ministers stated that the way to decolonize the territories involved in the Malvinas Islands question was to solve the sovereignty dispute between the Argentine and British Governments, and they urged both parties to reopen negotiations with the participation and good offices of the Secretary General of the United Nations, so that a fair, peaceful and permanent solution of the dispute might be achieved as soon as possible, in line with the principles and decisions of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, with General Assembly Resolutions 1514 (XV), 2065 (XX), 3160 (XXVIII), 31/49 and 37/9 and Security Council Resolutions 502 (1982) and 505 (1982).

68. The Ministers considered that the massive military and naval presence and activities of the United Kingdom in the region of the Malvinas Islands are a cause of grave concern to the countries in the region, affecting adversely stability in the area.

69. The Ministers once more reiterated their categorical support for the Republic of Bolivia's legitimate and rightful claim to a direct and useful outlet to the Pacific Ocean over which it would have full sovereignty. Convinced that the solution of this problem is of interest to the international community and recalling that international peace and security call for such a solution, they urged all states to voice their solidarity with this inalienable right of the Bolivian people. The Ministers expressed their hope that an equitable solution might be found for this problem by applying the peaceful procedures set forth in the United Nations Charter and in the framework of the goals of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.

70. The Ministers noted with satisfaction the efforts made by Bolivia for the restoration of the democratic and constitutional process enabling the people of that country the full exercise of their legitimate rights and freedom once again.

71. They emphasized the significance of the cause of democracy in the region and urged the members of the Movement to maintain an attitude of support for and solidarity with the consolidation of the democratic process in Bolivia and the measures adopted for its economic recovery.

72. Bearing in mind that the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Conferences of Heads of State or Government expressed their solidarity with the social and economic transformations undertaken by President Salvador Allende, as well as the relevant decisions adopted by the Ministerial Conferences and Bureau Meetings, the Ministers demanded the implementation of the resolution of the 37th Session of the United Nations General Assembly concerning Chile and reaffirmed their solidarity with the legitimate aspirations of the Chilean people to restore their fundamental freedoms and basic human rights and the non-aligned course followed by President Allende.

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73. The Ministers further deplored the ever-increasing relations between the Chilean authorities and the racist South African and Zionist regimes.

74. The Ministers noted with deep regret that some Latin-American countries have not heeded the persistent call of the Non-Aligned Movement for the cessation of all ties with the racist regime of South Africa. The maintenance of any relations with the apartheid regime is contrary to the policy of the Movement, one of whose basic objectives is the total boycott of the criminal racist Pretoria regime. The Ministers therefore called on those Latin-American countries that still have political and military ties with South Africa to break them immediately.

75. The Ministers expressed deep concern about persistent reports of attempts by some Latin-American countries to form a so-called South Atlantic Treaty Organization (SATO) in conjunction with the racist regime of Pretoria.

76. The Ministers warned that such a military alliance with South Africa would threaten the security of Africa, international peace and security and undermine the efforts of the international community toward the independence of Namibia and the liberation of South Africa.

77. In this connection, the Ministers called on the Latin-American countries concerned to renounce all attempts to form a so-called South Atlantic Treaty Organization with South Africa.

78. The Ministers hailed those Latin-American and Caribbean countries which have consistently rendered material and political support to the National Liberation Movements of Namibia and South Africa. They urged all the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean as all the other members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, to redouble their efforts to secure the speedy implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 435 (1978) on Namibia and reiterated their rejection of the linkage being drawn by the United States Administration between Namibia's independence and the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

79. They invited the countries of the region to actively participate in the forthcoming International Conference in Support of the Struggle of the People of Namibia to be held in Paris in April 1983, as well as in the International Conference in support of the Front-Line States to be held in Lisbon in April 1983.

80. The Ministers noted that the Latin-American countries together with other non-aligned countries have played an outstanding role in the process of multilateral negotiations aimed at establishing the New International Economic Order, promoted important initiatives on disarmament and adopted and strengthened measures to use all their land and sea resources for the benefit of their peoples.

81. The Ministers observed the existence in Latin America of an area in which nuclear weapons are proscribed by the Treaty of Tlatelolco, signed by 22 Latin-American states, but they considered that it would not be effective until conditions have been created to enable all Latin-American states to sign and ratify it and all nuclear powers respect it. The Ministers appealed to the states that have international responsibility over non-sovereign territories in the region to ratify the Additional Protocol of the Treaty of Tlatelolco so that those territories may receive its benefits.

82. In this regard, the Ministers took note of the statements made by the Argentine Republic during the 37th session of the General Assembly on the introduction of nuclear weapons by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in the region of the Malvinas, South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands.

83. The Ministers emphasized the importance of the fact that the Special Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau was being held in Latin America and the Caribbean in the same year as the 200th anniversary of the birth of Simón Bolívar, the Liberator, symbol of the struggle for Latin-American self-determination, independence and unity.

84. In consideration of the major role played by India since the founding of the Movement, the Ministers emphasized the special significance of New Delhi serving as the venue of the 7th Summit and expressed their appreciation and gratitude to the Government headed by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi for the arrangements being made for the Summit at such short notice.

85. They expressed their confidence that the 7th Summit will be a significant contribution to the strengthening of the global role and influence of the Movement in world affairs.

APPENDIX I

[Original: English/Spanish]

Opening address by His Excellency Mr. Daniel Ortega Saavedra,
Commander of the Revolution and Co-ordinator of the Council
of the Government of National Reconstruction

Fifty years ago, in January 1933, United States interventionist troops left Nicaraguan soil for the third time in our history, defeated by the tenacious resistance put up by the farmers who, armed with machetes, guns and ammunition seized from the invaders and led by Augusto César Sandino, defended the sovereignty of our homeland at that time.

Now, 50 years after that heroic action, we welcome the delegates attending this Special Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to the new Nicaragua.

We welcome you, distinguished delegates, on behalf of a people that is enthusiastically rebuilding its homeland devastated by war and pillage.

We welcome you on behalf of the men, women, old people and children who have given their lives throughout our history, victims of oppression and exploitation, dreaming and struggling for a better future and who continue to give their lives in the defense of their liberated homeland.

We welcome you on behalf of the thousands of coffee pickers who risk their lives along our border with Honduras, subject to attack by former members of Somoza's National Guard, sponsored by the United States.

We welcome you on behalf of the thousands of young people who, just a few months after the triumph of the Revolution, heroically carried out the National Literacy Crusade, which reduced illiteracy from more than 50 to 12.07 per cent.

We welcome you on behalf of a poor but happy, hard-working and militant people that is grateful for the trust placed in it by this Ministerial Meeting now being held in Managua in spite of the fact that the resources which our devastated capital can offer you are limited.

This is the 5th Special Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau at the Ministerial level. The Mozambique, Algeria, Kuwait and Cyprus Meetings discussed problems that have not yet been solved, due to the stubbornness of those who endorse and defend racism, apartheid, colonialism, neocolonialism and Zionism; who have become accomplices of the absurd and brutal regime of South Africa; who commit genocide in West Beirut; who arm Israel; who, in international forums, defend the irresponsible, criminal policies of the Government of Israel; who sponsor the crime against the heroic Palestinian people; and who, through South Africa, promote attacks on Angola, Mozambique, Zambia, Botswana and Zimbabwe -- the Front-Line States.

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This is the 5th Special Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau at the Ministerial level, yet Korea remains invaded and divided, calling for its reunification; Vietnam continues under attack; parts of Syria, Jordan, Egypt and Lebanon remain occupied; economic and military attacks against Libya are repeated; and absurd pretexts continue to be invented to explain failure to implement the United Nations resolutions on the independence of Namibia.

Distinguished Ministers, delegates, observers and special guests, this Meeting is taking place at one of the most critical moments experienced by mankind, at a time when the very existence of the human race is being cynically and arrogantly threatened.

Thirty-eight years ago, the world was introduced to the nightmare of the nuclear threat. Never before, however, has the likelihood of the destruction of our planet been so great as now. To the potential of an accumulated arsenal sufficient to destroy several planets there is now added the irrational policy of those who think only of imposing their military hegemony, rejecting any real possibility of agreements that might lay the bases for disarmament and nuclear arms limitations.

This is why we denounce the irresponsibility of those who, scorning the most fundamental values of the people of the earth, place obstacles in the way of disarmament efforts and the limitation of nuclear arms. We recognize the realistic proposals that may lay the bases for disarmament and the limitation of nuclear arms, which responsible governments and leaders -- that, in spite of any ideological and political differences, are aware of the very real threat now confronting mankind -- have welcomed.

Distinguished Ministers, delegates, observers and special guests, the world economy, suffering under a structural crisis, presents a truly gloomy outlook: production and international trade have stagnated; inflation continues to remain high; and unemployment has been increased at an accelerated rate, seriously affecting hundreds of millions of people and deepening the Third World countries' dependence through foreign debts that now amount to more than \$500 billion.

This situation of structural crisis is aggravated by the restrictive policies that some developed market economy countries -- mainly the United States, the most powerful country in economic terms -- have deliberately adopted in order to protect their economies.

Some developed countries have made great efforts in the search for economic policies for struggling against inflation without generating greater unemployment and achieving economic recovery without increasing inflation. Nevertheless, the process of adjustment that has been adopted was implemented at an excessive cost, based on selfishness and irrationality, transferring a large part of the burden of adjustment to those who are economically weakest in their societies and to the Third World countries. In this way, they have generated the most serious economic stagnation since the crisis of the '30s.

This recession, the most serious one in half a century, is the result of those policies of adjustment that are based on the false supposition that the world economy's recovery depends exclusively on the recovery of the developed market economy countries, even when this is achieved at the expense of the economies of the Third World countries. This approach ignores the historically proven fact that the dynamics of our countries constitute a powerful force boosting the world economy. It also ignores the reality that, if the crisis is worldwide, the only possible solution should be to protect the interests of all the countries in the world -- especially the countries which we represent.

Nobody is unaware of the effect of the international economic stagnation generated by some industrial countries on the economies of the Third World -- and especially Latin-American -- countries that in 1982, for the first time in four decades, had a negative economic growth rate and 80 per cent inflation, which is unprecedented in the history of our region.

The low demand that stagnation implies has meant lower prices for our main export products and reduced sales, while the prices of the industrial goods that we all import have remained more or less the same and in some cases have increased.

In the last two years alone -- 1981 and 1982 -- the prices of our countries' export commodities, such as metals, agricultural raw materials, foodstuffs and beverages, have fallen drastically, by an average of 20.5 per cent, giving rise to a considerable deterioration in the terms of trade and exacerbating the imbalance in our foreign trade.

The intensification of the protectionist measures, including those manifested in the field of trade barriers and those adopted for non-economic purposes in the form of blockades, exclusions and other sanctions, that adversely affect the sovereign rights of the Third World countries, has contributed to this serious situation.

In these circumstances, our countries have had to resort with ever greater frequency to indebtedness for financing our trade imbalances and have been forced to introduce costly adjustments in our economies, to the detriment of our development programs. This indebtedness has been increased by unprecedentedly high interest rates in the international financial markets -- levels that are the product of the United States restrictive monetary policy and of the enormous fiscal imbalances caused by the arms race -- on which the administration of that country is bent.

The unprecedented increase in the amount of foreign debt servicing, together with the weakening of exports, has brought such debt servicing to untenable levels. This problem of the foreign debt and debt servicing has already become a time bomb which, on going off, would unleash a crisis of unprecedented proportions in the international financial system, from whose consequences the creditor countries would not be exempt.

Therefore, it is of the utmost importance for all of us to come up with new solutions for tackling this situation realistically, in the best way possible.

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The experience of our recent past, however, has not been encouraging. Precisely when we have the greatest need for international financial cooperation, we are concerned to note that, due to irrationality, such cooperation is in a critical phase characterized not only by a decrease in real terms but also by growing costs, more strings attached, subordination to certain models of development, the reduction of concessional resources and even the questioning of the importance of multilateral cooperation by the present United States administration. If the halting of monetary flows from private banks to the developing countries is added to this, the crisis which we are trying to solve can only be aggravated.

Our country, which knows of the sacrifices and efforts required to keep its pledges, and our people, who suffer privation as a result of a debt inherited from the Somoza dictatorship, issue a call for reflection on the overwhelming problem of the foreign debts of the Third World countries.

We believe that our Movement should promote initiatives for renegotiating our foreign debts as a whole, which would lead us to arrive at shared policies for achieving an agreement that guarantees their payment, such as the incorporation of guiding principles to the effect that overall debt servicing should never exceed a certain percentage of our exports, and that the flow of new financing for guaranteeing the economic activity of the debtor countries should be agreed to.

We believe that any readjustment of the world economy should be achieved through an equitable distribution of costs and benefits between the rich and the plundered countries.

Only under these realistic conditions can the developing countries meet their financial obligations.

Distinguished Ministers, delegates, observers and special guests, this Special Ministerial Meeting is, it is true, being held under very difficult and even tragic political and economic circumstances. Nevertheless, opposing the forces unleashed through the abandonment of even the most elementary common sense, the voices of the peoples represented in the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries are being raised, unassuming yet firm. In this Managua Meeting, we would like to greet Saint Lucia, Belize and Ecuador, which have come to strengthen our Movement as full members.

It is true that ours are countries with their own characteristics and even with diverse ideological and political positions, but they are also countries with shared problems and objectives. Ours are poor, dependent countries in an unfair economic order that are exposed to political, military and economic attacks and pressures; countries that cannot win the battle for justice and freedom individually; countries that need large-scale solidarity in order to stand up against the oppression that the colonial metropolises and the industrial and technological metropolises have institutionalized, bringing pain and poverty to our peoples.

Therefore, the most important thing to preserve is the unity of this Movement. Our enemy knows of our differences and will try to play on them in order

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to divide, fragment and destroy us. A few weeks ago, when our Foreign Office circulated the first version of the Final Communiqué of this Meeting, the United States Government immediately expressed its opposition to the document and its decision to use all kinds of pressures against countries that belong to the Movement, in order to take the teeth out of it and thus weaken the Managua Meeting.

We know that many pressures have been exerted for this purpose, but we also know -- and this is the most important thing -- of the worthy attitude taken by the representatives of members of the Movement.

Distinguished Ministers, delegates, observers and special guests, this Meeting has been preceded by two significant events: the Prime Minister of England's trip to the occupied territory of the Malvinas and the Panama meeting of the Foreign Ministers of Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama.

The visit by the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom disclosed the buccaneering spirit of those who think they can travel through the seas of the Americas just as in the heyday of the pirate Morgan, riding roughshod over the sovereign rights of the peoples and brandishing a threatening message.

In contrast, the Panama meeting expressed an attitude worthy of respectful governments that, concerned over the crisis that is scourging the region, call for increased dialogue at the Latin-American level.

Distinguished Ministers, delegates, observers and special guests, this Special Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Movement, which is being held in Managua to take up the problems of Latin America and the Caribbean, is proof of the vitality and clear-sightedness of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, concerned over the situation of the various parts of the world, a situation that was aggravated with the assumption of power by a United States administration in 1981 that had immediate effects in southern Africa, the Middle East, the Caribbean, Central America and the South Atlantic.

The policy of that administration has provoked the greatest tension with Cuba since the '60s as a result of the military threats and implementation of economic pressures aimed at undermining the economy of that country, while the Guantánamo Naval Base continues to be occupied.

In addition to all this, it hardened its policy against Grenada and Suriname with destabilizing actions, slanderous propaganda, economic pressures and military naval maneuvers; engaged in delaying maneuvers and violations of the treaties on the Canal Zone, a legitimate territory of Panama; and refused to recognize the Puerto Rican peoples' inalienable right to self-determination and independence.

The imperial and imperialist aggression in the Malvinas, which ended up by confirming the nature of the United States administration -- which, scorning the regional organization, made common cause with the invaders -- was suddenly added to this panorama of tensions and crisis in the Caribbean. And, while it is true that the empire and imperialism won a military victory in the Malvinas, it is also true that they were dealt a great political defeat in the region and that now it is

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clearer than ever that a negotiated solution is required calling for them to return the usurped territory to the Argentine Republic, its legitimate owner.

Meanwhile, the United States military and political presence in Central America was stepped up in an attempt to destabilize and destroy the Nicaraguan Revolution and to crush the Central American peoples' struggle -- especially that of the heroic people of El Salvador.

The United States administration's strategy was clear: to impose the idea that the triumph of the Revolution in Nicaragua was the result of the East's expansionism and that the Central American peoples' struggle was a product of the attitude supposedly taken by Nicaragua of arming the Salvadoran revolutionaries.

In its search for concrete results, it launched a worldwide slander campaign, trying to isolate Nicaragua politically and economically, which would facilitate its plans of internal destabilization and create suitable conditions for military aggression.

In order to promote its military plans, it set up a training base in the state of Florida, a permanent base of operations in Honduran territory bordering on Nicaragua and a reserve base in Costa Rican territory near that country's border with Nicaragua. Honduras was assigned a predominantly military role, and Costa Rica, a predominantly political one. It posted Central Intelligence Agency officers in both those countries, to direct the undercover operations.

In Honduras, the first step in support of its plans was to impose changes in the Armed Forces so as to facilitate their use.

In Costa Rica, taking advantage of the economic and financial crisis that was shaking the country, it managed to involve high-ranking officials of the present government, who have facilitated the CIA's military operations aimed at creating sabotage and harassment groups operating out of that country against Nicaragua and who, some months ago, also secretly installed a shortwave radio in the Liberia area and, more recently, a television plant on the El Amo hacienda, between Inocentes and Conventillos. Both mass media were set up to implement the propaganda aims of the plans of aggression against our country.

The next step taken in Honduras was to organize and arm the 7000 former National Guardsmen of the Somoza regime who were based in camps along the border with Nicaragua, setting up an operational headquarters headed by United States officers.

All these actions have been accompanied at various times by joint military maneuvers by the United States Army and the Army of Honduras. Two new United States-Honduran operations have been planned for this period: Operation Airlift and Operation Command Posts CPX, to be carried out in Honduran territory bordering on Nicaragua; and United States Air Force spy flights in Nicaraguan airspace and the presence of warships off our coasts, in flagrant violation of our sovereignty, have continued.

As a result of this aggressive policy, more than 500 armed invasions have been launched from Honduran territory, and thousands of former members of Somoza's National Guard have sown terror among the people in the border areas, murdering more than 400 Nicaraguans.

As a result of this aggressive policy, 75 children have died; dozens of workers have been kidnapped, tortured and murdered in Honduran territory; three bridges have been blown up; a construction plant was destroyed; Sandino Airport was partially destroyed by explosives in an act of sabotage, as was a plane of our small commercial airline; and two cigar factories were burned.

Throughout this campaign of terror unleashed in the border area, the Army of Honduras has been used as a support force to protect the former members of Somoza's National Guard in their criminal actions.

Along with all this, it promoted Israel's political and military presence in those two countries. Last October, the Israeli Foreign Minister arrived in Costa Rica accompanied by Zionist military advisers who remained in that country, offering their "services". Last December, the Israeli Minister of Defense, Ariel Sharon, responsible for the genocide in Lebanon, visited Honduras -- where, according to his own statements, he signed military agreements.

Supplies of arms and munitions of all kinds to El Salvador have been stepped up, as has the presence of United States military advisers there, who have taken command of the Armed Forces, directing the extermination operations launched against the Salvadoran people, in an attempt to contain the upsurge in the revolution. This military involvement by the United States has also led to the Honduran Army's and Air Force's participation in joint operations in the Salvadoran departments bordering on that country.

Distinguished Ministers, delegates, observers and special guests, it is true that United States aggressiveness has increased the tension in the region, but the maturity with which most of our governments are confronting the problem is also very real. Here, we should mention that the Government of Nicaragua has always expressed its willingness to participate in dialogue without any strings attached, and we should also recognize the responsible approach of the Revolutionary Democratic Front and Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front of El Salvador, which have made realistic proposals for initiating a dialogue to find a political solution for the crisis.

We also recognize the initiatives presented by Mexico and France; Mexico and Venezuela; and, more recently, Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama, for promoting dialogue and a political solution for the crisis in the region.

Distinguished Ministers, delegates, observers and special guests, now, in the year of the 200th anniversary of the birth of Simón Bolívar, the Liberator, and just before the 7th Summit Conference is held in India, we would like to express our appreciation for Cuba's firm and careful efforts -- as Chairman of the Movement, headed by the esteemed Comrade Fidel Castro -- to increase the Movement's unity and strength. We also hail India and its esteemed Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, who will soon be Chairlady of our Movement.

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Distinguished Ministers, delegates, observers and special guests, Nicaragua thanks you for your presence, which shows that the policy of isolation has failed and that the Non-Aligned Movement's policy of dialogue and solidarity is growing ever stronger.

Nicaragua is also grateful for the trust placed in it as expressed by your support for its election to membership on the Security Council.

Nicaragua will continue to defend the principles of non-alignment, even at the cost of being attacked by the present United States administration, which considers us a part of its strategic reserve -- a concept which we reject once and for all. We proudly state, however, that, ever since July 19, 1979, the Year of the Triumph of the Revolution, Nicaragua has been a strategic reserve of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.

We state that, ever since July 19, 1979, Nicaragua has been a strategic reserve of the peoples that, in Asia, Africa, Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, have decided to struggle against colonialism, neocolonialism, racism, Zionism, fascism, imperialism and all other kinds of oppression and exploitation.

We state that, ever since then, we have been a strategic reserve of the peoples that are struggling for a truly new international economic order -- in short, a strategic reserve of the peoples that are struggling staunchly in the defense of peace.

Thank you.

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APPENDIX II

[Original: Arabic/English/
French/Spanish]

Message from His Excellency Dr. Fidel Castro Ruz,
Chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries

It gives me great pleasure to greet the opening of the first Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries dedicated to an examination of the problems confronting Latin America and the Caribbean. Twenty-two years ago, when the Movement was founded, only one Latin-American and Caribbean country was represented at its 1st Conference. The fact that the Movement is responding now to the Latin-American and Caribbean peoples' growing desire to have an independent foreign policy, overcome imperialist and colonialist aggression and intervention and promote their socioeconomic development -- responding by holding this meeting, an expression of solidarity and support -- constitutes undeniable proof of its vitality, cohesion and capacity of action.

There could be no more appropriate framework in which to hold this meeting than heroic Nicaragua, which freed itself of neocolonial dependency only three years ago, after decades of indomitable struggle, thus winning the right to speak for itself; to choose its own friends; and to make an invaluable contribution to our common cause of the defense of peace, independence and development, to which the non-aligned countries are pledged.

Nicaragua is in the heart of Central America, a long-suffering part of our hemisphere where foreign dependence and exploitation, intervention and imperialist occupation have left archaic social structures and where poverty, squalor and illiteracy are leading the people to struggle more determinedly for their democratic rights and for a better future.

Everyone knows what response those who benefit from this situation have given to the people's rebellion. Just a few days ago, some of the most important dailies and magazines in the United States denounced the CIA's war against the Nicaraguan Government -- which is no secret -- and its intention to regionalize the conflict in Central America so the United States can intervene in it directly.

In view of these goals and maneuvers, we should recall the important proposals for negotiated, political solutions that were presented by France and Mexico, by the Presidents of Venezuela and Mexico and by the FIMN-FDR in El Salvador. These proposals constitute a contribution and a means for preserving peace and respecting the sovereignty of the countries in the region.

The marks left by the Anglo-United States aggression against Argentina, a sister nation that sought to claim its sovereign rights over the Malvinas Islands, a portion of Latin-American and Argentine soil illegally usurped by force, are still fresh. The warlike, rapacious essence of imperialism and its scorn for our

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peoples and for the norms and principles of international law were shown in the war of the South Atlantic and in the United States violation of its pledges assumed under the OAS Charter and the so-called Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance, instruments that have served only to tie Latin America and the Caribbean to that country's interests.

In addition to the violence unleashed against the Latin-American countries, serious consequences of the economic crisis afflicting the capitalist world have been passed on to them. The Latin-American countries' foreign debt has risen to more than \$300 billion, and protectionist trade measures have been designed to combat Latin-American exports, preventing those countries from acquiring the resources they need to maintain their economic advance and pay off their debt. Moreover, the United States is maintaining its criminal economic blockade of revolutionary Cuba.

The Latin-American countries hope that this meeting will express the Movement's militant solidarity with our legitimate hopes and demands.

Now, just a few weeks before the 7th Summit Conference, the successful holding of this Special Meeting of the Bureau in Managua will constitute one more step in strengthening the Movement's unity, prestige and capacity of action. I wish you every success.

APPENDIX III

[Original: Arabic/English/
French/Spanish]

Report by the Chairman of the Meeting of High-Ranking Officials

The Meeting of High-Ranking Officials of the 5th Special Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries held two work sessions on January 10, 1983, and made the following recommendations:

1. To propose to the Ministerial Meeting that it focus its deliberations around an examination of the situation in Latin America and the Caribbean.
2. To propose the following membership of the Chair:

Chairman: Nicaragua

Deputy Chairmen: Zaire, representing the African states.
India, representing the Asian states.
Guyana, representing the Latin-American and Caribbean states.
Yugoslavia, representing the European states.
The Palestine Liberation Organization, representing the national liberation movements.

Rapporteur: Algeria

Cuba, as Chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, will be an ex officio member of the Chair.

3. The Meeting of High-Ranking Officials also recommended that the Special Ministerial Meeting meet in two work groups: a plenary session and a Drafting Commission.

Ambassador Olara Otunnu, of Uganda, was proposed as Chairman of the Commission, and Ambassador Ali Alatas, of Indonesia, as Deputy Chairman.

As is customary in our meetings, the Drafting Commission began its work immediately, on January 10, ad referendum, until confirmed by the Ministerial Meeting.

I beg you, Mr. Chairman, and distinguished Ministers and heads of delegation to approve the recommendations of the Meeting of High-Ranking Officials.

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APPENDIX IV

[Original: Arabic/English/
French/Spanish]

Resolution of gratitude to the people and the Government of Nicaragua

The Special Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau held in Managua, Nicaragua, January 10-14, 1983:

EXPRESSES its sincere appreciation and deep gratitude to the valiant people of Nicaragua and its Government of National Reconstruction, for its warm and friendly reception, which has greatly contributed to the success of this meeting.

ENDORSES the firm and enlightening words addressed to the meeting by the Coordinator of the Council of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, H.E. Daniel Ortega, in which he reiterates the decision of the Nicaraguan people and government to face all the threats of intervention, aggressions or hostile acts, and to defend the principles and preserve the unity of the Movement of the Non-Aligned Countries.

WISHES TO EXPRESS its satisfaction for the brilliant manner in which its Chairman, Minister Miguel D'Escoto, has conducted the work of the meeting; for the fraternal and hospitable atmosphere which has prevailed in the course of the debates within the framework of the meeting.

APPRECIATES the facilities placed at the disposal of the delegations, particularly the efforts made by the Nicaraguan authorities and personnel in fulfilling the tasks of aides-de-camp, the secretarial, hotel, transportation and other services, with efficiency and quality.

EXPRESSES its satisfaction for having been able to meet in the homeland of Augusto César Sandino, Hero of America, and for having had the opportunity to have a first-hand knowledge of the enormous efforts made with revolutionary fervor, by the Nicaraguan people, under the wise leadership of the Government of National Reconstruction and the FSLN, in the construction of a new, sovereign, independent and prosperous Nicaragua.

EMPHASIZES the special welcome given by this country in the mass rally, an act of political and cultural characteristics, through which the delegations were able to know the decision of its people to advance in the construction of a new Nicaragua and received proofs of sympathy and adherence to the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.

STRESSES finally its trust and optimism that the statements and decisions adopted by this meeting will decisively contribute to strengthen the struggle of the non-aligned countries of the region against imperialism and colonialism in favor of regional peace and security, and to promote the free development of the peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean.
