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THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO
COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES
INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF PEACE

ARMED ISRAELI AGGRESSION AGAINST THE
IRAQI NUCLEAR INSTALLATIONS AND ITS
GRAVE CONSEQUENCES FOR THE
ESTABLISHED INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM
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QUESTION OF PEACE, STABILITY AND
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IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION
ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE
TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND **PEOPLES**
BY THE **SPECIALIZED** AGENCIES AND
THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTIONS
ASSOCIATED WITH THE UNITED
NATIONS

Letter dated 15 May 1986 from the Permanent Representative of India
to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the **honour** to request you to have circulated among Member States the final documents of the Ministerial **Meeting** of the Co-ordinating **Bureau** of Non-Aligned Countries held at **New Delhi** from 16 to 19 **April** 1986 as **an** official **document** of the General **Assembly**, under items 19, 21, **24, 25,** 26, 28, **29,** 31, 32, 33, 35, 36, 37, 39, 40, 43, 45, **49, 50,** 53, 55, 56, 57, 58, **59, 60,** 61, 62, 63, 64, **65,** 66, 68, 69, 70, 71, 75, **80,** 82, 86, 91, 92, 96, 107 and 108 of the preliminary **list,** and of the Security Council.

(Signed) **N. KRISHNAN**
Ambassador

Permanent **Repr esentative** of
India to **the** United Nations

Annex I

I. **POLITICAL** DECLARATION

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries met at the level of forty-nine ministers in New Delhi, India, from 16 to 19 April 1986.

2. The meeting was preceded by a meeting of senior officials on 14 and 15 April 1986.

3. The following members of the Co-ordinating Bureau participated: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Yemen, Ecuador, Egypt, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Palestine Liberation Organization, Panama, Peru, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, South West Africa People's Organization, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Republic of Tanzania, Vietnam, Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

4. The following members of the Movement also participated: Argentina, Botswana, Chad, Colombia, Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Maldives, Mauritius, Niger, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Vanuatu.

5. The following countries, organizations and national liberation movements attended the Meeting as **observers: Brazil, Mexico, Philippines, Uruguay, Venezuela, African National Congress, Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, League of Arab States, Organisation of the Islamic Conference, Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania, Socialist Party of Puerto Rico, United Nations.**

6. The following countries and organizations were present as guests: Austria, Finland, The Holy See, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, **Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, International Committee of the Red Cross, United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, United Nations Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, United Nations Council for Namibia, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, United Nations Industrial Development Organization, United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid, United Nations Special Committee on Decolonization, World Health Organization.**

7. The **Meeting** was inaugurated by the Prime Minister of India and Chairman of the Movement of **Non-Aligned Countries**, His Excellency Mr. Rajiv Gandhi.

8. The Ministers took note of the report by the Chairman of the Coordinating Bureau on the activities of **the Non-Aligned Movement** since the Ministerial Conference held at Luanda in **September 1985.**

9. **The Ministers** also took **note of** the preparations made by Zimbabwe **as** the host country of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government to **be** held at **Harare** in August and September 1986.

10. The **Ministers** noted the comprehensive **review** of the international situation made at the Meeting of the Foreign **Ministers** of Non-Aligned **Countries** in Luanda in **September** 1985. The **assessment** contained in the Luanda Declaration set out the **deep** concern of the Non-Aligned Movement in **regard** to **developments** which had **taken** place **since** the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries held in **New Delhi** in March 1983. Even in the few months **since** the Luanda meeting events have taken place and action has been taken which have further exacerbated **tension** in **various parts of the world** and **thereby further jeopardized international peace and security**. The **Ministers reviewed this situation** and evaluated the dynamic and **constructive** role played by the **Movement**. The Ministers **also** reviewed the implementation of the **decisions** taken under the Action Programme for Economic Cooperation (APEC) of **Non-Aligned Countries** adopted at **the Seventh Summit Conference** and **evaluated** during **the Fifth Meeting** of the Coordinating Countries of the **Action Programme for Economic Cooperation, held** at New Delhi from 7 to 11 April 1986.

II. **ROLE OF NONALIGNMENT**

11. The Non-Aligned Movement **was** conceived in the context of **the struggle** against **colonialism** and the polarization of **international relations resulting** from military blocs and alliances and the cold war. It **was** the inevitable **result** of the **need felt** by newly-independent countries in all parts of the world to protect and • **trenqhten** their national independence and exercise **their full sovereignty** in political and economic matters. Over the **years, despite many obstacles,** the Movement and the policy of nonalignment have achieved significant **succesaaes**. They have played a vital and catalytic **role** in efforts to promote peace and **peaceful coexistence,**

independence, disarmament, the accelerated economic development of developing countries and the struggle for an equitable world economic order, which are the central issues of our time. The Ministers noted with satisfaction that throughout the two-and-a-half decades of its existence, the Movement has demonstrated its abiding appeal and its continuing relevance and vitality.

12. The Ministers reaffirmed the validity of the principles and policies adopted by the Non-Aligned Movement as a major factor for the preservation of world peace. The Non-Aligned Movement is committed to taking constructive action towards halting and reversing the dangerous trends in the current international situation, as well as creating conditions conducive to the promotion of relations of co-operation, good neighbourliness and friendship among States. It has striven over the years for the maintenance of peace based on justice, the promotion of disarmament, the relaxation of international tension and the elimination of focal points of aggression and conflict, as well as for the encouragement of just and peaceful solutions to international issues. To realize these ends, the peoples and leaders of nonaligned countries have ceaselessly worked for the elimination of structures of domination, discrimination, exploitation and inequality, for the free expression of the authentic national traditions and cultures of peoples and for the establishment of a new system of international relations based on independence, equality, justice and co-operation among all States.

13. The quintessence of the policy of nonalignment, based on its principles and objectives as set out in the Lusaka Summit Conference, is the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism, apartheid, racism, zionism and all forms of foreign aggression, occupation, domination, interference or hegemony, as

well as against great-Power or bloc policies. The recent evolution of the international situation fully justifies the policy of nonalignment, and its principles and objectives, as a positive, non-bloc, independent, global factor in international relations. Nonalignment involves the rejection of all forms of subjugation, dependence, interference or intervention, direct or indirect, overt or covert, and all pressures - political, diplomatic, economic, military and cultural - in international relations.

14. The Ministers reaffirmed the need for strict adherence to the principles of non-intervention and non-interference in the internal and external affairs of States, which are basic principles of nonalignment. They observed with concern that the security and independence of nonaligned countries were being increasingly threatened by colonialist policies, by great-Power and bloc rivalries, by imperialist policies and policies of domination and by the quest for spheres of influence, as well as by the persisting unjust international economic relations, all of which had led to military, political and economic pressures and foreign intervention against nonaligned countries. They noted in particular the various kinds of pressures exerted against the unity of the Movement with a view to diverting it from its established principles and objectives. In this context they called for greater unity, solidarity and co-ordinated action on the part of nonaligned countries to resist such pressures. They expressed their conviction that strict observance of the principles and goals of nonalignment were all the more necessary in the present period of crisis in international relations.

15. Nonaligned countries have consistently supported the complete emancipation of the peoples of Africa, Asia, Latin America and other regions of the world and have rejected erroneous attempts made to

consider the struggles of peoples for independence and human dignity in the context of East-West confrontation that denies them the right to determine their own destiny and realize their legitimate aspirations. Nonaligned countries renewed their commitment not to be party to, nor to take action leading to, great-Power confrontation and rivalry or the strengthening of existing military alliances and interlocking arrangements arising therefrom, particularly through participation in military arrangements or through the provision of military bases and facilities for great-Power military presence conceived in the context of great-Power conflicts.

16. The effectiveness of the Non-Aligned Movement will always derive from the fidelity of its members to the principles and spirit of nonalignment as articulated at the successive Summit meetings and from their ability to oppose injustice irrespective of its source. The Ministers reiterated the nonaligned countries' commitment to respect scrupulously the principles and objectives of nonalignment and expressed their determination to make every effort further to strengthen the Non-Aligned Movement's capacity for action and to develop concrete modalities to enhance the influence and impact of its decisions on world affairs.

17. The policy and the movement of nonalignment have exerted a significant influence in the evolution of international political and economic relations as a whole, thus responding to the need of the contemporary world for peace, freedom, independence, equality, development and prosperity for all. The Ministers observed that the interest in the policy of nonalignment, as an authentic perspective in international affairs and as a basis for solving acute contemporary problems has increased and that there is growing readiness for

co-operation based on its principles and goals even among countries outside the Movement.

III. ASSESSMENT OF THE CURRENT INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

18. The Ministers noted with deep concern that, contrary to expectation, there has been no appreciable lowering of the level of international tension. The international political and economic situation has, if anything, been further aggravated. Conflicts, disputes and instability in many regions of the world have persisted. The economic situation of the developing countries has steadily and gravely deteriorated. The politics of domination and intervention pursued by great Powers have exacerbated international tension. There is increasing recourse to the use or threat of force, aggression, occupation, pressure, economic coercion and interference, in violation of the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations. Forces hostile to the emancipation of peoples continue to infringe on the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of countries and to impede the realization of the rights of the peoples under colonial and alien domination to self-determination and independence. Pockets of colonialism continue to defy the winds of change. The recrudescence of great-Power confrontation has been accompanied by competition for spheres of influence, domination and exploitation in more and more parts of the world. All these pose a grave threat to global peace and security. Although constructive proposals have been made, including proposals for the phased and total elimination of nuclear weapons, there is no concrete evidence of progress towards halting and reversing the nuclear arms race and preventing its extension into outer space. Policies aimed at negotiating from a position of strength still prevail. New doctrines

are being advanced and public sentiment mobilized to justify the development and deployment of armaments of increasing sophistication, especially nuclear armaments, in various parts of the world. Consequently, the vast technological resources and research capabilities of certain developed countries, which should have been devoted to solving the problem of human economic and social development, are being diverted toward improving the already awesome destructiveness of existing weapons systems and building new ones.

19. The Ministers of Foreign Affairs are concerned at the fact that the international community is faced with increasingly difficult problems resulting from deep-rooted imbalances, inequalities and injustices in international political and economic relations. The crisis affecting the world economy shows scarcely any improvement. It is manifested in the drastic widening of the gap between the developed and the developing countries, as well as in the increasingly critical economic situation facing developing countries, many of which are unable to meet even the most elementary needs of their peoples or to realize their developmental priorities. The prospects for the realization of the New International Economic Order based on justice and sovereign equality have receded further. The North-South dialogue is stalled and international co-operation for economic and social development through the multilateral process embodied in the United Nations system is in danger. Besides endangering the very existence of mankind, the arms race uses up huge amounts of resources necessary for development, further deepening the crisis. Problems such as increasing protectionism, continued deterioration in the terms of trade, persistent high interest rates and the mounting foreign debt problem, which has assumed serious political dimensions, endanger the very viability of many nonaligned and other developing countries.

20. The Ministers noted with satisfaction in this connection the moves made by the African States to convene a special session of the United Nations General Assembly from 27 to 31 May 1986 in New York, and requested all nonaligned countries to be represented at the session at a ministerial or high level.

21. The involvement of great Powers in local and regional disputes and the extension to these areas of the East-West confrontation complicates them further, renders their resolution difficult and jeopardizes world peace. The Ministers expressed grave concern at the military presence, activities and manoeuvres of the great Powers in the territories, airspace and waters or in the vicinity of nonaligned countries in the context of such confrontation. They stressed that such activities breed tension and instability, endangering peace and security, and pose a threat of intervention in the internal affairs of those countries.

22. The Ministers affirm that the particular security perceptions and policies of the major Powers and their alliance system, which are not always in consonance with the concept of collective security enshrined in the United Nations Charter, serve to intensify their military and political competition, often threaten the security of nonaligned and other States and pose an increasing risk of nuclear war.

23. The Ministers reaffirmed their view that the global crisis which has affected all areas of international relations can best be solved through dialogue, particularly through multilateral negotiation within the framework of the United Nations system. Only such negotiations, in which all countries can participate on an equal footing and which are based on the principles of the Charter of the

United Nations, can • nmura a **comprehensive** solution to **pressing** international problems ouch as **peace** and security, disarmament and development, and **encourage progress** in **various** other fields in the **interest** of all mankind.

24. The Ministers noted with **satisfaction** the **resumption** of dialogue at the highest level between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. This, however, has not provided the **anticipated impulse** either for **progress** in **disarmament negotiations** or for a **noticeable relaxation** of tension in **their** mutual relations. They **called** on the two **Powers** to **overcome** confrontation and mistrust and *to embark upon negotiations* with full responsibility, bearing in mind the **interests of the world community**, so as to achieve a **genuine relaxation** of tension as well as the • **trenqthoning** of international peace and • **curity**.

25. The Ministers reaffirmed that there is no viable alternative to co-operation and **peaceful coexistence** among States, regardless of their **political, economic and social • ystama, size** or **geographical** location. **Detente**, in order to be durable, must be universal and **comprehensive** and **open** to **universal participation**, in the interest of all States. Such **détente alone can lead** to • **quitabl** and meaningful **solutions** to key problems and **provide the basis** for **lasting peace**. The Ministers emphasized that **nonaligned countries • hould play** an active and **positive** role in this **process** and participate in it on an equal footing, continuing to **make** a constructive contribution to it in the **interest** of the entire international community.

26. Recalling that the **present meeting was being held** during the **International Year of Peace** proclaimed by the United Nations, the Ministers called for **renewed** thought and action for the promotion of *pace*.

IV. DISARMAMENT, INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AND SURVIVAL IN THE AGE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

27. The Ministers reaffirmed that disarmament, relaxation of international tension, respect for the right to self-determination and national independence, the peaceful settlement of disputes in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the **strengthening of international peace and security are closely related to each other**. Progress in any of these spheres has a beneficial effect on all of them; in turn, **failure in one sphere has a negative effect on others**.

28. States have for a long time sought to maintain security through the possession of arms. With the advent of nuclear weapons, the situation has changed drastically. The accumulation of weapons, particularly nuclear weapons, **constitutes a threat for the future of mankind**. The time has therefore come to put an end to this situation and to *seek* security in disarmament.

29. The Ministers were of the **view that the greatest peril** facing the world is the threat to the survival of mankind posed by the existence of nuclear weapons. Annihilation only need to happen once. The threat of a nuclear catastrophe is thus not one **issue among many**, but the single most important problem **facing** humanity. Nuclear disarmament is not just a moral issue; it is an issue of human survival. The Ministers therefore emphasized the supreme urgency of adopting **immediate** measures for the prevention of nuclear war and for nuclear disarmament.

30. For almost 40 **years**, the survival of mankind has been held hostage to **the perceived** security interests of a few nuclear-weapon States, in particular the super-Power and their allies. To rely on

nuclear leverage is to accept a perpetual community of fear that contradict the United Nations Charter. Belief in the maintenance of world peace through nuclear deterrence is the most dangerous fallacy that exists. The doctrine of nuclear deterrence lies at the root of the continuing escalation in the quantity and quality of nuclear weapons and has in fact led to greater insecurity and instability in international relations than before.

31. The Ministers noted with concern the renewed escalation in the arms race, particularly in nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction. Newly-emerging technologies are bringing into being a new generation of weapons of mass destruction, both nuclear and non-nuclear. The development of new weapon systems is menacing, as it would blur the distinction between nuclear and conventional weapons and thus legitimize the possession of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction. Similarly, hectic preparations are going on for the development of new weapons systems in outer space through the application of new technologies, and this adds a new dimension of grave import.

32. The Ministers strongly reaffirmed the principle that outer space - the common heritage of mankind - should be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and for the welfare and interest of all countries, irrespective of their level of economic or scientific development, and that it should be open to all States. They recalled the obligation of all States to abstain from the threat or use of force in their outer space activities. They reiterated their view that the internationally-accepted goal of general and complete disarmament under effective international control requires that outer space should not be transformed into a theatre for conducting the arms race.

The **Conference** on Disarmament should therefore **undertake** negotiations rapidly to conclude an agreement or agreements, as appropriate, to **prevent** the extension of the arms race in all its aspects into outer space and thus facilitate the promotion of co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer **space**. **The Ministers urged all States**, especially those with major space capabilities, to adhere strictly to the existing legal restrictions and limitations on space weapons, including those contained in the **Outer Space Treaty** and the **Treaty on Antiballistic Missiles between the Soviet Union and the United States**, and to **refrain from taking any measures aimed at developing, testing, or deploying weapons and weapons systems in outer space pending negotiations and the conclusion of such an agreement or agreements**. Such **measures** could, through a constant chain of action and reaction, lead to an escalation of the **arms race** in both "offensive" and "**defensive**" weapons and dangerously enhance the likelihood of the outbreak of nuclear conflict. **It would also lead to a quantum increase** in the level of **resources** devoted to military purposes, apart from making **the pursuit of disarmament** extremely difficult.

33. **The Ministers noted the agreement** between the President of the **United States of America** and the General Secretary of the **Communist Party of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics**, **set out** in the joint statement issued at the end of **their** meeting in Geneva in **November 1985**, to **accelerate work at the bilateral arms limitation negotiations**. They hoped that the **declared objective of the negotiations, namely to conclude effective agreements aimed at preventing an arms race in space and terminating it on earth**, with the ultimate goal of achieving the complete elimination of all nuclear arms, **would be pursued seriously in application of this statement**. An

framework recently put forward by the Soviet Union. The objectives and priorities of this programme, which aimed at the complete elimination of nuclear weapons from the face of the earth by all nuclear-weapon States by the end of this century, were largely in consonance with the position that the nonaligned countries had consistently taken on these issues.

38. The Ministers stressed the urgent need for a comprehensive treaty on the complete prohibition of testing of all types of nuclear weapons in all environments by all States. This objective has been pursued for more than 25 years and is a matter of the highest priority for the nonaligned countries. The continuance of nuclear-weapon testing intensifies the nuclear arms race and increases the danger of nuclear war. The Ministers deplored the fact that, owing to the persistent obstruction of a few States, the Conference on Disarmament has been unable to initiate the multilateral negotiations both on a treaty for the prohibition of all nuclear-weapon tests and on the cessation of the nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament. There is no valid reason for delaying the conclusion of such a treaty. The means of verification are adequate to ensure compliance with a nuclear-test ban. Assertions about the absence of means of verification should not be used as an excuse for the further development and refinement of nuclear weapons.

39. While negotiations are under way for a nuclear-weapon test-ban treaty, there should be a moratorium on all testing, production and deployment of nuclear weapons. In this context, the Ministers noted the appeal made by the leaders of the Five Continent Peace Initiative to the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in October 1985 and reiterated in March and April 1986 for

putting an end to all nuclear testing, as well as their offer to lend their good offices to • stabilise verification mechanisms to monitor such a moratorium. They called upon the United States of America to stop nuclear-weapon tests and requested the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to continue to refrain from these tests in accordance with the unilateral moratorium it had declared in August 1985, until an agreement is reached on a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty or at least until the next summit meeting between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

40. The Ministers reiterated their view that any use of nuclear weapons would be a violation of the United Nations Charter, and in fact a crime against humanity. They therefore urged the nuclear-weapon States to agree, pending the achievement of nuclear disarmament, to the conclusion of an international convention on the prohibition of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons. They considered that an important step in this direction would be for all nuclear-weapon States to enter into an internationally-binding commitment not to be the first to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons. They further called for a freeze on the development, production, stockpiling and deployment of nuclear weapons. The freeze of nuclear weapons should, inter alia, provide for the simultaneous stoppage of any further production of nuclear weapons and for a complete cut-off in the production of fissionable material for weapon purposes.

41. The Ministers noted with satisfaction the initiative taken by the Heads of State or Government of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania in their joint declarations of 22 May 1984 and 18 January 1985, in which the nuclear-weapon States were called upon to halt all testing, production and deployment of

nuclear weapons and their delivery systems, to be followed by a substantial reduction in their nuclear forces. The six leaders had further urged that this reduction leading to general and complete disarmament should be accompanied by measures to strengthen the United Nations system and to ensure the urgently needed transfer of substantial resources from the arms race to social and economic development. The Delhi Declaration of 28 January 1985 called for two specific steps that required special attention: the prevention of an arms race in outer space and the conclusion of a comprehensive test-ban treaty. The Ministers emphasized that this action was in accordance with the basic approach of the nonaligned countries and showed the relevance of the principles of nonalignment and the positions of nonaligned countries for the international community at large.

42. While conscious that the only credible guarantee for the security of non-nuclear-weapon States is nuclear disarmament and the complete elimination of the threat of use of nuclear weapons, the Ministers reiterated their view that the nuclear-weapon States have an obligation to guarantee, without qualification or conditions, that non-nuclear-weapon States will not be threatened or attacked with nuclear weapons. Accordingly, the Ministers recommended that negotiations should proceed without delay for the conclusion of an agreed international instrument on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.

43. Recalling the final document of SSOD-I, the Ministers affirmed that the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones, on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among the States of the region,

constituted an important disarmament measure. In the process of
● establishing such zones, the characteristics of each region should be
taken into account. The establishment of such zones in different parts
of the world should be encouraged, the ultimate objective being to
achieve a world entirely free of nuclear weapons.

44. The Ministers emphasized that, while nuclear disarmament has the
highest priority, unremitting effort should be made with a view to
concluding a treaty banning the development, production, use and
stockpiling of all chemical weapons. They urged all States to
undertake negotiation in good faith and to abstain from any action
that could impede the early conclusion of a convention on chemical
weapons. The Ministers considered the use of chemical weapons by any
State and under any circumstances condemnable and called for strict
observance of the 1925 Geneva Protocol on their use.

45. The Ministers noted with deep concern that the qualitative
development of conventional weapons adds a new dimension to the arms
race, especially among States possessing the largest military
arsenals. They called upon these States to curb such development. They
emphasized that, together with negotiations on nuclear disarmament,
measures for the limitation and gradual reduction of armed forces and
conventional weapons should be pursued resolutely within the
framework of progress towards general and complete disarmament.
States with the largest military arsenals have a special
responsibility in this regard. The adoption of such disarmament
measures should take place in an equitable and balanced manner,
ensuring the inalienable right of each State to self-defence and to
security, and also that no individual State or group of States may
obtain advantages over others at any stage, and it should be based on

full respect for the principles of non-intervention, non-interference in the internal affairs of other States and the peaceful solution of disputes in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

46. On the basis of the above criteria, where the regional situation so permits and at the initiative of all States so concerned, States should consider and adopt measures at the regional level with a view to strengthening peace and security at a lower level of force through the limitation and reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons. In this context, the Ministers noted with satisfaction the unilateral, as well as recent regional and subregional, initiatives taken by nonaligned countries to limit the acquisition of conventional arms and reduce military expenditure with a view to allocating the resources so released for the socio-economic development of their peoples.

47. The Ministers called upon other States, especially the major arms suppliers, to facilitate progress towards regional disarmament by refraining from any action, including the threat or use of force, that could impede the achievement of the objectives of such initiatives and by taking measures of positive co-operation.

48. The Ministers firmly believed that the limitation and reduction of the military activities and rivalry of great Powers and blocs beyond their boundaries would significantly contribute to the strengthening of the security of nonaligned and other countries. Accordingly, they called for the military withdrawal and disengagement of the great Powers and their military alliances and the elimination of their military bases and facilities from the territories of the nonaligned countries.

49. The Ministers stressed the central role and primary responsibility of the United Nations in the field of disarmament. They stressed that all the peoples of the world have a vital interest in disarmament negotiations, the right to participate on an equal footing in disarmament negotiations affecting their national security, and an inherent right to contribute to their success. Bilateral and multilateral negotiations on disarmament should mutually facilitate and complement, rather than hinder or preclude, each other. The Conference on Disarmament should therefore be kept informed of all steps in bilateral negotiations, and it should be enabled to fulfil its mandate as the 1978, multilateral negotiating body in the field of disarmament and to adopt concrete measures of disarmament, in particular measures of nuclear disarmament and measures for the prevention of the arms race in outer space.

50. In view of the all-important nature of disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, for the survival of humanity, the Ministers stressed that the agreed and planned United Nations programmes and activities in the field of disarmament should be kept intact despite the current budgetary problems of the United Nations.

51. The Ministers noted with satisfaction the present world-wide campaign against the nuclear arms race. They were convinced that such movements can play a powerful role in preventing a nuclear holocaust and promoting nuclear disarmament. They agreed that all possible help should be given to encourage that process. In this connection, the Ministers reaffirmed the three objectives of the world Disarmament Campaign, namely, to inform, to educate and to develop public understanding of and support for United Nations objectives in the sphere of disarmament. They reaffirmed the need to strengthen the role

of regional bodies in mobilizing support for this campaign and the realization of its objectives. In this context, the Ministers noted with satisfaction the offer of Peru to establish a regional centre for disarmament, security, peace and development in Lima, with the responsibility of disseminating in Latin America the objectives of the United Nations in the field of disarmament. The Ministers also welcomed the establishment at Lome, Togo, of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa:

52. The Ministers reiterated the urgent need to convene, and decide upon the date for, the third special session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to disarmament.

53. The Ministers welcomed the decision of the United Nations General Assembly to convene an International Conference on Disarmament and Development in Paris in July 1986, following thorough preparation, and noted with satisfaction the work of the Preparatory Committee for that Conference. They considered it most appropriate and timely that the diverse consequences of steadily increasing arms expenditure on the global economy should be examined at a high political level. They urged all States to participate in the Conference at a high level and to contribute to its success. They considered it imperative to find a remedy for the dire situation, in which hundreds of billions of dollars, amounting to approximately one and a half million dollars each minute, are spent annually on weapons - a situation which stands in dramatic contrast to the poverty, and in some cases, misery, in which two thirds of the world's population live. They attached particular importance to the Conference coming out with specific recommendations on the ways and means of releasing additional resources through disarmament measures

for development purposes, in particular for the benefit of the developing countries. Expressing the conviction that the economic and social consequences of the arms race militate against the creation of the New International Economic Order, the Ministers declared that durable peace could be assured only through a restructuring of the world economy with a view to establishing the New Order and bridging the economic gap between developing and developed countries. The Ministers called for a demonstration of greater political will by the developed countries for the attainment of this end. They emphasized the importance of the Conference as marking the beginning of an intensive consideration of these problems by the entire international community and expressed the hope that the Conference would take suitable decisions to ensure the continuity of this process.

54. In view of the significance of the disarmament issue, the Ministers emphasized the necessity to carry out, through these existing mechanisms for consultation, timely and adequate preparation on these issues for the Eighth Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries to be held in Harare from 26 August to 7 September 1986.

V. PEACEFUL USES OF NUCLEAR ENERGY

55. The Ministers, recalling the decisions of the nonaligned countries, stressed the exceptional importance of international co-operation among the nonaligned and other developing countries in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear energy. This co-operation is of special significance in fields where their countries can achieve a greater degree of self-sufficiency.

56. The Ministers affirmed the inalienable right of all States to apply and develop their programmes for peaceful uses of nuclear

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

57. They also expressed their concern in this respect with regard to the obstacles which the developed countries place in the way of transfer of technologies related to the peaceful uses of atomic energy by fixing conditions which are incompatible with the sovereignty of the developing countries. Each country's choices and decisions in the field of peaceful uses of nuclear energy should be respected without jeopardizing fuel cycle policies or international agreements and contracts for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

58. The Ministers also stressed the need for observance of the principles of non-discrimination and free access to nuclear technology and reaffirmed the right of each country to develop programmes for the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes in conformity with its own freely determined priorities and needs.

59. In this connection the Meeting reiterated that non-proliferation should not be made a pretext for preventing States from exercising their full rights to acquire and develop nuclear technology for peaceful purposes geared to economic and social development in accordance with their priorities, interests and needs, determined in a sovereign manner.

60. Having considered the preparations for the United Nations Conference on the Promotion of Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy (23 March to 10 April 1987), the Ministers expressed their conviction that this Conference would contribute to the realization of the inalienable right of all countries to free and unhampered access to nuclear technology, equipment and material, on a non-discriminatory basis, with a view to developing their national programmes of peaceful uses of nuclear energy, which is of particular importance for the realization of programmes of social and economic development of developing countries in accordance with their priorities, interests and needs.

61. Proceeding from the positions adopted by the Seventh Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries and the Luanda Ministerial Conference, the Ministers reaffirmed their conviction that nonaligned and other developing countries would contribute, through their active participation in the preparations, to the successful outcome of the Conference on the Promotion of Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy.

VI. THE SITUATION IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

62. The Ministers analysed the current situation in southern Africa and noted with deep concern the continuing state of war in that part of the continent. They concluded that the racist Pretoria régime and its agents are not only the root cause of the problem in the region, but are also directly responsible for other crimes which threaten international peace and security, namely, aggression, terrorism and mercenary activities. They stressed that there can be no peace, stability or security in southern Africa until apartheid is completely eliminated. To this end, they stressed the

determination of nonaligned countries to intensify their joint efforts in support of the struggle of the peoples of southern Africa.

63. The Ministers stressed that apartheid constitutes a permanent threat to peace and security in southern Africa in particular and in the world in general. Apartheid - rightly declared a crime against humanity and an affront to the universal conscience - has its roots in the same racist and bellicose ideology which provoked the Second World War and caused untold deaths and destruction. The Ministers expressed grave concern that this inhuman policy is aided and abetted through economic, financial, military and diplomatic assistance given to the Pretoria régime by some Western countries, themselves formerly victims of Nazi aggression.

64. The Ministers expressed their utter dismay at the continued pursuit of the policy of "constructive engagement" by the Government of the United States. They reaffirmed their conviction that the policy has served only to give aid and comfort to the régime and encouraged it in its defiance of international public opinion. It has emboldened the régime in its brazen acts of aggression against neighbouring States. The Ministers consequently condemned the policy of "constructive engagement". They welcomed the increasing rejection of that policy, in particular within the United States itself; and urged the Government of the United States to abandon that policy.

Destabilization

65. The Ministers expressed support for the Communiqué issued by the Summit Meeting of the Front-Line Heads of State and Government held in Luanda, on 8 April 1986, at which South Africa's

continued acts of aggression against and destabilization of neighbouring States in the region, **as** well as other developments **affecting** the **explosive** situation in southern Africa, were considered.

66. They **etrongly** condemned the policies and acts of State **terrorism** of the Pretoria **régime** perpetrated against the front-line and other neighbouring **States** through sabotage, training, financing and infiltration of armed bandits and mercenaries in the sovereign **territories** of those States in an attempt to overthrow their **legitimate** Governments. They noted with indignation that, far from solving the **problem** of the region, the **acte** of **aggression** against and **destabilization** of Angola, **Botswana**, Lesotho, Mozambique, Swaziland, Zambia and **Zimbabwe** only served to threaten the peace and stability of the region. They called upon the international community to exert pressure upon the Pretoria racist **régime** to **desist** from its acts of aggression and **destabilization** against front-line and other **neighbouring** States.

67. They **also** condemned the racist Pretoria **régime** for the continued military occupation of **Angolan** territory and called for the complete and **unconditional** withdrawal of South African **troops**. They condemned the Pretoria **régime** for its repeated aggression against the People's Republic of Angola. The Ministers called for payment of full and **adequate compensation** to the **Government** of the People's Republic of Angola for **damage** to life and property as a **result** of **these** acts of aggression, in accordance with Security Council resolutions. They appealed to **all** members of the Non-Aligned Movement and the international community to extend increased material **support** to the Angolan Government in order to **enable it** to

consolidate its national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

68. The Ministers recalled in this context that the Ministerial Conference of Non-Aligned Countries held in Luanda from 4 to 8 September 1985 had condemned the repeal of the Clark Amendment by the United States Congress: they reiterated their support for the OAU Summit Declaration (AGH/Decl.3 [XXI]) which states inter alia:

2. Any American covert or overt involvement in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Angola, directly or through third parties, will be considered a hostile act against the Organization of African Unity? and
3. Any renewal of clandestine operations against the territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola would constitute gross interference in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Angola and the latter reserves the right to take any appropriate action it may deem necessary.'

69. In this context, the Ministers vehemently condemned the official welcome granted to Jonas Savimbi by the United States Government and the resultant assistance, including the supply of Stinger missiles to the UNITA armed bandits that are at the service of the Pretoria régime and that continue to commit the most reprehensible terrorist acts against the Angolan people and their Government. They considered that the action of the Reagan Administration is a gross and inadmissible interference in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Angola, contrary to established norms governing international relations between

independent and sovereign States. They viewed the United States involvement in the internal affairs of Angola in collaboration with the racist régime as an act of aggression against the Organization of African Unity and the entire Non-Aligned Movement. In this regard, they demanded the immediate cessation of all military and other forms of assistance to the UNITA bandits. They noted that, by supporting the apartheid régime and UNITA bandits, the Government of the United States of America had lost credibility as a mediator and forfeited its role as an honest broker in the negotiating process leading to the speedy implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 435 (1978).

70. The Ministers commended the Government of the People's Republic of Angola for its political will and diplomatic flexibility in the search for a peaceful and negotiated solution to the problems of southern Africa, mainly through the submission to Mr. Javier Perez de Cuellar, Secretary-General of the United Nations, on 17 November 1984 of a platform for comprehensive negotiations. They welcomed and fully supported this initiative of the Angolan Government, which constitutes an equitable basis for the re-establishment of peace and international security in the region.

71. The Ministers commended and expressed their full support for the efforts undertaken by the People's Republic of Angola towards the establishment of an atmosphere of peaceful coexistence, understanding and a durable and just peace in southern Africa, in conformity with the Lusaka Communiqué of 16 February 1984 and the Platform for Global Negotiations contained in Security Council document S/16838 of 26 November 1984.

/...

72. The Ministers on the other hand strongly condemned the duplicity and bad faith of the racist régime of Pretoria in its negotiations with the Government of the People's Republic of Angola.

73. The Ministers expressed their deep concern over the acts of political, economic and military destabilization committed by the racist régime of South Africa against the People's Republic of Mozambique. In this regard, they reiterated their firm condemnation of the utilization of South African territory for the infiltration of armed bandits perpetrating massacres against the defenceless population of Mozambique and causing the destruction of the economic and social infrastructure in that country.

74. The Ministers reaffirmed their total support for the people and the Government of Mozambique and for the preservation of peace, independence and national sovereignty. They appealed to all members of the Non-Aligned Movement and the international community as a whole to render diplomatic, political, financial and material assistance to Mozambique, in order to enable it to strengthen its defence capability.

75. The Ministers strongly condemned South Africa's repeated violations of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Botswana and the Kingdom of Lesotho and expressed their full support for the resolutions adopted by the United Nations Security Council on this matter. They demanded the immediate cessation of the acts of aggression committed against these countries and full and adequate compensation for the damage to life and property resulting from such acts.

76. The Ministers reaffirmed the right of front-line and other neighbouring States to provide sanctuary to the victims of apartheid

and minority rule in accordance with their traditional practice, humanitarian principles and ~~international~~ obligations. They appealed to all member8 of the Non-Aligned Movement and the international community as a whole to render diplomatic, political, financial and material **assistance** to the front-line States in order to enable them to strength&n their defence capabilities.

77. The Ministers expressed their solidarity with the objectives underlying the creation of tne Southern African **Development Coordination Conference (SADCC)** and expressed satisfaction at the progress made by this body over the **last** five years in initiating programmes in important economic sectors conducive to economic growth and collective **self-reliance** and in reducing the dependence of the economies of.the countries concerned on South Africa, whose military and economic power is systematically used **to destabilize** its neighbours and cripple their national development efforts.

Namibia

78. The Minister8 strongly condemned the continued illegal and colonial occupation of Namibia by the racist South African **régime** in flagrant violation of the resolutions adopted by the United Nations, the **Organization** of African Unity, the **Non-Aligned** Movement and other international **forums**, and declared that the illegal occupation of Namibia is an act of aggression against the Namibian . people, in contravention of numerous United Nations resolutions, in particular resolution 3314 **(XXI)** adopted by the General Assembly on 14 December 1974.

79. The Ministers **also** condemned racist South Africa for its massive **militarization** of Namibia and its arrogant use of its territory as a springboard for committing acts of subversion,

aggression and **destabilization** of neighbouring independent States, particularly **Angola**.

80. They reaffirmed the **inalienable** rights of the people of Namibia to self-determination, national independence and the safeguarding of **their** territorial integrity, including Walvis Bay, the Penguin *Islands* and other adjacent offshore **islands**, in accordance with *the relevant* resolutions of the United Nations.

81. The Ministers reaffirmed the **legitimacy** of the Namibian people's struggle for liberation by **all** available means, including armed struggle, and reiterated their solidarity and full **support** for the **just** and heroic struggle of the Namibian people under the leadership of the South West *Africa* People's **Organization (SWAPO)**, its sole, authentic and legitimate representative.

82. They condemned the activities of foreign economic interests which impede the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of **Independence** to Colonial Countries and Peoples, and reiterated the **incompatibility** of these activities with the relevant resolutions of **the** United Nations, the advisory opinion **of the** International Court of **Justice** of June 1971 and **Decree** No. **1** of the United Nations Council for Namibia adopted in 1974 for the protection of the natural resources of Namibia.

83. **The** Ministers commended SWAPO *for* its exemplary leadership of the **Namibian** people during the **past** 26 years. They also commended **SWAPO** for its flexible and statesmanlike approach to diplomatic initiatives and co-operation with the United Nations in the search for a **peaceful**, negotiated settlement of the Namibian question. **SWAPO's** constructive attitude stands in contrast to racist South Africa's intransigence, duplicity and bad faith.

84. The Minister⁸ deplored the stalemate which continued over **the** question of the independence of that territory in accordance with security Council resolution **435(1978)**. In this regard, they **took** not% of South Africa's proposed date of 1 August 1986 for commencing thg implementation of that resolution. **However**, they **reiterated** their categorical **rejection** of the concept of linking **the independence** of Namibia to the withdrawal of Cuban internationalist **forces** from Angola. They also reaffirmed their support for the Secretary-General of the United Nation% and urged him to begin the implementation of resolution **435(1978)** without further delay.

85. The Ministers reiterated their support for the **United Nations** Plan ~~for~~ the independence of Namibia, contained in Security Council resolution **435(1978)**, as the only internationally-agreed basis for the peaceful settlement of the **Namibian** question, and **emphasized** the urgent need for its immediate and unconditional Implsmmentation.

86. Thg Ministers urged all States to refrain from rendering **any** type of assistance to South Africa that might encourage it to continue pursuing its policy of State terrorism and systematic **acts** of aggression and **destabilization** against its **neighbouring** countries. They **also** requested all States to **cease** forthwith all **political**, economic, diplomatic, military, nuclear,.. cultural, **sporting** and other ~~r~~lations with the racist Pretoria **régime**, in conformity with Security Council resolution **283(1977)**, so as to **hasten** the termination of its illegal and colonial occupation of Namibia.

87. The meating rejected all manoeuvres **aimed** at diverting attention from the **central** issue of the **decolonization** of Namibia

and introducing East-West **confrontation**, to the detriment of the legitimate aspiration of the Namibian people to **self-determination**, freedom and national independence.

88. The **Ministers** reaffirmed the **Declaration** and Programme of Action adapted by the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau **of** the Non-Aligned Countries on Namibia, held in New **Delhi**, from 19 to 21 April 1985.

89. The **Ministers expressed** full support for the Vienna Final **Document, adopted by the** Extraordinary Plenary Meetings of the United Nations Council for Namibia in June 1985.

90. The Ministers demanded **once** again the immediate and unconditional release of all the **Namibian** political **prisoners** held in racist **prisons**, as well as the according of prisoner-of-war **status** to all captured freedom fighters **under** the Geneva Convention of 1949 and article 44 of the Additional Protocol thereto.

91. The **Ministers** strongly condemned the racist **régime** of South Africa for the installation in Namibia **of** a **SO-Called** interim government, **in** violation of Security Council resolution **435(1978)**. The Ministers **furthermore** gave full **support** to Security Council **resolution 566(1985)** which declared that action to be illegal and null and void: they therefore **urged** all States not to accord any form of recognition to it or to any representative or organ of the **puppet** administration.

92. The **Meeting** reaffirmed its full support for the United Nations Council for Namibia in its role as **the** legal administering authority **of** Namibia until **independence**.

93. The **Ministers urged all States** to render **increased** material, financial, **political**, diplomatic and military assistance to the

legitimate armed struggle waged by the Namibian people under the leadership of **SWAPO**, their **sole** authentic and legitimate representative, in conformity with the urgent appeal for material assistance to the national liberation movements made by the **forty-first** session of the Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa, held. in February 1984.

94. The Ministers welcomed the decision to convene a special session of the General **Assembly** on Namibia in 1986 during the **week** preceding the beginning of the forty-first regular session of the General Assembly. They further welcomed the convening of an International Conference **for** the Immediate Independence of Namibia in Vienna from 7 to 11 July 1986, and an International Conference of Non-Governmental **Organizations** in Brussels from **5** to 7 May 1986. To this end, the Ministers decided that representation at the international conference and at the special session **should, as far as possible, be** at the ministerial level.

95. The Ministers called upon member States, especially those which have not yet done **so**, to contribute to the Solidarity Fund for Namibia in order to enhance **SWAPO's** capability to pursue the national liberation Struggle.

South Africa

96. The Ministers strongly condemned the racist **régime** of Pretoria **for** its **apartheid** policies and practices, which **constitute** the root **cause** of the conflict and instability in southern Africa, as well as **for the** policy of "bantustanization" which perpetuates the **colonial** situation existing in South Africa.

97. The Ministers further **condemned** the barbarous and genocidal **actsof** oppression, repression and discrimination committed against

the overwhelming majority of the population, as well as the arbitrary **arrests**, imprisonment and detention of all those who oppose the apartheid régime.

98. The Ministers strongly condemned the imposition of **the death sentence** on the following South African patriots:

1. Mojalefa **R. Sefatsa**
2. Oupa **M. Diniso**
3. Rid **M. Mokoena**
4. Theresa **Ramashamula**
5. Duma J. **Khumalo**
6. Francis **D. Mokgesi**

99. The **Ministers further strongly** condemned the imposition of the death **sentence** on Andrew Sibusiso **Zondo**, an African National Congress **freedom** fighter. and called on the international community to campaign for its commutation.

100. The Ministers noted with profound indignation **the charge** of high treason proffered against the Leaders of the United Democratic Front and the National Forum and other **organizations** and demanded their immediate and unconditional release.

101. **The** Ministers reiterated that only **the** total eradication of the apartheid system and the **establishment** of a non-racial democratic society would constitute a solid foundation for a **just**, durable and universally acceptable solution of the situation in South Africa. **The** Minister8 reiterated their solidarity with and support for the oppressed people of South Africa in their legitimate struggle to achieve their inalienable right to self-determination, freedom and **justice** and **urged all** States to go beyond the mere expression of support and render effective assistance to the liberation **movements**

of South Africa **recognized** by the **Organization** of African Unity.

102. The **Ministers** reiterated their grave concern at the deteriorating situation inside South Africa which resulted in loss of life and destruction of property. They noted that South Africa had **so far failed** to repond to **the** call for a **peaceful** solution to the problem of apartheid. They further noted that **this intransigence** on **the** part of tha **racist régime** had brought South **Africa** to the **brink** of a racial conflagration which will inevitably **engulf** the **whole** • uhregion.

103. The **Ministers** urged the Pretoria **régime** to take hard of **the** demands by **the** international community to **take** concrete **measures** aimed at abolishing apartheid and **enter** into **negotiations** with the **genuine leaders** of the oppressed people. In thir regard, **they** reiterated their call for the unconditional **release** of all political prisoners and **detainees**, including Nelson Mandela and Zephariah Mothopeng, the lifting of the ban on the African National **Congress** of South Africa (**ANC**) and **the** Pan-Africanirt **Congress** of Azania (**PAC**) and all other political **parties**, **the** repeal of **the** Internal Security Act and **all other** draconian **measures**, **the** removal of **troops** from **townships** and the **unimpeded** return of all political **exiles** and **freedom** fighters, in order to **create** an atmomphere conducive to a **meaningful** dialogue between the **régime** and the **authentic** leaders of **the** oppressed people.

104. The **Ministers** expressed their total rejection of **the** manoeuvres **by** the Pretoria **racist régime**, including the **so-called** "Natal Option", **designed** to placate world **public** opinion and derail the liberation • truggie **and** to **perpetuate** the • ubjugation of the black majority. **They stressed their** conviction that apartheid cannot be **reformed** but

must be completely eradicated and replaced by a multiracial democratic **society** based on one man, one vote.

105. They observed with satisfaction that the **ANC** had further intensified the armed struggle. They appealed for greater **moral**, political and **material** support to be given to the **ANC** and PAC for their **legitimate** struggle and for intensifying the political mobilisation of the **masses** within the country.

106. The Ministers **commended** the heroic freedom fighters of South Africa on the victories they continue to score in their struggle **against** the apartheid régime, despite the intensification of its reign of terror. In particular, they hailed the **courage** and fortitude of the South African people engaged in mass united action in their escalating campaign for the total **eradication** of apartheid by **rendering** it unworkable and South Africa ungovernable.

107. The Ministers expressed full support of the countrywide consumer boycott carried out by **the** oppressed people of **South** Africa as a weapon in their campaign for the withdrawal of troops from the **townships**. They further hailed the stand taken by the people of South Africa in calling for comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against **the** racist Pretoria **régime**.

108. The Ministers expressed their grave concern at the growing **militarization** of the racist Pretoria **régime** and the increase in its nuclear capability, which constitute a threat to international peace and security. They condemned the continued military and nuclear collaboration between South Africa and certain NATO member countries and Israel and urged all States and international **organizations** to sever **contacts** with the criminal apartheid régime. They **called** on the principal trading partners of South Africa -

Western Europe, the United States and Japan ~ effectively to **assist** the proceae of genuine change in South Africa.

109. **The Ministers noted** with great concern the increasing co-operation between the racist **régimes** in Tel Aviv and **Pretoria**. They noted the similarity of repressive measures such as **the policy** of the iron fist and hot pursuit practised by both **régimes** against the peoples of South Africa, Namibia, Palestine, Southern Lebanon and **+the Arab** lands occupied by Israel. The Ministers called **upon** States to **refrain** from co-operation with the **régimes** of Pretoria and Tel Aviv in the nuclear field, since such co-operation constitutes a threat to international peace and **Security**. They also **recalled** the resolutiona adopted by the fortieth **session of** the United Nations General Assembly **which** reaffirmed its condemnation of **the** continuing nuclear collaboration between Israel and South Africa and expressed its awareness of the grave consequences for international peace and security of Israel's collaboration 'with South Africa in the development of nuclear weapons and **their delivery** systems.

110. The Ministers welcomed the growing anti-apartheid movement in Western Europe, North America and the South Pacific, and noted with **satisfaction** the imposition of selective sanctions against South Africa by several Governments in these regions.

111. They stressed the gravity of the situation in southern Africa and concluded that the solution to the conflict in southern Africa **dependas** entirely on the eradication of the inhuman and *immoral* **system of** apartheid; they appealed to the international community to increase pressure on **all** fronts against the racist South African **régime**, including the imposition of comprehensive ,and mandatory

economic sanctions, in accordance with Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, as a way of forcing the racist régime to comply with the resolutions adopted by the United Nations. To that end, they welcomed the decision of the United Nations General Assembly to convene a world conference on sanctions against the racist régime of South Africa in 1986 and appealed to all Governments, non-governmental organizations and the entire international community for maximum participation in the conference in order to ensure its optimal success.

112. The Ministers urged the international banking community, as well as national and international financial institutions, in particular the International Monetary Fund, to refrain from giving new loans to South Africa or rescheduling the régime's existing debts, as such assistance buttresses the régime and strengthens its policy of State terrorism within South Africa and abroad.

113. The Ministers decided to observe and promote the commemoration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of "Umkhonto We Sizwe" (Spear of the Nation) on 16 December 1986 and the seventy-fifth anniversary of the African National Congress of South Africa on 8 January 1987,

VII. WESTERN SAHARA

114. The Ministers expressed their deep concern over the persistence of the conflict in Western Sahara. They considered that the existing situation in that territory posed a serious threat to peace, security and stability in the entire region. The Ministers deplored the fact that none of the efforts made to find a peaceful settlement of the conflict in Western Sahara had achieved success.

115. The Ministers reaffirmed that the question of Western Sahara constituted a problem of decolonization and could only be resolved when

the people of Western Sahara exercised their inalienable right to self-determination and independence.

116. The Ministers, in accordance with the decisions of the Organization of African unity and the United Nations, expressed their conviction that the solution to the question of Western Sahara resided in the Implementation of resolution AHG/Res. 104 (XIX) adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of OAU and General Assembly resolution 40/50 of 2 December 1985, which established ways and means for a just and definite solution of the conflict in Western Sahara.

117. To this end, the Ministers urged the two parties to the conflict, the Kingdom of Morocco and the Polisario Front, to take up direct negotiations with a view to reaching a ceasefire and creating the necessary conditions for a just and peaceful referendum of self-determination for the people of Western Sahara, - a referendum free of any administrative or military constraints and conducted under the auspices of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations.

118. In this context, the Ministers expressed satisfaction at the efforts of the Chairman of OAU and the Secretary-General of the United Nations to promote the implementation of these resolutions and urged them to pursue their efforts to reach a just and lasting solution to the conflict in Western Sahara.

119. Noting with satisfaction the process of joint mediation begun by the Chairman of OAU and the Secretary-General of the United Nations on 9 April 1986 in New York, with a view to implementing the resolution mentioned above, the Ministers called upon Morocco and the Polisario Front to show the necessary political will to achieve the implementation of those resolutions.

VIII. **MAYOTTE**

120. with regard to the Comorian **island** of Mayotte, which is still **under** French occupation, **the** Ministers reaffirmed that **it is** an integral part of the sovereign territory of the **Islamic** Federal Republic of the Comoros. In addition they **expressed** their active solidarity with **the** people of the Comoros in their legitimate efforts to recover the Comorian island of Mayotte and preserve the independence, unity and territorial integrity of the Comoros. The **Ministries** **expressed** regret at the **stand** taken by **the** French Government, which had hitherto not taken a **single** step or initiative that could lead to an acceptable **solution** to the problem of the Comorian island of Mayotte in **spite** of its repeated promises. The **Ministers** called upon the French Government to respect the **just** claim of the **Islamic** Federal Republic of the **Comoros** to the Comorian island of **Mayotte**.

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121. With regard to the Malagasy Islands (**Glorieuses**, Juan de Nova, Europe and **Bassas** da India), the Ministers reaffirmed the paramount need to preserve the unity and territorial integrity of the **Democratic Republic of Madagascar**. They strongly urged all the parties concerned immediately to open negotiations pursuant to the relevant resolutions and decisions of the United Nations, the Movement of **Non-Aligned Countries** and the **Organization of African Unity**, and in particular resolution 34/91 adopted at the thirty-fourth **session** of the General Assembly and resolution 784 adopted at the **thirty-fifth** Ministerial Conference of the **Organization of African Unity**.

**X. MAURITIAN SOVEREIGNTY OVER THE CHAGOS ARCHIPELAGO,
INCLUDING DIEGO GARCIA**

122. The Ministers expressed their full support for Mauritian sovereignty over the Chagos Archipelago, including **Diego Garcia**, which **was detached** from the territory of Mauritius by the former colonial power in **1965 in violation of United Nations General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) and 2066 (XX)**. The establishment and **strengthening of the military base at Diego Garcia** has **endangered** the sovereignty, **territorial** integrity and peaceful development of Mauritius **and other States**. They called for the early return of **Diego Garcia** to Mauritius.

XI. CHAD

123. On the question of Chad, the Ministers reaffirmed the previous decisions of the **Non-Aligned Movement and those of the Organization of African Unity**. Furthermore, they gave their **full support** to the endeavours of the Organization of African Unity and the efforts of some countries to achieve national reconciliation and the establishment of a lasting peace which respected its independence and territorial integrity of Chad without foreign interference. Finally, they urged the international community to contribute to the national reconstruction of Chad.

XII. SOUTH-EAST ASIA

124. Reviewing the situation in **South-East Asia**, the **Ministers** expressed grave concern over the **continuing** conflicts and tensions in the region, particularly since many of its States are members of the Movement of **Non-Aligned Countries**. They reaffirmed their support for the principles of non-interference in the **affairs of sovereign States** and the **inadmissibility of the** use of force against sovereign States.

They warned that there was a real danger of the tensions in and around Kampuchea escalating over a wider area. They were convinced of the urgent need to de-escalate **these** tensions through a comprehensive political solution which would provide for the withdrawal of all foreign forces, thus ensuring full respect for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of all States in the region, including Kampuchea.

125. The Ministers reaffirmed **the** right of the people of Kampuchea to determine **their own destiny** free from foreign interference, subversion and coercion, **and** expressed the hope that, through a **process of negotiations and mutual understanding, a climate conducive** to the exercise of that right would be created. They also agreed that **the** humanitarian **problems** resulting from the conflicts in **the** region required urgent measures which called for the active co-operation of all **the** parties concerned. They urged all States in the region to **undertake a dialogue which would lead to the resolution of differences**, among themselves **and the** establishment of durable peace and stability in the area, **as** well as the elimination of involvement and threats of intervention by outside Powers. In this context, they noted with approval the efforts being made for the early establishment of **a zone** of peace, freedom and neutrality in the region and called **upon all** States to give those efforts their fullest support.

XIII. KOREA

126. The **Ministers noted with concern that**, in spite of the Korean people's **aspirations** for the peaceful **reunification of their** homeland, **Korea** continues to be **divided**, which poses a potential **threat to peace**.

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127. The Ministers welcomed with satisfaction the attitude of the Korean people in their efforts to reunify their homeland peacefully and to achieve this goal free of all interference, by means of dialogue and consultation between North and South, in conformity with the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity set forth in the joint North-South statement of 4 June 1972.

128. The Ministers expressed the hope that the fulfilment of the Korean people's desire for peaceful reunification would be enhanced by the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the area.

XIV. SOUTH-WEST ASIA

129. The Ministers noted with great concern the situation in South-West Asia and agreed that it carries dangerous consequences for the peace and stability of the region. They agreed that the continuation of this situation poses serious implications for international peace and security. In this context, they viewed the situation in Afghanistan with particular concern. They reiterated the urgent call made at the Conference of Foreign Ministers held in New Delhi in February 1981 for a political settlement on the basis of the withdrawal of foreign troops and full respect for the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and nonaligned status of Afghanistan and strict observance of the principle of non-intervention and non-interference. They also reaffirmed the right of the Afghan refugees to return to their homes in safety and honour and called for a speedy solution to this vast humanitarian problem. To this end, they urged all concerned to work towards such a settlement, which would ensure that the Afghan people would determine their own destiny free from outside interference and which would enable the Afghan refugees to return to their homes.

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

XV. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES

131. The Ministers noted with satisfaction the activities, particularly within the framework of the United Nations, to mark the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, contained in United Nations General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.

132. While welcoming the progress achieved in implementing resolution 1514 (XV), the Ministers expressed their concern over persistent attempts by colonial Powers to obstruct and impede the struggle which was still being waged for the total eradication of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations.

133. In this context. they condemned the increasing exploitation of the natural and human resources of' those territories by colonial Powers and transnational corporations, as well as the use of some of them for military purposes, including the stocking and/or deployment of nuclear weapons, which not only represents a serious obstacle to. *tha* exercise of their right to self-determination and independence, but threatens their security and that of independent neighbouring States.

134. The Ministers stressed their conviction that the opprobrious colonial system would not be overcome as long as cases of colonialism such as Namibia, New Caledonia, Puerto Rico, the Malvinas Islands, Micronesia and other dependent territories persisted. They demanded immediate implementation in these cases of resolution 1514(XV) and the other relevant United Nations resolutions.

135. The Ministers urged colonial Powers, in conformity with United Nations resolutions, immediately to cease the exploitation of those territories, as wall as their use for military purposes, in particular with regard to nuclear weapons, and to facilitate the exercise by their respective peoples of their right to self-determination and independence.

136. The Ministers reiterated their conviction that the struggle for national independence is a legitimate means to eradicate colonialism in all its forms and manifestations: they urged all States to intensify their material, moral, political and diplomatic support for national liberation movements struggling for self-determination and independence, in accordance with pertinent United Nations resolutions, and in particular General Assembly resolution 2625(XXV).

133. The Ministers expressed their satisfaction at the work of **the** United Nations Special Committee on Decolonisation and its effective contribution to the implementation of the **Declaration** on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

XVI. NEW CALEDONIA

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

139. In this context, the Ministers expressed their support for self-determination and **the** early transition to an independent New Caledonia in accordance with the rights and aspirations of the indigenous people and in a manner **which** guarantees the **rights** and interests of **all its** inhabitants.

140. In **addition, the** Ministers took note of the existing dialogue **between** the Administering Power and New Caledonia's people, and commended **both parties** for their stated desire for **a** speedy and **peaceful** solution.

XVII. SITUATION ^{III} THE MIDDLE EAST

141, The **Ministers expressed concern** over the deterioration of the situation in the Middle East **caused** by Israel's continued practice **of aggressive** and expansionist policies in the region, which poses a grave threat to **international** peace and security.

142. **They** reaffirmed the active **solidarity** of the **Movement of Non-Aligned Countries** with **the** Arab countries which are victims **of**

Israeli aggression and with the just struggle of the Palestinian people, under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), its sole and legitimate representative, for the restoration of its usurped national rights and the recovery of the occupied territories.

143. The Ministers reaffirmed their Governments' commitment to supporting the Arab front-line States and the PLO in the face of Israeli threats and Zionist aggression, as well as their struggle to liberate their territories.

144. They reaffirmed that the question of Palestine is at the core of the Middle East crisis and the root cause of the Arab-Israeli conflict, that partial solutions confined to some aspects of the conflict and excluding others can only lead to further complications and a deterioration of the situation in the Middle East, and that a just and comprehensive peace in the region can only be based on Israel's total and unconditional withdrawal from all the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories, including Jerusalem, and the restoration of all the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including their rights to return to their homeland, the right to self-determination without foreign intervention and the right to establish their own independent and sovereign State on their national territory on the basis of United Nations General Assembly resolution 3236 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974.

145. The Ministers condemned any accord or treaty that violates or infringes the rights of the Arab nation and the Palestinian people as recognized by the Non-Aligned Movement, in accordance with international law, the United Nations Charter and relevant

resolutions, thereby obstructing the liberation of Jerusalem and of the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories and preventing the Palestinian Arab people from exercising its inalienable rights.

146. The Ministers strongly condemned the establishment of Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories, the judaization of Jerusalem and its proclamation as the capital of the Zionist State and reaffirmed that all measures carried out by Israel with a view to altering the political, cultural, religious, demographic and other features of the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories are illegal and null and void.

147. The Ministers for Foreign Affairs reaffirmed that Israel's decision taken on 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Syrian Arab Golan Heights is null and void and is invalid. It is also considered an act of aggression under the provisions of Article 39 of the United Nations Charter.

148. The Ministers condemned anew Israel's insistence on its continuing occupation of the Golan Heights and its non-implementation of the relevant United Nations resolutions, a flagrant violation of the provisions of the Hague Convention of 1907 and the 1949 Geneva Convention on the Protection of Civilians in Time of War.

149. The Ministers called upon the Security Council to take effective measures, including the imposition on Israel of sanctions provided for in Chapter VII of the Charter, in order to achieve the immediate withdrawal of the Israeli forces from the

Syrian *Arab* territories. They reiterated their total **support** for the struggle of the Syrian Arab Republic to liberate its occupied **lands**. The Ministers hailed the movement of **revolt** of the **Syrian Arab** inhabitants of the Golan Heights against Israeli occupation,

150. The Ministers condemned the establishment of a "**strategic alliance**" between the United States of America and Israel and affirmed that the alliance would enhance the **aggressive**, expansionist and destabilising role of the **régime** of Tel Aviv, a **role** which posed a serious threat to international stability, peace and security in the Middle East.

151. The Ministers endorsed the conclusions and agreements reached by the Seventh Summit Conference condemning all such policies, and in particular the **United States** policy that assists Israel to pursue its occupation of Palestinian and **other** Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and **prevents** the Palestinian people from **exercising** its inalienable rights. In this regard, **the** Ministers observed that the United States **continued to** support Israel in many areas, particularly by establishing a free-zone agreement for mutual co-operation within **the** framework of their **strategic alliance** which threatens the security of the region, and the world, and confirms the total bias of **the** United States in favour of Israel.

152. The Ministers condemned Israel's exploitation of the natural resources and wealth of the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories, **in** defiance of **the** Hague and Geneva Conventions **on** the principle of **permanent sovereignty** of States over their natural **resources** and wealth, and called upon all States and international bodies to abstain **from recognizing Israel's** authority and to refrain from any co-operation with it.

153. The **Ministers reaffirmed their** adherence to the resolution adopted at **the** Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of **Non-Aligned Countries** held at New Delhi from 7 to 12 March **1983**, urging nonaligned **countries** to work for a boycott of **Israel** in the diplomatic, economic, **military** and cultural **fields** and in the **sphere** of **maritime and air** transport, and called upon **the** Security Council to **enforce** the **provisions** of **Chapter VII of the** United Nations Charter in order to oblige Israel to put an end to its occupation of **Arab and Palestinian territories** and to enable **the Palestinian people** to recover **its** national rights, in conformity with the relevant resolutions of the **United Nations** and other international **forums and the recommendations of the United Nations Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People** adopted by the General Assembly.

154. The Ministers **stressed** the urgent need to **organize** the International **Peace Conference on the** Middle East, in conformity with **paragraph 6 of the Geneva Declaration and General Assembly resolution 38/58 C of 13 December 1983**, in order to achieve a **just and comprehensive** solution to the Middle East problem, based **●** **maritaiLy** on the right **of the Palestinian people to self-determination** and the right to establish an independent and sovereign **Palestinian State** in its national homeland, Palestine, in conformity with **General Assembly resolutions 3236 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974 and ES-7/2 of 29 June 1980**. The Ministers **emphasized** that **the** participation in the Conference **of** all **parties** directly concerned in the Arab-Israeli conflict, **including** the PLO and the permanent **members** of the **United Nations Security Council**, will be **a sine qua non** for the **attainment of the** objectives sought by the **Conference**.

155. The Ministers stressed the Security Council's responsibilities in providing an adequate institutional framework for guaranteeing compliance with agreements stemming from this Conference, and condemned the negative United States and Israeli attitude towards it.

156. The Ministers expressed their full support for the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in the Middle East aimed at reducing tensions and increasing security in the region, in conformity with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, in particular resolution S-10/12. In view of this, they appealed to the Secretary-General of the United Nations to adopt concrete measures in order to establish favourable conditions for the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Middle East.

157. The Ministers strongly condemned Israel's barbaric armed aggression and terrorist attack on 1 October 1985 against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Tunisia in flagrant violation of the United Nations Charter and international law. They expressed deep distress at the heavy loss of life among Tunisian and Palestinian civilians and the damage to property resulting from the attack on the premises of the PLO, designed to destroy the heroic Palestinian resistance. Recalling Security Council resolution 573(1985), the Ministers urged that immediate measures be taken to compel Israel not to resort to such acts and to pay adequate compensation to Tunisia for the damage it had suffered. The Ministers affirmed their sympathy, solidarity and support for the Government of Tunisia in the face of this aggression.

158. The Ministers condemned the act of piracy by Israel on 4 February 1986 in intercepting and forcibly diverting a Libyan civilian aircraft in international airspace and its declared

intention Of persisting in committing such acts. The Ministers urged the international community to take urgent and effective measures to prevent Israel from repeating such illegal and provocative acts which jeopardized the lives and safety Of passengers and crew and violated provisions of International conventions safeguarding civil aviation.

159. The Ministers stressed the urgent need to adopt appropriate measures to counter the threat posed by Israel to Africa's regional security, taking into account its close co-operation with the apartheid régime in South Africa in the military, economic and nuclear fields, which contributes to perpetuating the illegal occupation of Namibia and strengthens the aggressive and repressive means of the Criminal apartheid régime to gain the peoples of South Africa.

XVIII. **THE ISRAELI AGGRESSION AGAINST IRAQI NUCLEAR INSTALLATIONS**

160. The Ministers condemned Israel for its armed aggression against Iraqi nuclear installations, which are subject to the safeguards of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), as an aggression against the IAEA system of safeguards and the inalienable right of peoples to use atomic energy for peaceful purposes. The Ministers requested the Security Council to take effective measures to ensure the implementation by Israel of Security Council resolution 487 (1981). The Ministers considered that Israel has not committed itself as yet not to strike at or threaten nuclear installations in Iraq or elsewhere, including installations subject to the safeguards of IAEA. The Ministers therefore requested IAEA to envisage additional measures ensuring effectively Israel's undertaking not to strike at or threaten peaceful nuclear installations in Iraq or elsewhere in contravention of the United Nations Charter and in

violation of the IAEA safeguards. The Ministers also stressed their rejection of the attempts made by some States to delete the item entitled "The armed Israeli aggression on the peaceful Iraqi nuclear installations" from the agenda of the United Nations General Assembly, unless Israel complies with Security Council resolution 487 (1981).

XIX. QUESTION OF PALESTINE

161. The Ministers reaffirmed that the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries as a whole had undertaken to give its support to the Palestinian people for the liberation of their homeland and the recovery of their inalienable national rights.

162. The Ministers emphasized that a comprehensive, just and durable solution to the situation in the Middle East cannot be achieved without the total and unconditional withdrawal of Israel from all Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the regaining and exercise of all the legitimate and inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to return to their homes, the right to self-determination without external interference, the right to national independence, and the right to establish a sovereign and independent State in Palestine in conformity with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and relevant resolutions.

163. The Ministers reaffirmed their firm support for the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and emphasized that the PLO alone had the full right to represent the Palestinian people. They affirmed the right of the PLO to participate on an independent and equal footing, in accordance with international law, in all

endeavours, international conferences and activities whom. objectives are to ensure respect for, and the attainment and exercise of, the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.

164. The Ministers welcomed the resolutions of the Palestinian National Council, including those of the seventeenth session, held at Amman from 22 to 29 November 1984, which reaffirmed its strict adherence to the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people and the legitimacy of the struggle waged under the leadership of the PLO. They made an appeal for additional support for this struggle and towards the escalation and intensification of armed struggle against the forces of Zionist occupation.

165. They further reaffirmed their strict adherence to the principles of non-interference and non-intervention in the internal affairs of the Palestinian people and the right of the PLO to free and independent decision-making.

166. The Ministers condemned the United States and Israeli campaign to destroy the infrastructure of the PLO and to "eliminate" the Palestinian freedom-fighters. They equally condemned the armed aggression perpetrated by Israel and supported by the Government of the United States of America against the PLO and the host Arab States, such as the aggression against Tunisia and the PLO offices there.

167. The Ministers considered that the attainment and exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, as defined in United Nations General Assembly resolutions 3236 (XXIX) and ES-7/2 of 22 November 1974 and 29 June 1980 respectively, and Israel's total, immediate and unconditional withdrawal from all the Palestinian and other Arab territories occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, would contribute to the re-establishment of legality in international

relations and the **strengthening of the process** of dmmocratitaton, and to the **establishment of peace rnd stability in the Middle East**. To **this effect**, the **Ministers rmiteratmd** their call for a **speedy implementation** of United Nations General Assembly resolution 38/58 C of 13 December 1983 and **stressed anew the necessity** for the • ☞☐☞☐☞ convening of thm **International Peace Conference on the Middle East**, • mphazizing thm major **responsibility shouldered** by thm **Security Council** in **facilitating the convening of the Conference** and providing the appropriate **institutional arrangement8** to **guarantee the implementation** of the • xpmctmd agreement8 of the **Peace Confmrnmco**. **The Ministers condemned** the **negativoattitudmof Israel and the United State8** toward8 the 'holding of that conference and **expressed thr hopm** that the United **States would reconsider this** negative attitudm. **They stressed the need to give full. encouragement and support to the United Nations Secretary-General to enable him to continue his consultations and his endeavours for the holding of thm Conference.**

168. In this context, the **Ministers decided to call** for thoconvenfng, a8 soon a8 possible, Of a **meeting of the Security Council to consider the situation in the Middle East, including the question of Palestine**. **The Ministers also dmcided to entrust** to the **Non-Aligned Movement's Committee of Eight on Palestine thm task** of following up this **matter and taking measures to ensure the resumption of the Security Council's meeting**. They **welcomed the effort8** of thm **Non-Aligned Committee of Eight on Palestine** and recommended that it **should continue it8 activities** and submit a report to the **Eighth Summit Conference**, including **recommendations for future action**.

169. The **Ministers expressed grave concern** at the **situation in the Palestinian refugee camps in the areas of armed conflict resulting**

from the **Israeli** invasion and occupation of Lebanese territories. They reiterated the need to provide guarantees for protecting the safety of **the Palestinian refugees**.

170. The Ministers **condemned Israel** for its **denial of the inalienable right of the Palestinians** to return to their **homes and properties** in Palestine and for **preventing** them from exercising this inalienable right.

171. The Ministers expressed concern **over** the fact that the **Palestinians** and other **Arabs** living in the Israeli-occupied territories lack **all** forms of legal protection and are victims of repressive legislation, the ***iron-fist*** policy, arbitrary mass **arrests**, torture, **displacement** of persons, expulsion and the **destruction of homes**, in **flagrant violation of their human rights** and of the provisions of the **Fourth Geneva Convention**.

172. The Ministers **reaffirmed their rejection of all Israeli policies** and practices aimed at altering the geographic features **of** the occupied **Palestinian and other Arab territories**, including **Jerusalem**, or altering the **demographic** structure therein, particularly Israel's plans to displace and **transfer** Palestinian refugee camps to new sites. **They reiterated** their demand to all nations **not to recognize such** alterations and to **cease** and sever any co-operation with Israel **that may encourage** it to pursue its policies and practices in violation of **Security Council resolution 465 (1980)**.

173. The **Ministers** reaffirmed **their** adherence to the resolutions **adopted** by the **Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries** convened from 7 to 12 March 1983 at New Delhi on **urgent action by the nonaligned countries for the boycott of Israel** in the diplomatic, economic, **military and cultural fields and the area of**

sea and air traffic and also urging the Security Council to apply Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter against Israel. The Ministers further urged all States to refrain from any co-operation with the **zionist régime** that might encourage it to continue pursuing its policy of State terrorism and the commission of **terrorist and expansionist** acts against neighbouring countries.

174. The Ministers strongly condemned the **aggression committed** against the holy places in the Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories, particularly the latest aggression against the sanctity of the **Aqsa Mosque in Al Quds Al-Sharif (Jerusalem)**. In this context, they expressed full support for the relevant resolutions adopted by the Organisation of the Islamic Conference. The Ministers also hailed the stand taken by the people of Al Quds (Jerusalem) in resisting that aggression.

175. The Ministers stressed the urgent need for all States to adopt **appropriate measures to counter the threat posed by Israel to Africa's regional security**, taking into account its close co-operation with the apartheid régime in South Africa in the military, economic and nuclear fields, which contributes to perpetuating the illegal occupation of Namibia and strengthens the aggressive and repressive means of the criminal apartheid régime against the peoples of South Africa.

176. The Ministers expressed anew their support for the Arab Peace Plan adopted by the Twelfth Arab Summit Conference held at Fez from 6 to 12 September 1982, as reaffirmed by the Extraordinary Arab Summit Conference held at Casablanca from 7 to 9 August 1985. They further affirmed their support for the resolution adopted in support of the Peace Plan by Arab and other international conferences.

XX. LEBANON

177. The Ministers **expressed concern at the dangerous situation still confronting Lebanon. They reaffirmed previous resolutions adopted in this respect by the nonaligned countries, especially those adopted by the Seventh Summit Conference.** They demanded the full implementation of Security Council **resolutions 425(1978), 426(1978), 508(1982) and 509(1982)** calling for the **immediate** and unconditional withdrawal of **Israeli forces from all Lebanese territories** and for the deployment of UNIFIL and the **Lebanese army up to the internationally-recognized boundaries of Lebanon. They declared their solidarity with the Lebanese people and Government and reaffirmed their full support for Lebanon's safety, for its territorial integrity, and for its right to exercise sovereignty throughout its territories within its internationally recognized boundaries.**

178. The Ministers **condemned the Israeli aggression of Lebanon and the continued Israeli occupation of Southern Lebanon, Western Beqaa and Qada Rashaya, and the inhuman practices of the occupation forces in these territories** contrary to the provision of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949; they **expressed their appreciation and full support for the National Lebanese Resistance aiming at the liberation of Southern Lebanon from the Israeli occupation; and they urged the United Nations to ensure the protection of the civilian population, including the Palestinian refugees who lived under Israeli occupation.**

XXI. INDIAN OCEAN AS A ZONE OF PEACE

179. The Ministers **reaffirmed the determination of the Non-Aligned States to continue their efforts to attain the objectives embodied in the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, considered**

at the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States of the Indian Ocean in July 1979, as well as at the subsequent meetings of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean. They reiterated their conviction that the presence in the Indian Ocean area of any manifestation of great-Power military presence, foreign bases, military installations, logistical supply facilities, nuclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction conceived in the context of great-Power rivalries constitutes a flagrant violation of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace.

180. The Ministers viewed with disquiet and concern the continuous escalation of the great Powers' military presence in the Indian Ocean area, including the expansion and upgrading of existing bases, the search for new base facilities and the establishment of the new military command structures of the great Powers against the express wishes of the littoral and hinterland States of the Indian Ocean and other nonaligned countries. These activities endangered the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and peaceful development of the States in the area.

181. The Ministers expressed their full support for the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in resolution 2832 (XXVI) of 16 December 1971, and urged its early implementation. They also noted that, notwithstanding the efforts of the nonaligned countries, the convening of the Conference on the Indian Ocean at Colombo had been inordinately delayed because of the unhelpful attitude adopted by some States. They urged the United Nations Ad Hoc Committee to complete its preparation for the Conference strictly in accordance with its mandate.

182. The Ministers decided to continue their efforts to ensure that the Conference on the Indian Ocean would be held at Colombo at the earliest possible date, but not later than 1988. In this context, they urged full and active participation in the Conference by all the permanent members of the Security Council and the major maritime users, as well as co-operation by those States with the littoral and hinterland States, which was essential for the success of the Conference.

183. The Ministers noted the commencement of work by the Open-ended Working Group of the Ad Hoc Committee in accordance with the Committee's decision of 11 July 1985. In view of its important mandate, they urged all non-aligned member States to participate actively in the deliberations of the Working Group.

XXII. ANTARCTICA

184. Recalling the relevant provisions of the Declaration of the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi from 7 to 12 March 1983, the Ministers noted the increasing international interest in the continent of Antarctica, as evidenced by the deliberations which took place during the subsequent sessions of the General Assembly, the meetings of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the OAU Summit, as well as by the growing membership of the Antarctic Treaty. In this context, the Ministers reaffirmed their conviction that, in the interests of all mankind, Antarctica should be used forever exclusively for peaceful purposes, should not become the scene or object of international discord and should be accessible to all nations.

185. The Ministers noted the various resolutions adopted by the United Nations General Assembly and expressed the hope that the updated and

expanded study by the Secretary-General called for by General Assembly resolution 40/156 of 16 December 1985 would contribute towards a **more comprehensive examination of this question at the forty-first session of the United Nations General Assembly** with a view to appropriate action, taking into account the **concerns** of members of the Movement. The **Ministers** reiterated their conviction that the interest of the international community in the continent *can* be enhanced by keeping the United Nations fully informed of developments in Antarctica and they noted that *the* United Nations **should** remain seized of the **question.**

186. The Ministers affirmed their conviction that any exploitation of the **resources of Antarctica should** ensure *the* maintenance of international **peace and security** in Antarctica and the protection of its environment. and **should be for the benefit of all mankind.** In this context, they also affirmed that all States Members of the United Nations have a valid **interest in** such exploitation.

187, The Ministers noted with regret that the **racist apartheid régime** of South Africa is a Consultative Party to the Antarctic Treaty, and in the light of United Nations General Assembly resolution 40/156 C urged the Consultative Parties to exclude that régime from participation in their meetings at the earliest possible date.

188. The Ministers also urged all States to resume co-operation with a view to arriving at a consensus on all aspects concerning Antarctica within the framework of the United Nations General Assembly.

XXIII. CYPRUS

189. The Ministers reiterated their full solidarity with and support for the people and Government of the Republic of Cyprus and reaffirmed their support for the independence, sovereignty, territorial

integrity, unity and nonaligned status of the Republic. They deplored the unilateral declaration of independence of 15 November 1983 made by the Turkish Cypriot leadership as legally invalid and called for its withdrawal. Likewise, they deplored all subsequent separatist actions and other illegal acts, including the so-called "referendum" of May 1985 and the so-called "presidential" and "parliamentary election" held in June 1985 in defiance of pertinent resolutions.

190. The Ministers expressed their deep concern over the fact that part of the Republic of Cyprus continues to be under foreign occupation and demanded the immediate withdrawal of all occupation forces as an essential basis for the solution of the Cyprus problem. They welcomed the proposal made by the President of the Republic of Cyprus for the total demilitarization of Cyprus.

191. The Ministers stressed the urgent need for the voluntary return of the refugees to their homes in safety, respect for the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all Cypriots and the speedy tracing of and accounting for those missing, and condemned all efforts or actions aimed at altering the demographic structure of Cyprus, which recently acquired alarming proportions.

192. The Ministers considered that the de facto situation created by force of arms and unilateral actions should not in any way affect the solution of the problem.

193. The Ministers welcomed the efforts of the United Nations Secretary-General in pursuing his mission of good offices aimed at a just and viable solution of the Cyprus problem. While noting that proximity talks took place between September and December 1984 and that progress was achieved, they regretted the fact that the joint high-level meeting of January 1985 did not achieve any results. They

urged all parties to co-operate with the Secretary-General in his latest initiative by showing greater political will, so that negotiations would proceed meaningfully and constructively for the achievement of a peaceful, just and lasting settlement in Cyprus, in full accord with United Nations resolutions.

XXIV. THE MEDITERRANEAN

194. The Ministers expressed their deep concern over the escalation and exacerbation of the situation in the Mediterranean, the exertion of military and other forms of pressure on the nonaligned countries in the region, continuous bloc confrontation, increased military presence and concentration of military effectives and arsenals of weapons, including nuclear weapons of great Powers, foreign bases and fleets, as well as over the continued existence of hotbeds of crisis, occupation and aggression in this region. Repeated military manoeuvres and other demonstrations of military power in the vicinity of the territorial waters and airspace of littoral countries lead to the outbreak of very serious incidents endangering the sovereignty and independence of nonaligned countries of the region. Such a situation is fraught with the danger of uncontrolled developments which may have far-reaching consequences for peace and stability in the Mediterranean, Europe and the world at large. The Ministers emphasized that no motive or pretext can justify the threat or use of force, interference in the internal affairs of Mediterranean countries and the creation of situations that can have such consequences.

195. The Ministers reiterated the position of the Non-Aligned Movement in support of the transformation of this region into one of peace, security and co-operation, free from confrontation and

conflict. In this connection, they strongly supported the objective of strengthening security and co-operation in the Mediterranean basin, as reflected in earlier statements by nonaligned countries and in the relevant General Assembly resolutions.

196. The Ministers recalled the initiatives which the nonaligned Mediterranean States had taken following the mandate given by the Seventh Non-Aligned Summit Conference to concert views and devise initiatives for co-operation and the strengthening of security in the Mediterranean region, in particular the agreement embodied in the Valletta Declaration for Mediterranean Peace, adopted at the first meeting of Mediterranean Non-Aligned Foreign Ministers held in Valletta in September 1984 and the proposals for regional economic co-operation among themselves drawn up at the meeting of experts held in Valletta in November 1985.

197. The Ministers called on other Mediterranean European States and on all States to respect the provisions of the Valletta Declaration, and in particular to adhere strictly to the principles of refraining from the use or threat of force, and urged them not to use their armaments, forces, bases and military facilities against nonaligned Mediterranean States. The Ministers supported the decision of the members of the Non-Aligned Movement from the Mediterranean to meet again at the ministerial level in 1986 with a view to implementing further the mandate entrusted to them by the Seventh Summit Conference in New Delhi.

198. The Ministers expressed their grave concern over recent developments in the Mediterranean region resulting from repeated United States aggressions and provocations against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, which seriously endangered peace and

security in the region and in the whole world. In this context, the **Ministers** recalled the **communiqués** issued by the Coordinating Bureau on **this subject** at its meetings in New York on 6 February 1986 and 26 March 1986, as well as the **communiqué** issued by the Emergency Meeting of **Ministers** and **Heads** of Delegation of the Coordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries held in New Delhi on 15 April 1986, following the **United States aggression against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya**. The Ministers **expressed** their **strong condemnation** of this unprovoked **aggression**, which constitute* a violation of **international** law and the United Nations **Charter**. They **called** upon the United States to desist forthwith from undertaking such **aggressive** acts, **including** military manoeuvres in the **Gulf** of Sidra, which are **considered** as a **violation** of the **sovereignty** and **territorial** integrity of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, endangering peace and **security** in the **Mediterranean** region and obstructing the efforts designed to make that region a zone of security, peace and co-operation. The Ministers reiterated their full support for and solidarity with the **Socialist** People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in its defence of its independence, **sovereignty** and **territorial integrity**.

199. The Ministers decided to mandate the **Ministers** for **Foreign Affairs** of India, the Congo, Cuba, Ghana, Senegal, and Yugoslavia to travel to the Socialist **People's** Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in order to present to Colonel **Muammar** Khadafy the text of the **communiqué** adopted by the Emergency Ministerial Meeting of Non-Aligned Countries held in New Delhi on 15 April 1986¹ and **reiterate** to him the Movement's

*/ This **communiqué** is reproduced in Annex VI hereto.

solidarity with the **Socialist People's** Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in the face of the dastardly, blatant and unprovoked act of **aggression** of which it **was** a victim.

200. The Ministers **further** decided to mandate **the Ministers** for **Foreign Affairs of** India, the Congo, Cuba, Ghana, Senegal and Yugoslavia to travel to United Nations Headquarters in **New York** in order to **deliver** the text of the **aforementioned communiqué** to the **President** of the Security Council and the Secretary-General of the **United Nations** and to express to them the **concern** of the Movement and its **solidarity** with the **Socialist People's** Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, as well as to participate in the Security Council session convened in this context.

201. **The Ministers**, bearing in mind **the responsibilities of the** Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and **security**, urged the Security Council to **adopt a** resolution against this attack.

xxv. **EUROPE**

202. **The Ministers welcomed** the efforts for the **relaxation of** tension in Europe. They **also welcomed the dialogue** begun between the United States of America and the Soviet Union on the reduction or elimination of intermediate nuclear **missiles** deployed on the European **continent**. Their **assessment** was that the reaching of an agreement to that effect would constitute a **historical** turn in halting the nuclear **arms** race. The Ministers expressed the hope that the forthcoming Vienna meeting of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE) would reaffirm and **strengthen positive** trends initiated by the Helsinki Conference.

203. The Ministers noted that the nonaligned countries of Europe, together with the neutral ones, play an important and constructive role in these processes and that they constitute a positive factor in the relaxation of tension between East and West. Their activity in the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe and in the CSCE process as a whole is complementary to the global efforts of the Non-Aligned Movement and constitutes concrete implementation of the principles and the policy of nonalignment in Europe. They expressed the hope that the results of the Stockholm Conference would contribute to the strengthening of confidence and security in Europe and in the Mediterranean and to the creation of favourable conditions for: opening a broader and more substantial process of negotiations on disarmament in Europe. The Ministers noted with satisfaction that many European countries were taking an increasing interest in the activities of the Non-Aligned Movement as well as in co-operation with nonaligned countries.

204. The Ministers stressed the close interdependence which exists between the security of Europe and that of the Mediterranean, and the fact that confidence-building measures should be extended to cover the Mediterranean. The Ministers stressed that the Mediterranean nonaligned countries and the European countries should discuss, on a footing of full equality, all questions affecting security and co-operation in the Mediterranean.

XXVI. LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN ISSUES

205. The Ministers recognized that the Latin American and Caribbean region is among those which have been more directly affected by the acts of aggression of colonial powers and imperialism. Latin America and the Caribbean suffers the worst economic crisis since the Second

world War, and **is** the **most** inciebtet region in the world, facing a **growing deterioration of the living conditions of its peoples**. In this **respect**, thr **Ministers** referred to the profound historical **significance** of the anti-imperialist and democratic struggle of the **peoples** of Latin America and the **Caribbean** to **consolidate** their national **independence** and full **exercise** of their **●** overrignty, in accordance with the principles and **objecti'** es of the Movement of **Non-Aligned Countries** andwiththeir inalienable right to choose their **political**, economic and **social systems** free from **outside** interference. **They** further **expressed** their ratirfaction with the **●** fforta made by the States of the region to strengthen their unity, roolidarity and co-operation through **various regional** integration **●** ffort8.

206. **They** noted the emergence of a common Latin American **consciousness of the need to find solutions** to the grave political and economic problems of the region, in particular the Central American conflict and the **enormous** external debt.

207. The **Ministers** pointed out with **deep** concern that the **present** rituation in Central America **constitutes one of** the main focal **points of tension** at the international level. They also pointed out that, despite the **constant appeals** of the Movement of **Non-Aligned Countries** and the efforts made by the Contadora Group in searching for a negotiated political **solution**, that situation had further **deteriorated as a result of** imperialist policies of interference and intervention, which, along with the **conditions** of poverty and **oppression from** which the region historically **suffers**, represent a real threat to international peace and security. They reiterated that the **process** of change in Central **America** could not **be** explained in

terms of **ideological** confrontation between the military blocs. In this regard, they observed that the danger of direct United States intervention in **Nicaragua** and other countries in the region had increased alarmingly.

204. The Ministers condemned the escalation of **aggression, military attacks and** other action against Nicaragua's **sovereignty, political independence, territorial integrity, stability and self-determination**. In this regard" they especially condemned the violation of its airspace **and** territorial waters, the launching of international manoeuvres and the commission of other intimidating acts; threats of seizure and occupation and selective bombing of Nicaraguan territory: the use of neighbouring countries as bases for **aggression and the training of mercenary groups; acts of sabotage; air and** naval attacks: the mining of the country's main ports; and the imposition of coercive economic measures, including trade embargo. Such terrorist practices have caused the deaths of thousands of **Nicaraguans**, resulted in heavy economic losses and hindered that country's normal development.

209. In this **context, the Ministers** also condemned the request as well as the discussion in the United States Congress, relating to the approval of funds for the financing of mercenary forces **as** an immoral and illegal act in violation of international law, and categorically stressed that the request for **such** funding, as well **as** the debate on that request, not only violates the **sovereignty** and political independence of Nicaragua, a nonaligned country, but **also constitutes** an attack on the principles and objectives of the **Non-Aligned Movement** and violates the Charter of the United Nations.

210. The Ministers expressed the opinion that these **acts** of **political** and economic pressure, coupled with military actions, should be considered within the framework of a broader plan to **destabilize** and overthrow the Government of Nicaragua and that they **augment** the risk of a regional war and hinder the necessary dialogue that the Contadora Group is promoting in order to achieve a negotiated and political solution to the region's problems.

211. The Ministers reiterated their firm solidarity with Nicaragua and called for an immediate end to all threats, attacks and **hostile acts, discussion** of funding, financing of **mercenary** groups by the United States Congress and coercive economic **measures** taken against the people and Government of that country, all of which are designed, in the short run, to overthrow the **legitimately constituted government** of Nicaragua and increase the risk of a **generalized** conflict. **They appealed** to all members of the Non-Aligned Movement, as well as to the international community, to give **solidarity** and all such assistance as Nicaragua may require in order to preserve its right of self-determination, national independence, **sovereignty and** territorial integrity.

212. The Ministers urged all States faithfully to **respect** the commitments made to the **International** Court of Justice, especially the acceptance of the Court's compulsory jurisdiction and the required fulfilment of its **rulings** and judgment- in the analysis of the case of Nicaragua. Consequently, they exhort the United States to comply with the ruling of 10 May 1984 on Provisional Measures of **Protection** and the judgment of 2 November 1984 on the jurisdiction and admissibility of the demand of 9 April 1984 **presented** by Nicaragua.

213. The Ministers welcomed the peace initiatives of the Contadora Group, composed of Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela, and reiterated their conviction that the Group represents an authentic regional initiative for solving the Central American crisis by political means. They urged all States concerned to redouble their efforts to bring the Contadora Group's peace process to fulfilment. In this context, they deplored the fact that the United States continued to prevent a negotiated political solution and to obstruct the peace initiatives.

214. The Ministers also expressed their satisfaction at the formation of the Lima Group of Support for the Contadora Group, composed of Argentina, Brazil, Peru and Uruguay, and their confidence that this initiative will contribute significantly to strengthening efforts for peace in the region.

215. The Ministers welcomed the most recent efforts of the Contadora and Support Groups embodied in the Message of Caraballeda of 12 January 1986, which was endorsed by the Central American Foreign Ministers in Guatemala in January 1986 and reiterated in Punta del Este, Uruguay. They expressed the hope that these efforts and the implementation of the simultaneous action envisaged in the Message will lead to the resumption of the process of negotiation and dialogue essential for the peaceful resolution of the Central American crisis. They reiterated that the steps referred to must be taken simultaneously in order to strengthen the reciprocal confidence needed to secure peace, it being unacceptable to select some of them to the detriment of others. It should be stressed that each step is valid in itself. Consequently, none of them can be made conditional upon others, since they represent a political and legal duty for each State.

216. The Ministers reiterated their conviction of the need to take concrete actions directed to guarantee the security of the Central American States, which will lead to the creation of that climate of stability and confidence which constitutes the basis for achieving peace and co-operation in Central America. They recognized that an immediate halt to all acts of aggression against Nicaragua is a fundamental step towards those objectives.

217. In this context, the Ministers once again urged the Government of the United States to resume talks with Nicaragua as a means of reaching a specific agreement on peace in the region based on the principle of mutual respect, sovereignty and self-determination of peoples, with the objective of achieving the normalization of relations between the two countries.

218. The Ministers welcomed the recent communiqué of 11 April 1986 issued by the Government of Nicaragua, which constitutes an additional constructive step by that Government towards reaching a peaceful solution to the Central American crisis within the Contadora process.

219. The Ministers noted the willingness of the Central American countries to resume the discussions on the Contadora Act in regard to military manoeuvres and weapon levels. In this connection, they appealed to all the parties, and especially to the United States, to adopt a constructive attitude which, on the basis of the urgent and simultaneous execution of the Carapalá Plan approved by the Central American countries in the Guatemala Declaration, would help to create the necessary climate of confidence for achieving a just and lasting agreement in the region based on safeguarding the security of States and on respect for self-determination, sovereignty and national independence.

220. The Ministers requested the Governments of the United States, Honduras and all other States concerned to take a constructive attitude conducive to peace and dialogue, in line with the principles of international law, in order to avoid any action that might aggravate tension in the region. In this regard, they agreed that the dismantling of foreign military bases, the withdrawal of foreign military advisers, the halting of military manoeuvres and an end to acts of force would substantially reduce the points of tension, contributing to the search for ways of achieving a political and negotiated solution to the region's problems.

221. The Ministers noted with satisfaction the agreements reached between Nicaragua and Costa Rica to establish the political basis for the formation of a commission of supervision and control of the border area and welcomed the willingness of the Government of Nicaragua to set up a similar commission on the border between Nicaragua and Honduras as an effective mechanism to prevent border incidents and strengthen mutual confidence.

222. The Ministers recalled the decision of the Seventh Summit Conference that the Coordinating Bureau should monitor closely the events in the subregion. In that context, they welcomed the role played by the informal group of Friends of the Chairman in assisting him in following the evolving situation in Central America.

223. The Ministers reiterated their deep concern at the fact that internal economic, political and social problems, as well as imperialist intervention, continued to worsen in El Salvador, as a result of which the armed conflict had intensified further throughout the country.

224. The Ministers deplored the serious violations of human rights that continue to be committed in El Salvador and expressed their concern at the fact that the dialogue initiated between the Government of El Salvador and the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front - Democratic Revolutionary Front (FMLN/FDR) remains interrupted, despite the agreement between both parties, favoured by a majority of the Salvadorian people, and the fact that the Front have made a proposal for a solution in conformity with a policy of nonalignment. They reiterated that only through direct negotiations between the parties can a lasting negotiated comprehensive political solution to this crisis be achieved, and they urged the Government of El Salvador and the FMLN/FDR immediately to renew the conversations. At the same time, they urged the United States Government to adopt a constructive position in favour of a political solution that puts an end to the sufferings of the Salvadorian people.

225. The Ministers expressed their increasing concern: at the continuation of the attacks and bombings against the civilian population in the zones controlled by the insurgents which leads to the dislocation of this non-combatant population in addition to producing countless civilian victims, and has left large numbers of Salvadorians refugees or internally displaced, with serious social and economic consequences for this country.

226. The Ministers noted that elections had been held in Guatemala and a new Government installed in that country. In addition, they welcomed the policy of democratization begun by the constitutional Government. In this connection they expressed their hope that the Government would be able to take the necessary steps to ensure the broadest possible participation of all sections of the population in

the search for a peaceful solution to the conflict which the country has been experiencing in recent years, as well as the full exercise of human rights.

227. The Ministers reaffirmed the need to do away with colonialism in all its forms and manifestations in Latin America and the Caribbean, and they reiterated the non-aligned countries' full solidarity with the peoples of the region which are still in a colonial situation. As a result, they demanded that the colonial Powers immediately implement United Nations General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) in those territories. They also expressed serious concern over the fact that the colonial Powers are using territories in the region as bases or ports of call for ships carrying nuclear weapons and for the storage of much weapons.

228. The Ministers condemned the transfer of weapons and equipment with nuclear weapons and the maintenance of military bases and troops foreign to the region in Latin America and the Caribbean, such as those existing in Cuba and Puerto Rico and on the Malvinas Islands, and they observed with concern the intention to install new ones, such as the one planned for Easter Island, which constitutes a threat to peace and security in the region.

229. The Ministers demanded the immediate and unconditional cessation of the economic blockade and other forms of pressure applied against Cuba by the United States and they condemned the recent intensification of threats of aggression and violations of Cuba's territorial waters and airspace, particularly by spy flights, as well as the blockade in the sphere of finance, credit and trade. They reaffirmed the Non-Aligned Movement's solidarity with Cuba and its full support for Cuba's just demand that the United States return the

territory illegally occupied by the Guantanamo Naval Base and compensate the Cuban people for the material damage suffered.

230. The Ministers reaffirmed the need to eradicate colonialism in all its forms and manifestations in accordance with United Nations General Assembly resolution 1514(XV). In this respect, they reiterated their support for the Puerto Rican people's inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the above resolution and taking full account of the resolution adopted on 14 August 1985 by the United Nations Special Committee on Decolonization.

231. The Ministers expressed concern at reports concerning the imprisonment of Puerto Rican patriots in the United States and urged that country to respect the civil rights of all Puerto Rican patriots.

232. The Ministers acclaimed the people of Haiti for overthrowing the dictatorship which for several decades had violated the civil liberties and human and political rights of that country. In addition, they expressed their respect for the self-determination of the Haitian people and their concern at, and condemnation of, the manifestations of interference in the internal affairs of Haiti which constituted a denial of the right of its people to choose their political and economic system freely. In this connection, the Ministers supported the struggle of the Haitian people for the full realization of their human rights.

233. The Ministers reaffirmed their firm solidarity with the people of Grenada and exhorted all States to respect their right to independence and sovereignty and to determine freely their political, economic and social systems. They noted that, in spite of United Nations General Assembly resolution 38/7, foreign military personnel

arm **still** in **Grenada**, and thmy urged that they be withdrawn forthwith in accordance with that **resolution**.

234. Thm **Ministers reaffirmed their solidarity** with the Government and **people** of thm **Republic** of **Suriname** in their efforts to preserve thmir **independence** and **sovereignty**. While **expressing deep** concern at the continuing **economic and other coercive measures** which have been and are **still being applied against Suriname**, thmy nevertheless noted thm **statement of the Foreign Minister of Suriname** to the effect that **since the Luanda Meeting there had been some improvement in the relations bmtwmnm Suriname and the Govmrnmnt8 concerned**. They **xpr888md thm hope that these relations would continue to improve and that thmy would be free from comrcionor any other form of interference and be conducted on the basis of full respect for the rights, interests and well-being** of thm people of **Suriname**.

235. Thm **Ministers expressed their total solidarity** with the people and **Govmrnmnt** of **Panama** in thmir effort8 to secure full compliance with the **Panama Canal treaties and the neutrality of that interoceanic waterway**, and **emphasized** thm fact that **this process has been developing in accordance** with the schedule agreed upon. They **xprmalrmd concern, however, over the implementation by the United States of policies and practice8 in the Canal Area which hamper strict compliance with the treaties concerned, and in particular over the application of Law 96/70 of the United States Congress, which is incompatible with those treaties and violates their letter and spirit**.

236. **The Ministers renewed their appeal to all countries to adhere to thm Protocol of thm Permanent Neutrality Treaty of the Panama Canal and to respect thm neutrality of that interoceanic waterway**.

237. **The Ministers** noted the efforts being made by the Government of Guyana to consolidate its independence and sovereignty and to ensure a safe future for its people. In connection with the territorial claim advanced by Venezuela, they noted that both countries had submitted the means for settlement of the dispute for consideration by the United Nations Secretary-General, in strict compliance with the Geneva Agreement of 1966.

238. **The Ministers** reiterated their firm support for the Republic of Argentina's right to have ~~the~~ oversight over the Malvinas Islands restored through negotiations. They reiterated their call for the resumption of negotiations between the Governments of Argentina and the United Kingdom with the participation and good offices of the United Nations Secretary-General. They reaffirmed the need that the final solution should duly take into account the interests of the population of the Islands and took note with satisfaction of the will expressed by the Argentine Government to respect and guarantee the maintenance of the way of life of the islanders, their traditions and cultural identity, including the issue of safeguards and guarantees and matters that might be negotiated. This would ensure a speedy, peaceful and just solution to the question in conformity with the principles and decisions of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries on the subject and with United Nations General Assembly resolutions 1514(XV), 2065(XX), 3160(XXVIII), 31/49, 37/9, 38/12, 39/6 and 40/21.

239. The **Ministers** welcomed the adoption of General Assembly resolution 40/21 of 27 November 1985 and commended the Argentine Government for its substantial contributions to the peaceful and lasting solution of the problems pending between Argentina and the United Kingdom. They noted with satisfaction that, after the adoption of resolution 40/21, the

Government of Argentina had confirmed its readiness to **resume the negotiations** requested by the **General Assembly**, and they urged the **Government of the United Kingdom** also to agree to their resumption and to refrain from taking decisions that would imply **introducing unilateral modifications** in the situation while the **sovereignty dispute** remains **unsettled**.

240. The Ministers also **reaffirmed** that the **massive** British military and naval **presence** in the area of the **Malvinas, South Georgias and South Sandwich Islands**, which include a **strategic airport**, are a cause for great concern to the countries of the Latin American region and **adversely affect stability** in the area.

241. They recalled that the establishment of bases and other military installations on **dependent territories** obstructs the application of the **Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples** (United Nations General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV)) and is incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and with the aforementioned resolution.

242. The Ministers reiterated their **categorical** support for the Republic of **Bolivia's** **legitimate** and rightful claim to **recover** a direct and useful outlet to the Pacific Ocean over which it would have full **sovereignty**. Being convinced that the **solution of this problem** is in the interests of the international community, and recalling that international **peace and security** demand it, they issued an **appeal** to all **States** to **declare** their solidarity with that **inalienable** right of the Bolivian people. The Ministers expressed their hope that an equitable **solution** to this problem will be found by applying the **peaceful procedures** provided in the United Nations Charter and within the framework of the aims of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.

243. Noting that **the** Chilean **people** have **intensified** their **struggle** for civil, political and social rights, the **Ministers** demanded that the military junta **cease** all human rights violations and **repression**. They **reaffirmed** their solidarity with **the legitimate** aspirations of **the Chilean people** to recover their **freedom and basic human rights** and to **re-establish** the policy of **nonalignment** followed by **President Salvador Allende**.

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

245. **The Ministers** noted the existence in Latin **America** of an **area** in which nuclear weapons **are proscribed** by the **Treaty of Tlatelolco** and **stressed** the need to create favourable conditions for all Latin American countries to sign and **ratify** the Treaty and for all nuclear Powers to **respect** it. In this context, they **condemned** the introduction of nuclear weapons in **the** region by any **nuclear-weapon** Powers.

246. **The Minister** welcomed the **establishment** of new democracies in Latin America consequent upon the decline in military tyrannies in the region, which **enable** their respective peoples fully to **realize** their inalienable right to **determine** their own destinies freely. In this regard, they **recognized** that it was **advisable** to find political solutions and to **make** efforts to consolidate democratic processes whose stability was seriously and directly undermined by the problem of external **indebtedness** because of the far-reaching political, economic and social **effects** of that problem.

247. **The Ministers** note that the **defence of human** rights and the full and **effective** exercise of political and ideological pluralism constitute important factors in the **progress** of the peoples of the region.

XXVII. **INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM**

248. **The Ministers** express their deep concern at the world-wide escalation of acts of terrorism, including State terrorism, in all its forms, which endanger or take innocent human lives, **jeopardize** fundamental **freedoms** and have an increasingly deleterious effect on international **relations** and may **jeopardize** the very territorial **integrity** and security of **States**. They condemned all **terrorist activities**, whether perpetrated by individuals, **groups or States**, and resolved to counter them by every legal means possible. They called upon all States to **fulfil their obligations** under international law to **refrain** from organising, instigating, **assisting** or participating in **terrorist** acts in other States or acquiescing in activities within their territories directed towards the commission of such acts.

249. At the same time, the **Ministers** pointed out that the legitimate **struggle of peoples** under colonial and **racist régimes** and all forms of **foreign** domination and occupation, and of their national liberation **movements**, against their oppressors, and in particular that of the **peoples** of South Africa, Namibia and Palestine, for **self-determination** and **independence** in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of nonalignment can in no way be considered or equated with terrorism.

250. **Mercenarism** or the activities of soldiers of fortune are an essential part of international terrorism, and thus constitute an **international crime**. In the light of the harmful effects which the

activities of mercenaries have had on a number of nonaligned member States, particularly African countries, and which have prejudiced the peace, sovereignty and stability of such countries, the Ministers condemned unreservedly the recent mercenary attack on Ghana.

251. The Ministers in this regard recalled the various resolutions of the Organization of African Unity, as well as the United Nations draft on an international convention against the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries, and reminded all member States of the international community, particularly Western countries, to fulfil their obligations under the various international conventions by forbidding the recruitment, use, financing, training, transit and directing of mercenaries and by severely punishing them when apprehended.

XXVIII. PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

252. The Ministers noted with concern that in recent years disputes and conflicts among nonaligned countries have been aggravated and that some of them were causing serious human and material loss to the economies of the countries concerned and posing threats to the peace and progress of their peoples, as well as to the cohesion, effectiveness and solidarity of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. They regarded the persistence of this negative phenomenon as undermining the role and the efforts of nonaligned countries to strengthen international peace and security. They reiterated the need to abide strictly by the principles of the United Nations Charter and of peaceful coexistence, especially those regarding respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of States, non-interference in their internal affairs and refraining from the threat

or use of force in international relations. They recalled that the principles of avoidance of threat or use of force and of peaceful settlement of disputes remain central to the philosophy of peaceful coexistence advocated by non-aligned countries.

253. They urged that all nonaligned countries should adhere to and implement the decisions of the Security Council and General Assembly of the United Nations and fully utilize the procedure for the amicable settlement of disputes envisaged in the United Nations Charter, including negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice. Recalling paragraph 170 of the New Delhi Summit Declaration, the Ministers requested the Co-ordinating Bureau in New York to intensify its work for the implementation of the decision on the setting up of a working group for this question which should examine all proposals and submit a report to the forthcoming Eighth Summit of Non-Aligned Countries.

XXIX. UNESCO

254. The Ministers emphatically reaffirmed the full support of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries for the goals and objectives of UNESCO and its role as the predominant and most appropriate forum for international co-operation, with universal participation, in the fields of education, science, culture and information. They reiterated that programmes and activities under UNESCO's mandate should reflect the interests, aspirations and socio-cultural values of all countries.

255. The Ministers deeply regretted the action taken against UNESCO by certain countries. This action constituted a withdrawal from multilateral co-operation and democratic functioning within the framework of international organizations and thus posed a threat to the entire United Nations system. They addressed an urgent call to States that have withdrawn from UNESCO to reconsider their decision.

256. The Ministers noted with satisfaction the results of the Twenty-third General Conference of UNESCO, held at Sofia in October and November 1985, and expressed their full support and determination to work for the implementation of all the programmes and activities decided upon at the conference.

XXX. RIGHT TO DEVELOPMENT

257. The Ministers emphasized the importance for nonaligned and other developing countries of the item entitled "Right to Development" which is being examined in the relevant bodies of the United Nations and urged members of the Movement to pay their utmost attention to this item. In this context, the Ministers recommended that the nonaligned countries co-ordinate and harmonize their positions at the forthcoming Eighth Summit Conference to be held in Harare, with a view to promoting the possible adoption of a Declaration on this subject during the forty-first session of the United Nations General Assembly.

XXXI. NEW INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION ORDER

258.. The Ministers reaffirmed the need further to intensify co-operation among nonaligned and other developing countries in the field of information and the mass media so as to establish the New International Information and Communication Order on the basis of the free and balanced flow of information. They noted with satisfaction the progress achieved in this field, and in particular the significant contribution made by the Pool of Non-Aligned Countries News Agencies established among nonaligned countries towards the decolonization of information and towards countering tendentious reporting and mass media campaigns against nonaligned countries and national liberation movements.

259. The Ministers recognized the importance of the pool of Non-Aligned News Agencies and their outstanding role in the struggle for the decolonization of information and the establishment of the New

International Information and **Communication** Order, as a **means** of exchange and co-operation among nonaligned countries.

260. The Minister⁶ took note with satisfaction of the **results** of the Fourth Conference of the Pool of Non-Aligned News Agencies, held in Havana on **17** to 22 March 1986, and endorsed its resolutions and the Havana Programme of Action.

261. The Ministers welcomed the decisions of the Conference of Ministers of Information **of Non-Aligned Countries**, held in Jakarta from 26 to **30** January 1984, on the development of co-operation among nonaligned countries in the field of information and in furnishing a broad basis for future activities. They noted with satisfaction the **finalization** at the Jakarta meeting **of** the constitution and criteria of the Intergovernmental Council called for by the Seventh **Summit** Conference.

262. The Ministers expressed satisfaction at the activities **of** the Intergovernmental Council in the implementation of the **decisions** of the General **Conferences** of Ministers of **Information** of Non-Aligned Countries. **In** this context, **they** took particular note of the Ministerial Meeting of the Intergovernmental Council, held in Dakar from 9 to 15 January 1986, which undertook a review and appraisal of the implementation of the Programme of **Action** adopted by the Jakarta Conference, including its recommendations on the Non-Aligned **News** Agencies Pool and the Broadcasting **Organization** of **Non-Aligned** Countries.

263. The Ministers affirmed the important contribution of the **Non-Aligned** News Agencies Pool to the flow of information among nonaligned countries and called for further **efforts** to accelerate this Process. They also expressed support for the Pool's new project **of economic** information (**ECOPOOL**).

264. The Ministers stressed the need to give fresh impetus to the activities of the Broadcasting Organization of Non-Aligned Countries and underlined the importance of furthering co-operation and programme exchanges among the electronic media organization in nonaligned countries.

265. The Ministers noted with satisfaction that the reduction of telecommunication tariffs envisaged at the Seventh Summit Conference in New Delhi had been effected by a number of countries; it urged all nonaligned countries to give effect to this significant decision in order to enable information to flow more freely between the nonaligned countries.

266. The Ministers congratulated the Pan African News Agency (PANA) for its valuable contribution to the struggle against misinformation and in favour of the decolonization and restructuring of information, with the objective of establishing the New International Information and Communication Order, based on peaceful and just relations, and encouraged PANA to continue working in this direction.

267. The Ministers also noted with satisfaction the fruitful development of co-operation between the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and UNESCO, particularly in the spheres of information, education, science and culture, and congratulated UNESCO for its systematic activities and efforts undertaken in favour of the establishment of the New International Information and Communication Order.

268. The Ministers expressed appreciation for the co-operation extended by UNESCO to nonaligned countries, particularly with respect to the studies on information and communication problems, including those relating to the attainment of a much more balanced flow of

information **between** the developing and developed **countries**. The **Ministers** noted with **deep concern** the recent **moves** by certain **countries** to weaken UNESCO. They urged **all States** to take all **the necessary steps** in order to **strengthen** the role of UNESCO.

269. **The Ministers** agreed to strengthen co-ordination with the United Nations **system**, with a view to applying **the** principle of the New International Information and Communication Order and agreed to support the **Department** of Public Information so that it could **increase** printed and audio-visual information, **enhance** public **awareness of the issues of interest to nonaligned countries** and ensure more coherent coverage and **better** knowledge in areas which have priority, such **as** international peace and security, **disarmament, peace-keeping** and peace-making operations, **decolonization, Palestine, Namibia, the promotion of human rights, the right of people to self-determination, apartheid and racial discrimination,** economic and **social development issues**, the integration of women in **the** struggle for **peace** and development, the **establishment** of the New International Economic Order and the New International Information and Communication Order. They commended with deep appreciation the positive role played by the United Nations and UNESCO in **fostering** co-operation among the nonaligned **countries** in this **sphere**.

270. The Ministers condemned the **use** of **radio** as an instrument of hostile propaganda by one State **against another, be it a member of the Non-Aligned Movement or not, because it is an act that is contrary to the fundamental principles of the Movement and the New International Information and Communication Order, and because it violates international rules and standards in the field of radio broadcasting as provided for by the United Nations Charter and international law.**

They also demanded the **immediate** cessation of all hostile broadcasts aimed at nonaligned countries.

271. The Ministers renewed the **call** to **members** of the Movement to forward complete sets of authenticated **documents** of all future nonaligned meetings held in their respective **countries** to the Non-Aligned Documentation Centre in **Colombo** as the **repository** of **documents** relating to the **Conferences and Meetings** of the Non-Aligned Movement.

XXXII. TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MOVEMENT OF NONALIGNED COUNTRIES

272. The Ministers noted with satisfaction that the Eighth Summit Conference, to be held at **Harare** from 26 August to 7 September 1986, would coincide with the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries at the First Summit Conference, held at Belgrade in September 1961. They emphasized the historic importance of this occasion for the nonaligned countries and stressed that the opportunity should be taken to commemorate it in an appropriate and solemn manner. The Ministers accordingly recommended that a special meeting be held to mark this twenty-fifth anniversary and to adopt a declaration reasserting the ideals, principles and goals of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, and that 1 September, the day of the opening of the First Summit in Belgrade, should be devoted to this important event. Recalling that 1 September was proclaimed the Day of Non-Alignment, the Ministers called upon all member countries to mark this day adequately in their respective countries, having also in view the twenty-fifth anniversary.

XXXIII. PREPARATIONS FOR THE EIGHTH CONFERENCE OF HEADS OF STATE OR GOVERNMENT IN HARARE

273. The Ministers expressed their confidence that the holding of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government in **Harare** in

August and September 1986 would be an occasion of great significance in the history of the Non-Aligned Movement and would not only reaffirm the principles and objectives of the Movement but would also contribute to the **strengthening** of unity and solidarity among nonaligned countries and the effectiveness of the **Movement** as an independent world factor in international relations.

274. The Ministers stressed **the importance** of securing the widest possible participation by nonaligned countries in the preparations for the Eighth Conference of Heads of State **or Government in Harare** in order to ensure its **success**.

275. The Coordinating Bureau in New York will have the task of **co-**ordinating the necessary preparations for the Eighth Conference of Heads of **State or Government, in close co-operation with Zimbabwe**, the host country, and India, the current Chairman of the Movement. In accordance with past practice, the Bureau **in New York** will act as the Preparatory Committee **for the** Eighth Conference of Heads of State or **Government**.

276. The Ministers took note of **the** Draft Provisional Agenda for the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of **Non-Aligned Countries** presented by **Zimbabwe**.*/

277. The Ministers took note of the offer of the **Government of** Nicaragua to host the Ninth **Summit** Conference of Heads of State **or Government** in Managua. This question will be examined by the Eighth **Summit** of Heads of State or Government to be held in **Harare** from 26 August to 7 September 1986.

*/ **This** document is reproduced in Annex VII hereto.

STATEMENT ON THE CRISIS FACING THE UNITED NATIONS AND CHALLENGES TO THE PROCESS OF MULTILATERALISM: IDENTIFICATION OF OBSTACLES CONFRONTING THE EFFICACY AND FUNCTIONING OF THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANISATION AND MEASURES TO REDRESS SUCH OBSTACLES

1. In view of the gravity and immediacy of the crisis facing the United Nations and the challenges to the process of multilateralism, the Ministerial Meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of **Non-Aligned Countries**, held at New Delhi from 16 to **19** April 1986, devoted **particular** attention to this question of profound importance to the Movement.

2. The Ministers expressed deep concern at the increasingly frequent attempts to weaken and curtail the role **of the United Nations** system and to erode the principles of sovereign equality and democratic functioning on which it was based. The present crisis had its origins in the erosion of commitment to the principles and purposes of **the United Nations Charter**. **Of particular concern were the** pressures of various kinds aimed at eroding multilateralism and inhibiting nonaligned and developing countries, individually and collectively, from participating actively in the work of international organizations of the United Nations system in accordance with their rights and interests. At the same time, decisions and resolutions of these organizations **have** been increasingly ignored, **thus weakening the role of the United Nations as** a forum for deliberation and negotiation of important political and economic issues. A comprehensive and co-ordinated political response was therefore required to redress the situation. The Ministers stressed the obligation of all States to strictly abide by **the** principles of the United Nations and respect **its** decisions and resolutions,

3. The Ministers reiterated that the United Nations was the most appropriate international forum with the central role in the maintenance of international peace and security and peaceful settlement of international disputes and crises; in the achievement of the exercise of the right of self-determination of peoples under colonial domination; in the strengthening of international operation in all fields on the basis of sovereign equality of States; and in the establishment of equitable and just economic relations as well as the strengthening of peaceful coexistence, universal détente, disarmament and development. They acknowledged that the United Nations and the specialized agencies, during their 40 years of activity, had achieved significant results in many fields of international relations and had contributed to the economic and social progress of all countries and peoples. The members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, who constitute almost two thirds of the membership of the United Nations and are firmly wedded to its principles, are determined to preserve and build upon the achievements of the World Organization. The capacity of the United Nations to identify and respond to potential and emerging problems in the political as well as economic, social and humanitarian fields should be developed on a systematic basis.

4. The Ministers reiterated that faith in the United Nations was central to the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. Even as the United Nations gave impetus to the process of decolonization, the newly emergent States, the vast majority of whom are members of the Movement, brought greater richness and diversity to the Organization. They helped transform it into a truly universal body representing the free association of States on the basis of sovereign equality and

reflecting the hopes and **aspirations** of people all over the world. They reiterated their resolve to play an active role in the **forums** of the United Nations system for the attainment of the goals and objectives of the Movement itself.

5. The Ministers noted with satisfaction the fact that an **unprecedentedly** large number of Heads of State or Government of member States, particularly from the Movement of **Non-Aligned** Countries, participated personally in the commemorative activities to mark the **fortieth anniversary of the United Nations held at New York. This was** a testimony to the faith and confidence reposed in the United Nations by the international community and its desire to strengthen multilateralism. The Ministers, however, regretted that, despite the **flexibility** displayed by the nonaligned countries and others, no declaration could be adopted on that occasion owing to the intransigent attitude of some States.

6. The **Ministers** stressed that the nonaligned countries, in their active involvement with the **United Nations**, had always sought to make the **Organization** more responsive to changing realities and the emerging challenges of peace and development in a dynamic context. The **democratization of international relations**, implicit and inevitable in such a process, has not been to the liking of some who seek to preserve privileged positions of power. The failure to accept this natural process lies at the heart of the crisis of **multilateralism and more specifically the concerted attack from these quarters on the United Nations and its specialized agencies.**

7. **The Ministers** noted that this attack had taken the **form of** the use of financial power to impair the functioning of **the Organization.** The nonaligned countries were firmly of the view that any withholding from

assessed contributions to the United Nations represented a deliberate violation or obligations under the Charter, which was a universal treaty freely entered into, and therefore undermined the basis of international order. In particular, the Ministers condemned the withholding of assessed contributions, aimed at altering the basic **character and purposes of the United Nations. They emphasized that the** current financial crisis of the United Nations should therefore be dealt with politically in a comprehensive and integrated manner.

8. The Ministers stressed that the threat or adoption of such unilateral measures had grave implications for the financial stability of the United Nations and its **specialized** agencies. While **recognizing** the imperative need for practising maximum economy and the necessity of making improvements in the functioning and effectiveness of the system, they expressed their firm determination **to uphold the principles of sovereign equality of States and democracy** in international relations which are basic to the functioning of the United Nations system. **The Ministers** rejected any and all attempts to introduce decision-making methods which are incompatible with the **purposes and principles of the Charter and especially the principle of** sovereign equality of States. They called upon all States Members of the **United Nations** to do likewise.

9. The **Ministers** reaffirmed their readiness to explore all possibilities within the provision.3 of the Charter which would enhance the functioning and effectiveness of the Organization and to meet their obligations in this regard. This must, however, be on the basis of all members fulfilling their obligations. In this context, they urged all member States to pay their contributions promptly.

10. The Ministers noted that the High-level Inter-governmental Group of Experts established in pursuance of General Assembly resolution 40/237 had already commenced its work. It is expected that the **Group of Experts** will play an important role in providing useful proposals and suggestions for improving the financial and administrative efficiency of the United Nations for consideration by **the forty-first session of the United Nations General Assembly**. It was **all the more regrettable, therefore, that pressures of a financial and political nature were being exerted on the United Nations even as this high-level Group was engaged** in its task.

11. The Ministers urged all States Members of the United Nations to adopt all necessary measures to bring about a **serious and durable solution to the financial and other problems confronting the United Nations**. They reaffirmed the readiness of the nonaligned countries to consult and co-operate with other States Members of ~~the~~ United Nations, with a view to arriving at **appropriate** arrangements to preserve and **strengthen** the **ability** of the **Organization** to function more effectively in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter. They **expressed** confidence that the **Movement of Non-Aligned Countries**, with its consistently deep and abiding commitment to the United Nations, **would play** an important catalytic role in this **process**. They urged the Secretary-General to adopt all measures within his power to reduce costs and streamline the Organisation taking fully into **account** the interests of nonaligned and other developing countries and the capacity of the **United Nations** to discharge its duties. To this end, they pledged their full support for the efforts of the Secretary-General.

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12. The Ministers called on **nonaligned** countries to co-ordinate their positions and activities at **the resumed** session of the United **Nations General** Assembly from 28 April 1986 and thereafter. In this **connection** they welcomed **the establishment of a** Working Group by the Coordinating Bureau in **New** York.

**STATEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE MEETING ON THE
IRAN-IRAQ CONFLICT**

The Chairman of the Political Committee has reported to me that after extensive discussion on paragraphs 86 and 87 of the draft Political Declaration concerning the Iran-Iraq conflict it was decided to remit the matter to the Chairman of the Plenary for further action.

I have held consultations with many Heads of delegation assembled here.

There is widespread sentiment that at this Meeting we should reflect our concern by renewing the following urgent appeal issued by the Chairperson of the Non-Aligned Movement at the Seventh Summit Conference in March 1983:

"Iran and Iraq are both members of the Non-Aligned Movement, which has amongst its principles that all differences amongst member States should be resolved by peaceful means.

"We are convinced that an end to the Iran-Iraq conflict would contribute to strengthening the unity and solidarity of the Movement. Therefore, we appeal to Iran and Iraq to bring an immediate end to the war. It is the universal desire that fighting must stop at once and the two sides come to an honourable, just and enduring peace through negotiations and peaceful means."

ANNEX II

ECONOMIC DECLARATION

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I INTRODUCTION

1. The Ministers underlined the continued validity of the assessment made by the Seventh Summit Conference of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries held at New Delhi, and by the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries held at Luanda in September 1985, that the current economic situation reflected the persistent structural imbalances and disequilibrium. This has resulted in the inadequacy of the present international division of labour for the balanced and equitable development of the world economy, as well as in the breakdown of the international payments system. They expressed their deep concern at the lack of progress in addressing the urgent issues confronting the nonaligned and other developing countries. They noted that economic disparities had not diminished and that the gap between the developed and the developing countries continued to widen, posing a threat to international peace and security. They reiterated the commitment of the Movement to continue to work for a restructuring of the international economic system, with a view to establishing the New International Economic Order based on justice, equity, equality and mutual benefit.

a. The Ministers regretted the lack of progress in implementing the constructive and practical proposals put forward by the Seventh Summit Conference for reactivating a genuine, effective and responsible dialogue between developed and developing countries in areas of vital interest for the harmonious and sustained and durable development of the world economy, in particular the economy of the developing countries. The attitude of the developed countries

/...

reflected the erosion of the spirit of multilateralism and an increasing resort to bilateral means of action. The continuing impasse in negotiation between the developed and the developing countries stems mainly from a lack of political will on the part of some developed countries to redress the urgent and fundamental problems of the world economy as a whole and of all its constituent parts. The Ministers reiterated their faith in the concept of interdependence based on mutual benefit, equity and sovereign equality and declared that the sustained and durable growth of the world economy required an urgent reactivation of the development process in the developing countries, as well as an integrated approach to the increasingly interrelated issues of money, finance, debt, trade and development.

3. The Ministers deplored the increasing tendency on the part of many developed countries to erode the international consensus for development as embodied, inter alia, in the New International Economic Order and the International Development Strategy, which they had participated in evolving. They called on developed countries to enter into serious negotiations to reach lasting solutions to development problems. They reiterated that a mutually beneficial system responsive to the needs of all could only be achieved through deliberate and co-operative international action. In this context, they reaffirmed their full support for multilateralism as the framework for the promotion of such co-operation and their support for those international institutions which have been supportive of the development process in developing countries.

4. The Ministers reaffirmed the full commitment of their Governments to the principles and objectives of the Charter of the

United Nations as well as their strong support for the United Nations and its role as the central forum for dialogue and negotiations on issues relating to international co-operation for development. They expressed their deep concern at the increasing erosion of the principles and norms governing the United Nations system and the funding difficulties facing the United Nations and its specialised agencies and other international institutions. In this regard, they expressed their determination to continue working towards the strengthening of the multilateral institutions.

5. The Ministers emphasized the direct link which existed between peace, disarmament and development. In this regard, they reaffirmed their conviction that stable global development, particularly in developing countries, and the establishment of a viable international order required that an end be put to the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, and that measures for disarmament be taken, particularly by the major nuclear Powers.

6. The Ministers emphasized that the international community cannot be assured of durable peace so long as the economic disparities between developed and developing countries continue to widen. Orderly development could take place only in an atmosphere of peace and co-operation. The Ministers reiterated that peace and development were closely interrelated. They reaffirmed that stable global development and viable international order required the halting of the arms race, followed by urgent disarmament measures that would release sorely needed resources for development.

7. The Ministers noted with deep concern the critical economic situation facing the countries of Africa, where per capita income continued to decline, with the development process in many developing

countries having come to a halt, reducing their economies to a subsistence level. The efforts of the **international** community to assist the African States concerned in overcoming their emergency needs **were** commendable. It was even more important for the international community to continue **generously to** assist the African States in their efforts to **overcome** the emergency and to revive the development of their economies, **including** the rehabilitation **or** restructuring of **their** severely damaged infrastructure for growth. They **stressed the paramount need to** pursue and extend this effort for the restructuring of the economies of the **African** countries, especially by ensuring the **success** of the special session of the United Nations General **Assembly on the** critical economic situation in Africa, *through* practical and substantial support for the **implementation** of the **Special Programme** for the Economic Recovery of Africa.

8. The **Ministers once** again strongly condemned the use of economic measures by some developed countries as a means of **exerting economic** and political coercion against *the members* of the Movement of **Non-Aligned Countries and other developing** countries, in violation of their sovereign rights and **decisions**. They urged those developed countries to abstain from implementing or threatening to implement trade restrictions, blockade, embargoes, sanctions or any other coercive measures or threats or use of force incompatible **with** the provisions of **the** United Nations Charter and **the** Charter of Economic **Rights** and Duties of States. They **stressed the need for** the international community to put an end to such **practices**. The Ministers, in condemning *such* practices, reaffirmed their unity **and** solidarity in **the face of** all **attempts** to weaken it, **as well as their** commitment to **resisting** such threats.

9. The Ministers reaffirmed the commitment of the members of the Movement to take, both individually and collectively, vigorous and practical steps to put an end without delay to colonialism, imperialism, neo-colonialism, interference in internal affairs, apartheid, zionism, racism and all forms of racial discrimination, foreign aggression, Occupation, domination, hegemony, expansionism and exploitation that constituted fundamental obstacles to the economic emancipation of the developing countries.

IX. WORLD ECONOMIC SITUATION

10. The Ministers expressed their deep concern at the worsening world economic crisis and its adverse consequences for the economies of the developing countries. In this context they expressed their profound concern at the accentuation of the structural inequalities and imbalances in the international economic system; these had been aggravated by conjunctural factors and had led to the disruption of the development process of developing countries, an unbearable burden of external debt and debt service payments to the industrialized countries and the aggravation of levels of poverty in various geographical regions of the developing world. This situation burdens developing countries with economic costs of such dimensions as to imperil their internal political and social equilibrium and thereby endanger international stability and security. The years since the Seventh Summit Conference had witnessed largely stagnant or declining rates of growth in most of the developing countries. The limited economic recovery in some developed countries had not significantly improved the adverse economic environment facing developing countries or their prospects for development. The Ministers expressed their serious concern that such recovery was based upon economic

activities that do not • stimulate the growth of demand for commodities produced by developing countries.

11. They emphasized that the macro-economic policies pursued by the developed countries continued to reflect partial and selective concerns which favoured neither the growth of the world economy as a whole nor structural reforms in the system of international economic relations. On the contrary, these policies continued to be inspired by narrow and short-sighted considerations which, in some cases, resulted in the transfer of the cost of the crisis to the more vulnerable countries, principally developing countries, or even reflected a deliberate intention to use economic power for political ends. The external • nvironment facing developing countries was characterized by sharply declining commodity prices, leading to a further deterioration in the terms of trade of developing countries; increasing protectionist trade barriers, assuming more insidious forms, and trade restrictions applied with particular severity against • xports of developing countries; a sharp reduction in transfers of financial resources; monetary and financial instability; high interest rates; misalignment of exchange rates; unmanageable and mounting external debt repayment burdens; a net outflow of resources from developing to developed countries; and the lack of an effective multilateral surveillance on the policies of the major industrialized countries. Official development assistance had continued to decline and multilateral financial institutions were experiencing a severe resource constraint. The Ministers reiterated their belief that the crisis was not merely a cyclical phenomenon but a symptom of deep-rooted structural imbalances.

12. The Ministers noted the sharp and continuing fall in the price of oil and the resultant massive shift in income from the oil-exporting developing countries to the developed countries, and they expressed concern at the adverse impact this will have on the economies of oil-exporting developing countries and their ability to sustain development. The severe impairment of the ability of these countries to import and continue financial assistance will have further adverse consequences on some other developing countries.

13. The Ministers stressed that the socio-economic situation of most countries in Africa was a cause for grave concern because they had to face, along with the repercussions of the economic crisis, the devastating effects of a prolonged drought. The critical economic situation confronting African countries, on which they themselves had taken urgent measures, demanded the immediate adoption of corrective measures in all future multilateral negotiations. The special session of the United Nations General Assembly on the critical economic situation in Africa constitutes a momentous occasion for the international community, particularly the developed countries, to support the strenuous efforts exerted by the African countries towards rehabilitating their economy and resuming sustained development.

14. The Ministers stressed that a matter of even greater concern was the very low growth rates projected for the future on the basis of current trends. Such low growth scenarios would continue to have serious consequences for the world economy. For the developing countries, and the least developed countries in particular, growth rates which did not even keep pace with the rate of population growth would have devastating consequences and negate all efforts to improve

the material **conditions** of life for a majority of the world's inhabitants. Although the developed countries acknowledged that **world-wide** economic growth was **vital to the world economy**, some of the major **industrialized** countries remained unwilling to adopt the **necessary measures** to reactivate economic growth in the world economy and accelerate the pace of development in the developing countries. **These industrialized countries still sought partial solutions** in very limited gatherings. Any further slackening of growth in the **world economy would exacerbate the existing** interrelated problems of money, finance, external debt and trade and quickly turn into a severe development **crisis**, particularly for the least developed and low income countries. Even if present **trends** continued, the per capita gross **domestic product** of the **developing countries** in 1990 would be **barely above the 1980 level**, and for many of them it would be below such levels. **The** debt and development crisis would worsen further. The world economic system therefore **requires** a thorough reform and restructuring of the international monetary, financial and trading **systems** in the interests of both the developed and the developing countries. An **integrated** approach would **also** be necessary in the interrelated areas of money, finance, external **debt**, **trade** and development.

15. **The Ministers** expressed serious concern over the adverse effects of the exodus of **skilled** personnel from the nonaligned and other developing countries to developed countries. **They** considered that **this issue** should be studied in all its aspects in order to adopt remedial **measures** urgently in accordance with the relevant **United Nations** resolutions.

III. NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NEW INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER

16. The Ministers reaffirmed the full validity and continuing relevance of the principles and objectives contained in United Nations General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) on the establishment of a new international economic order, the implementation of which should enable a just and equitable international economic system to be established. This would ensure the sustained growth of the world economy and the accelerated development of developing countries in particular. On reviewing the situation, the Ministers noted with concern that 12 years after the adoption of those landmark resolutions, there had been no significant progress in their implementation. They also expressed deep concern at the continuing and increasing attempts by some developed countries to negate the principles embodied in the declaration on the establishment of a new international economic order.

17. The Ministers reaffirmed the validity of the principles and provisions contained in the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and reaffirmed their status as an essential element in the New International Economic Order. They expressed deep concern over the lack of progress in the Special Committee which met in New York in 1985 to review the implementation of the provisions of the Charter. The Ministers reiterated the assessment made at Luanda on the implementation of the charter.

18. In the above context, the Seventh Summit Conference held at New Delhi in 1983, made several important and realistic proposals to stimulate the process of international economic negotiations towards the establishment of the New International Economic Order. The major

proposals included the launching of global negotiations in two phases and a programme of immediate measures in areas of critical importance to developing countries, including an international conference on money and finance for development, for a comprehensive reform of the existing inadequate, inequitable and outdated international monetary and financial system. They regretted that because of the attitude of some developed countries, no progress had been made in the implementation of those proposals. They stressed the importance of implementing the Programme of Immediate Measures for the reactivation of the world economy.

19. The Ministers expressed their firm conviction that the global negotiations proposed by the Sixth Summit Conference and embodied within the framework of United Nations General Assembly resolution 34/138 of 14 December 1979 remained the most important and comprehensive endeavour of the international community for the restructuring of international economic relations, the accelerated development of the economies of the developing countries and the strengthening of multilateral economic co-operation. They expressed deep concern at the lack of progress towards the launching of the global negotiations, in spite of the constructive and flexible attitude displayed consistently by the developing countries. They requested the Group of 77 in New York to continue its efforts to reactivate the discussions on the launching of a two-phased process for the beginning of global negotiations as soon as possible and urged the developed countries to demonstrate the necessary Political will to enable the global negotiations to be launched.

20. The Ministers deplored the fact that the fortieth anniversary of the United Nations, an occasion which the nonaligned and other

developing countries had hoped would lead to the adoption of decisions contributing to the solution of the major problems facing the world today and towards the establishment of the New International Economic Order, had not yielded positive results. This was due to the persistent and in some cases accentuated negative stance adopted by some developed countries. The Ministers noted with increasing concern that the various international conferences held in recent years had not produced results conducive to the establishment of the New International Economic Order but, on the contrary, had in many cases shown a trend in the opposite direction.

21. The Ministers emphasized that any negotiations between the developed and the developing countries with a view to solving problems connected with the establishment of the New International Economic Order should be of a universal character and be conducted within the framework of the United Nations system.

22. The Ministers again condemned the use by some developed countries of coercive measures against some developing countries and reaffirmed that the international community should adopt urgent and effective means, such as imposing an embargo, or economic sanctions and freezing assets, in order to eliminate such practices, which have been on the increase and have taken new forms. The Ministers fully supported United Nations General Assembly resolution 40/185 and urged nonaligned and other developing countries which had been subjected to economic coercion to furnish the Secretary-General of the United Nations with the information needed for the preparation of the comprehensive study referred to in that General Assembly resolution.

IV. INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

23. The Ministers reaffirmed the continuing validity of the goals and objectives of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, as set out in the annex to United Nations General Assembly resolution 35/36 of 5 December 1980. They reiterated that the Strategy constituted a key element for the achievement of the objectives of the New International Economic Order.

24. The Ministers noted with regret that the objectives of the strategy, five years after its adoption, had remained largely unfulfilled and that instead, this period had coincided with the most serious economic crisis facing the world economy, adversely affecting the developing countries in particular. They took note of the Agreement of the Committee on Review and Appraisal of the International Development strategy, on whose negotiations the developing countries had demonstrated a constructive and flexible attitude. They observed that this Committee had yielded limited results which were weakened by the reservations expressed by some developed countries. They called for the requisite political will and greater commitment on the part of the developed countries to implement the policy measures contained in the Strategy.

V. STRATEGY FOR INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC NEGOTIATIONS

25. The international community had a common interest in reactivating the process of international economic negotiations and furthering economic co-operation for the mutual benefit of all countries. The steady erosion in recent years of the carefully evolved multilateral consensus for development, as reflected inter alia in the International Development Strategy and the New International

Economic Order, as well as that of the multilateral system of co-operation, required an urgent revival of dialogue and active co-operative measures within the multilateral framework of the United Nations and other international organizations. In an increasingly interdependent world, it was counter-productive for some developed countries to seek economic prosperity at the expense and in neglect of the interests of others. The interrelated problems of the world economy demanded an integrated, coherent and mutually supportive set of policies and measures, particularly in the areas of money, finance, external debt, trade and development.

26. The Seventh Summit Conference had put forward a set of cohesive and balanced proposals to stimulate the North-South dialogue with a view to reactivating growth and recovery in the world economy and the restructuring of international economic relations on the basis of equity and mutual benefit. These consisted of global negotiations and a programme of immediate measures, including an international conference on money and finance for development. While the proposals were widely welcomed as constructive, even by the developed countries, unfortunately no substantial progress had been made in implementing them because of the absence of a positive response from the major industrialized countries. The Ministers called upon the developed countries to reverse such negative trends and reiterated the need for simultaneous action to promote a sustained recovery of the world economy, as well as its restructuring with a view to the establishment of the New International Economic Order.

27. The Ministers regretted that, despite the widespread concern expressed by Heads of State and Government and Foreign Ministers during the commemorative fortieth session of the United Nations

General Assembly, no meaningful progress was possible on substantive areas of co-operation, especially economic co-operation, and indeed there was evidence of retrogression in some areas. They called for appropriate action and initiatives to be taken in the Economic and Social Council and the General Assembly of the United Nations and in UNCTAD and other international organizations on issues of vital concern for the world economy, and in particular for the developing countries. An important opportunity would be presented at the forthcoming seventh session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development for making progress on the interrelated issues of money, finance, external debt, trade and development. The resumed session of the Second Committee of the United Nations General Assembly commencing in April 1986 also offered an opportunity for addressing those issues.

28. The Ministers stressed that on matters relating to trade in the context of the proposed new round of multilateral trade negotiations, it was necessary to evolve a parallel and integrated approach covering inter alia issues relating to money and finance, including external debt. They emphasized the need for a constructive attitude on the part of developed countries to respond positively to this approach.

29. The Ministers recalled that the High-level Group of Five Experts of Non-Aligned and Developing Countries set up by the late Prime Minister of India, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, in her capacity as Chairperson of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries had made a valuable contribution in its comprehensive examination of substantive and procedural issues and its important recommendations relating to the reform of the international monetary and financial system.

30. The Ministers emphasized the need for Non-Aligned and other developing countries to review and harmonize their policies and

programmes with respect to international economic co-operation in response to the changing world economic situation, especially in regard to the key interrelated issues of money, finance, debt, trade and development. They also stressed the need for strengthening and broadening the positions of Non-Aligned and other developing countries in regard to multilateral economic co-operation, and for evolving strategies and enriching the negotiating platform of Non-Aligned and other developing countries for future negotiations, in the light of trends and developments in the world economy and in international economic relations.

31. The Ministers, taking note of the objectives set out in the preceding paragraph, approved in principle the setting-up of a standing ministerial committee for economic co-operation. They suggested that the Co-ordinating Bureau in New York should finalize the arrangements for constituting the Standing Committee. In this regard, they expected the Bureau to finalize the mandate and the structure of the Standing Committee and the relationship between the Standing Committee and the existing developing-country mechanisms for negotiations. The Co-ordinating Bureau in New York would submit its report to the Eightth Summit Conference with a view to the establishment of the Standing Committee by the Heads of State or Government.

32. The Ministers noted the growing interdependence among countries as well as between the various sectors of the world economy, especially in the interrelated areas of money, finance, trade, external debt and development.

33. While supporting the ongoing endeavours to resolve economic issues in the relevant specialized agencies and organizations, they

reiterated the necessity for a comprehensive and high-level dialogue to redress the present imbalances and to promote • maintain and balanced growth in the world economy. In this context, they noted with interest the idea that such a dialogue should proceed in an • appropriate multilateral forum within the United Nations • system, with the full participation of the developing countries. They therefore decided to undertake further consultations in this regard, including consultations within the Group of 77, in order to assess the current state of international economic co-operation for development and determine the arrangements for such a dialogue, with a view to providing the requisite • stimulus to the stalemated North-South negotiations.

34. The Ministers believed that the intensification of the efforts of the nonaligned and other developing countries to attain collective self-reliance would contribute toward the reactivation of the world • economy and the restructuring of international economic relations with a view to the • establishment of the New International Economic Order. The Ministers recalled the Declaration on Collective Self-reliance among Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries adopted by the Seventh Summit Conference in order to impart fresh impetus to South-South co-operation by mobilizing all necessary resources and means toward this end. The Ministers stressed that concrete and action-oriented steps were required for the effective implementation of the programmes of co-operation in this sphere.

35. The Ministers reaffirmed the important role the Group of 77 plays in dialogue and negotiations with developing countries on the issue of development and urged the nonaligned and other developing countries to maintain their unity and solidarity in the face of adverse circumstances and work collectively for • solutions to common problems.

VI MONETARY AND FINANCIAL ISSUES AND TRANSFER OF RESOURCES

36. The Ministers expressed concern over the lack of progress in bringing about reform of the international monetary and financial system. With the breakdown of the Bretton Woods arrangements, there was an urgent and critical need for the establishment of an international system fully responsive to the diverse and constantly changing requirements of the international community and in particular to the special concerns of the developing countries for the rest of the decade and beyond.

37. The Ministers, in this regard, emphasized the need for the early convening of the International Conference on Money and Finance for Development proposed by the Seventh Summit Conference. They took note of the efforts made by the Group of 77 in New York at the fortieth session of the United Nations General Assembly and urged it to continue its efforts to initiate the preparatory process during the reconvened session of the Second Committee of the United Nations General Assembly to be held in April and May 1986. They called on the developed countries to participate fully in a co-operative and constructive manner in the establishment of the preparatory process necessary for the convening of such a conference with universal participation. In this regard, the Ministers noted that the report of the high-level group of experts convened by the late Prime Minister of India in his capacity as Chairperson of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries clarified the issues and provided important inputs for future discussions on the substantive and procedural aspects of the proposed conference.

38. The Ministers took note of the consideration by the Board of the International Monetary Fund of the reports of the Group of 24 and the

Group of 10 on the functioning of the international monetary system. They expressed support for the initiatives undertaken by the Group of 24 and called for immediate action to reform the international monetary and financial system, including the adoption of appropriate measures and mechanisms which would promote world economic growth and development and facilitate the balance of payments and symmetric adjustment process. They further expressed concern that recommendations made by the Group of 24 in regard to these issues have yet to receive adequate consideration by the developed countries in the appropriate forum. In this context, they emphasized the need for developed countries to take urgent action.

39. The Ministers stressed that the decision-making role of the developing countries in international monetary and financial institutions should be substantially increased through the restructuring of the present voting system, with a view to achieving a more equitable and effective functioning of those institutions.

40. The Ministers called for greater co-ordination between the Group of 77 and the Group of 24 in their preparations for the convening of the International Conference on Money and Finance for Development.

41. The Ministers emphasized that the existing international monetary and financial system, and particularly its institutional machinery, had proved inadequate to support the efforts of the developing countries to deal with the problems arising from their disproportionately large, externally-induced current account deficits. In this regard, the Ministers reaffirmed the urgent need for action, inter alia in the following areas:

- (a) The establishment of a stable and responsive international monetary system which would ensure exchange rate

• trbility, non-inflationary growth and appropriate levels of liquidity through macro-economic policy co-ordination by major developed countries in a multilateral framework involving the complementary use of monetary, fiscal and other • mmontial policy instruments;

(b) Effective multilateral surveillance to ensure • ynxnotric international adjustment and to influence the adoption by developed countries of policies • upportive of growth, and particularly of that of developing countries

(c) Concerted action to ensure the • apply of adequate international liquidity on an increasingly assured, continuous and predictable basis, consistent with the growth requirements of the world economy and meeting in particular the need of the developing countries. This should include inter alia:

- (i) Implementation of the decision to make Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) the principal reserve asset of the international monetary system and, in this regard, to issue SDRs on a regular annual basis to ensure that their proportion in reserves rises progressively;
- (ii) Linking the allocation of SDRs to the development needs of developing countries;
- (iii) An allocation of SDRs before the end of the fourth basic period totalling no less than SDR 15 billion, with special allocations of SDRs over the next two years. The amount for the first year could be SDR 25 to 30 billion and the • econd-year requirement should be determined in the light of circumstances

- (iv) Ensuring the unconditional nature of SDRs and their more efficient distribution;
- (d) substantial changes in the International Monetary Fund's conditionality criteria from demand deflation to growth-oriented structural adjustments that require lengthened programme periods and increased levels of financing. There should also be greater flexibility in the application of the conditionality criteria, with due account being taken of the causes which gave rise to the imbalances;
- (e) The substantial expansion of the Compensatory Financing Facility, avoiding the trend towards a hardening of its conditionability, restoration of access limits and the extension of the Facility to cover not only export shortfalls but also deterioration in terms of trade which is quantifiable; in so far as this facility is assigned to compensate for temporary shortfalls in export earnings, conditionality has little relevance, and credits under this facility should be provided on a virtually automatic basis;
- (f) The drastic reduction in formal access limits to Fund resources in recent years was a retrograde step. It is therefore essential to continue with the enlarged access policy, necessitated inter alia by the inadequacy of quotas;
- (g) The advancement of the ninth review of quotas, in view of the fact that the eighth review fell far short of requirements. Quotas as a proportion of world trade should be restored at least to the level of 10 per cent which

existed up to the early 1970s. Pending adequate increase of quotas, the option of borrowing by the International Monetary Fund from other official sources should be kept open.

42. The Ministers stressed that the acute development problems faced by the developing countries in recent years were due in substantial measure to the inadequate transfer of resources for development. They deplored the decline in concessional flows, with the official development assistance (ODA) target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product (GNP) as called for in the International Development Strategy for the Third Development Decade remaining largely unfulfilled. They noted with concern the continuing and substantial fall in multilateral flows, private bank lending and credits. They urged all donor countries to adopt a timetable for reaching the target of 0.7 per cent ODA/GNP ratio, paying due regard to the target established for low-income countries. They also called for substantial increases in financial flows, including private capital flows and the resources of international financial institutions.

43. The reluctance of developed countries to live up to their commitment to transfer resources to the developing countries is particularly regrettable, since their financial positions have substantially improved owing to the reduction in the real prices of commodities and raw materials, including oil, while the prices of their manufactured exports have not substantially declined.

44. The Ministers recalled the main conclusions of the Development Committee Task Force on concessional flows: inter alia the Committee had noted that most aid had been productive and helpful to development and that measures such as improving aid effectiveness, reallocating

ODA and raising ODA flows from non-traditional sources, while they offered some limited cope, did not provide a real alternative to relying predominantly on traditional, appropriated concessional assistance. The Ministers emphasized that a firm action-oriented programme should be drawn up for implementing the recommendations of the Task Force on concessional flows.

45. The Ministers therefore called upon donor Governments to redouble their efforts to increase ODA as a matter of urgency through action on the following fronts:

- (a) The attainment of the ODA target of 0.7 per cent of GNP as quickly as possible, and in any event not later than the end of the present decade. Further, that a target of 0.15 per cent of GNP as ODA for the least developed countries should be achieved at the earliest possible date, within the framework of a general increase of official development assistance flows to all developing countries. Development assistance should also be placed on an increasingly assured, continuous and predictable basis and should result in a rational and equitable distribution among developing countries, as expressed in the Substantial New Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries;
- (b) Strengthening the role of the World Bank in the face of new challenges to fulfil its commitments in respect of development, growth and poverty alleviation, as enshrined in its Articles of Agreement; urgently effecting a general capital increase for the volume of the World Bank whose volume as a minimum should double the current authorized capital: the importance of achieving a landing growth rate

of at least 6.5 per cent per annum in real terms. In this regard, the Ministers expressed grave concern over the shortfall in the Bank's lending programme and expressed strong opposition to any policy-based lending or to linking its assistance to increasing conditionality based on political considerations;

- (c) Reversing the decline in International Development Association (IDA) resources, taking into account the increased requirements of the poorer developing countries and the inadequacy of the IDA's Seventh Replenishment, through:

(i) An early conclusion of negotiation for IDA's Eighth Replenishment, which should be substantially larger in real terms than IDA's Seventh Replenishment;

(ii) The immediate reversal of any trend towards diluting the quality of IDA assistance, either through hardening of terms or through differentiation among countries;

- (d) Increasing the size of the Special Facility for sub-Saharan Africa, with additional resource commitments from donor countries. The application of access to and terms and conditions of lending for the Special Facility should be on a par with those governing IDA;

(e) Substantive strengthening of existing regional development banks which have been playing a significant role in the development of their member countries. There is an urgent need to increase their capital base so that they

can **increase** their lending on an **assured**, continuous and predictable **basis**;

- (f) Maintaining the **basic** characteristics of the regional **development** banks and their regional nature, which **should** not **be altered** to the **detriment of the interests of member** developing **countries**; the **Ministers** called upon the developed **countries members** of those banks to refrain from linking negotiations for an **increase** in or a **replenishment** of the capital bases of these banks to proposals for **any** such changes.

46. The Ministers **called** on other international financial institutions to undertake a **substantial** and **regular** increase in financial flows for **development programmes in developing countries** on a long-term and **medium-term** basis.

47. The Ministers **expressed** concern **over** the sharp decline in private capital flows to the developing countries in recent **years**. They **stressed** that this trend **should** be **reversed immediately** and the **access** of developing countries to private financial markets be substantially improved. The Ministers **considered** that foreign private investment could play an effective role in improving growth and development in developing **countries**, in accordance with their **respective** national policies and legislations. The international community should conclude effective **codes** of conduct on transfer of technology and **transnational corporations**.

48. The Ministers **emphasized** the continuing need for the intensification of the commitment of multilateral institutions to increased technical assistance **for the** developing countries, and in that regard urged that an adequate level of resources be committed by the **developed countries**.

49. **The Ministers noted with concern that,** in international monetary and financial institutions, particularly the world Bank and the International Monetary Fund, as well as in certain regional development banks, **some** developed countries have been exerting pressure to get these institutions to adopt, for **political** reasons, conditions and procedures governing the **granting** of loans that are incompatible with development needs and structural adjustments. They cautioned against the adoption **of** simplistic formulae for the solution of economic problems, on the basis of certain ideological **viewpoints** that fail to take into account the diversity of economic and social **systems**, and expressed their rejection of any attempt to introduce into the lending policy of **these** institutions **conditionality criteria based on political considerations**, as well as the **increase** of any kind of conditionality.

VII. EXTERNAL DEBT

50. The Minister⁸ re-examined the question of the external indebtedness of the developing countries and **recognized** that this problem was a direct consequence of the prevailing world economic situation, which reflected existing inequalities and the unjust international economic order. They expressed their deep concern at the **developing** countries' debt crisis and crushing debt service burden, which needed to be examined in a global context and in the light of their unfavourable impact on the development of the developing countries.

51. They stressed that, in analysing the problem of the developing countries' external indebtedness, a narrow approach which took account only of its technical aspects or economic characteristics was insufficient; the problem had assumed serious political and social

dimensions as well and these were aggravated by the drastic impact of the imbalance⁵ in the international monetary, financial and trading system; this called for a political and a global approach in which the developing countries⁵ and the creditor countries, as well as the international financial and banking institutions which shared responsibility for solving the problem of the developing countries' indebtedness, should participate. The Ministers [●] expressed their concern that, despite the international recognition of the seriousness of the external debt crisis faced by the developing countries and its adverse consequences for the world economy, the international community had not yet taken the necessary steps to promote, through a political commitment, a lasting solution to this problem.

52. While recognizing the international obligation⁵ contracted by debtor countries in relation to debt, the Ministers reaffirmed that under the present circumstances, the financial obligations undertaken by developing countries with creditors from developed countries and multilateral financial institutions had become intolerable; moreover, unless urgent, just and durable solutions were found by the international community, those obligations would become beyond the capacities of the economies of some of them.

53. Given the interdependent nature of the world economy, any durable solution to the debt crisis calls for co-responsibility of debtors⁵ and creditors, equity and symmetry in the distribution of costs of the economic adjustment within a global framework, and new and imaginative solutions conducive to a speedy recovery of the development process.

54. The Minister& reiterated their view that the **policies** of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for solving debt issues had proved inadequate because they **failed to** take into consideration the long-term economic and social development prospects of the developing countries. Accordingly, they stressed that **IMF** policy shouldtakeintoaccountthe requirements for growthinproductionand employmentandahouldrespectthe capacity of **individual countries to** set up and execute their adjustment plans.

55. The Ministers tecognized that the'developing debtor countries had been undertaking strenuous adjustment efforts and that this was having serious social and political consequences **for** them. Nonetheless, the adjustment process remains asymmetrical and inequitable because industrial countries **are** not making parallel effort5 to adopt and implement appropriate *economic* policies in a **co-ordinated manner, to eliminate trade** restrictions and subsidies to exports, or to effectively reduce the fiscal imbalances that lead to **high** real interest rates, which at present **are well** above historical levels. They recalled that the developing **countries had** consistently pointedtothe **necessity of dealing with the debt problem on the basis** ofgrowthandadjustment. Theynotedthataalthough **this** hadnowcometo be recognizedbythemajorindustrializedcountries, the steps so far suggested were inadequate.

56. The Ministers reaffirmed the **close** link which existed between the effective and Lasting solution of the serious external **debt** problemsoftbedevelopingcountries **and the implementation of the New** International Economic **Order**. They expressed their conviction that the thorough restructuring of international economic relations

through the establishment of the New International Economic Order was essential for the development and growth of the developing countries.

57. **The Ministers** urged the Governments of developed creditor and debtor **countries** and international financial and **banking** institutions to engage with developing debtor countries in a political dialogue in order jointly to find genuine and mutually **agreed solution** to the **external** debt problem of developing countries. They stressed **that** the international community should adopt a series of **measures to** that end, including the **following**:

- (a) Recognition of shared responsibility between debtors, creditors, international financial and banking institutions:
- (b) Bringing down real interest rates, not relying on the market mechanism, and sketching out payments, grace and consolidation periods:
- (c) Establishing with additional resources a **new credit** facility in IMF to expand the Compensatory Financing Facility in **order** to alleviate the debt service burden caused by real interest rates that are higher than the normal historical levels:
- (d) **Reinitiating** financial flows for development:
- (e) Substantially changing the conditionality criteria of the international financial institutions;
- (f) Ensuring **that** any co-ordination between the International Monetary Fund, the World **Bank** and the other multilateral financial institutions does not lead to **cross-conditionality**;

- (g) Limiting debt service **payments** to a percentage of **export** earnings which would be compatible with the **development** needs and economic and social requirements of each country;
- (h) Developing new mechanisms to help debtor developing **countries** which, on account of adverse exogenous factors, **are** unable to repay their obligations to the multilateral monetary and **financial** institutions according to fixed **schedules**;
- (i) Differentiating, for countries heavily **indebted** to the international banking system, existing debt from new credit flows for the **purpose** of determining interest payments, in **order** to provide incentives **for new** flows of funds to debtor countries:
- (j) Substantially increasing the market access of developing **countries'** exports in developed countries: the immediate implementation of developed countries' commitments on standstill and roll-back of protectionism: and reversing **the** trend towards disruptive market **practices**, discrimination and managed trade:
- (k) Strengthening commodity markets **in order to ensure fair and** remunerative prices for **producers**;
- (l) Special treatment for the poorer and least developed countries in the **solution** of their **serious external debt** problems.

58. The Ministers called for the immediate and full implementation of **resolution 165** (S-IX) of the Trade and **Development** Board of **the** United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the

recommendation5 of the Mid-Term Global Review of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s (SNPA) held in 1985.

59. The **Ministers** called upon creditor developed countries and multilateral financial and banking institutions urgently to adopt concrete measures **for the solution of Africa's indebtedness**; such measures **should include action on terms and conditions of the existing** external debt and the provision of additional financial resources at **concessional terms to assist the African** debtor countries in resuming **the process of economic growth and development.**

60. The Ministers called **for** the further exchange of information between nonaligned and other developing countries **on their** experience in debt negotiations and for enhanced collaboration between them in arriving at just and durable solutions to the problem of **debt**, including the convening of a consultative meeting of all interested nonaligned and other developing countries when appropriate.

61. The Ministers **expressed their appreciation** for the efforts made by the Group of 77 in keeping under constant review in the United Nations the problem of the external debt of the developing countries: they also **expressed** their commitment to the draft resolution submitted by the Group of 77 **on** the "External Debt Crisis and **Development**" at the fortieth session of the United Nations General Assembly. They noted that at **that session most** Heads of State and Government of creditor developed countries expressed the need to seek a solution **to** the debt crisis. In this **context, the** Ministers took the **view** that full consideration should be given to the external debt problem at the resumed fortieth session of the General Assembly and that, given its importance, this issue should be a specific item on the agenda of the forty-first session of the United Nations General Assembly.

62. The Ministers also noted with satisfaction the conclusions of the recent thirty-third meeting of the Ministers of the Group of 24 on International Monetary Affairs, held in Buenos Aires, inter alia in the field of debt, transfer of resources and the reform of the international monetary system.

VIII. TRADE AND RAW MATERIALS

63. The Ministers considered that the world economic crisis presented an extremely unfavourable environment for the participation of developing countries in international trade. In this context, the Ministers recognized that the main characteristics of world trade in products exported by the developing countries were market instability, an excessive and continuous downward trend in the prices of their products, lack of access to the markets of the developed countries, intensification of protectionism, unfair competition due to subsidized exports by developed countries and the decisive influence of the transnational corporations of some developed countries as regards price-setting by virtue of their control of the main markets for these products.

64. The Ministers noted with concern that the share of developing countries in world exports had risen from 20.6 per cent to only 26.1 per cent in the 20-year period from 1962 to 1982. Their share in manufactures was also only 10.9 per cent. During this period, a directional change in trade had taken place and exports from developing countries to other developing countries had increased from 22 per cent to 31.5 per cent, while there had been a decline in the share of their exports to developed market economy countries. On the other hand, in the field of manufactures, exports by the developed countries to developing countries had increased by 54.4 per cent to

\$US 751.2 billion, i.e. 28 per cent of their total exports. While, therefore, the developing countries *were* gradually beginning to export **more** processed and manufactured **goods**, the share of the **products** they exported **was still small and** they depended **heavily** on exports of commodities and **raw** materials. At the same time, **they** provided valuable markets for **developed-country exports**.

65. The Minister³ expressed their deep concern at the continued decline in the prices of commodities exported by developing countries and the deterioration in their terms of trade, which had aggravated their balance-of-payments difficulties and led to a reverse transfer of resources. There had been a collapse of **commodity** arrangements and disorder in the commodity markets. No serious attempt at the international level to correct this trend was evident.

66. The multilateral trading system continued to be under threat, owing to a proliferation of **sectoral** arrangements and the so-called 'voluntary export restraint arrangements' and other action **circumventing the GATT Rules. No substantial progress had been made in** implementing the work programme adopted at the GATT Ministerial session in 1982, owing to the position taken by certain developed countries. The GATT system suffered from an inadequate and ineffective dispute **settlement** and enforcement mechanism, with the result that developing countries' rights could not be protected or **enforced**. The lack of a comprehensive understanding on safeguard had **led to the creation of barriers** against exports of developing countries, especially in the **very** areas in which they had established a comparative advantage. **Moreover**, action to restrict trade was being taken on a discriminatory basis against developing countries and was being perpetuated by **industrialized** countries, instead of their

adopting • UtitDI.43 adjustment measures. There had been an intensification of protectionist measures and almost one third of the exports of developing countries to developed countries continued face barriers of one kind or the other. Similarly, there was an increasing tendency to institute unjustified investigations on anti-dumping and countervailing grounds, and these disrupted the developing countries' exports. Action was often attempted, through unjustified trade policy measures, to deal with problems caused by national policies being followed by certain developed countries in the areas of money, finance, exchange rates and budgets, and that fuelled the forces of protectionism. Co-ordinated macro-economic measures were therefore necessary in those areas, with the full participation of developing countries.

67. The Ministers expressed their disappointment at the lack of progress in the negotiations in major areas of international trade and related development matters. Even the agreements which had emerged were not effective or meaningful. The Common Fund for Commodities, on which an agreement had been reached in June 1980, had not yet become operational. Very few international commodity agreements had been negotiated: most of them lacked effective mechanisms and some had collapsed. No effective code had emerged on restrictive business practices or in the area of transfer of technology. The efforts undertaken by developing countries to make the Set of Principles and Rules on Restrictive Business Practices a legally binding code had been unsuccessful, while the Code of Conduct on the Transfer of Technology could not be concluded because of the persistent negative attitude of some developed countries towards the chapters on restrictive business practices and applicable law and settlement of

disputes. In matters concerning trade in textiles, attempts were being made to enlarge the discriminatory system directed against the developing countries. Neither in the agricultural sector nor in the trade of tropical products had there been progress of any substance. Extraneous elements had been built into the generalized system of preferences of some countries and these too discriminated between developing countries. Differential and more favourable treatment for developing countries was being diluted or even negated.

68. In order to promote the trade and development of the developing countries, the Ministers called for the following:

- (a) Result-oriented discussions should be held in the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) on the related issues of money, finance, trade and development. Developed countries should undertake co-ordinated action in the field of money and finance and take appropriate adjustment measures which would be conducive to the expansion of the trade of developing countries and contribute to a transfer of real resources to them. All necessary measures should be taken to strengthen UNCTAD with a view to attaining these objectives. For this purpose, the UNCTAD secretariat should provide the necessary analytical studies to support intensive and purposeful negotiations on international economic co-operation.
- (b) (i) Those members of the Non-Aligned Movement which have not yet ratified the Agreement establishing the Common Fund should do so without further delay. Furthermore, the Ministers called in particular on

the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, as well as on the other developed countries which have not ratified the Agreement, to do so without further delay so as to enable it to become operational.

(ii) Existing international commodity agreements should be strengthened through co-operation between producing and consuming countries to incorporate in the agreements effective mechanisms for achieving the objectives of market stability and prices which are remunerative for the producer and fair to the consumer.

(iii) IMF should ensure a substantial expansion and liberalization of the Buffer Stock Financing Facility.

(iv) Support should be given for ongoing work in UNCTAD on commodity-related shortfalls in export earnings of developing countries.

(v) International co-operation should be enhanced for bringing about greater participation by the developing countries in the processing, marketing and distribution of commodities.

(vi) Co-operation should continue among the developing countries which are producers and exporters of raw materials in order to strengthen the existing producers' associations and establish new ones.

(c) The generalized scheme of preferences should be improved further with respect to its functioning and the number of

product⁸ covered, and existing schemes should be extended to *all* developing countries. Developed countries should • eliminate *all* form⁸ of discrimination, as well as the graduation of developing countries, including progressive tariff⁸ dependent on the level of processing.

- (d) The major objectives of any new round of multilateral trade negotiations must be the preservation and • strengthening of the multilateral trading system in a manner which would promote the rapid growth and diversification of developing countries' trade, an improvement in the real earnings of developing countries from their exports and full protection of the interests and rights of developing countries, while allowing an effective differential and more favourable treatment for the developing countries⁸. The prevailing • situation, characterized by a multitude of derogations and deviations from the GATT principle⁸ by the developed countries, was unacceptable as a basis to build upon in any future negotiations. Accordingly, developed countries should, within the framework of GATT, rectify the damage done to the GATT system, and in particular to the interests of the developing countries.

- (i) As a prerequisite for a meaningful new round in GATT it is necessary that

- a. a firm and credible commitment should be undertaken by the developed countries at the commencement of the new round on the question of standstill, which should take effect on the

launching of the new round. This commitment should be subject to multilateral **surveillance**:

b. developed **countries** should undertake a **commitment to roll back, in a short and definite** period not exceeding three years, measures in all sectors inconsistent **with** or outside **the** framework **of** GATT:

c. a **commitment** should be undertaken by **all** participants **on** the basis of a **comprehensive** agreement **on** safeguards which is based on the principles of GATT, especially non-discrimination, and which contain **inter alia** the elements enumerated **in** the **GATT Ministers** work Programme of 1982.

(ii) To **inspire** confidence and lend credibility to the preparatory **process** for the new round of negotiations it is necessary to achieve rapid **progress** in the implementation of the commitments **made** in the **Ministerial** declaration of November **1982**. In this regard, liberalization of **trade** in textiles **should** be translated into specific modalities for ensuring **that** trade in textiles returns to **normal** GATT rules within a short period.

(iii) **During** the new round the following **areas** should receive **priority** attention:

a. **The** GATT provisions and decisions on differential and more favourable treatment

should be implemented meaningfully and effectively, with **special** attention being given to the particular **situation** and **problems** of the least **developed** countries in order to accelerate their development through an equitable share in trade benefits.

- b. The long-standing demand of the developing countries for duty-free unrestricted **access** of tropical products, in primary and processed form, to the markets of developed countries **should be** fulfilled within a short and specific period.
- c. In dealing with the agricultural sector, negotiations should be aimed at **the liberalization** of trade in agriculture and the elimination of **subsidized** exports of agricultural products **which compete** with the exports of developing countries. Tariff **escalation** and intensification of non-tariff **measures** at higher stages of processing of agricultural and agro-based products **should be** eliminated so as to **encourage** the development and **expansion** of higher value-added production in and exports from developing countries.
- d. Negotiations **should be** carried out for reducing and **eliminating** quantitative **restrictions and measures** having similar effects.

/...

0. Ways and means of effectively curtailing the trade-inhibiting effect of restrictive business practices, particularly those of transnational corporations, should be devised, so as to ensure that those practices do not affect international trade by restraining competition, limiting access to markets and fostering monopolistic control.
 - f. The dispute settlement and enforcement mechanism of GATT should be improved and strengthened with a view to protecting the rights of developing countries.
 - g. Elimination of tariff escalation in the markets of developed countries.
- (iv) The Ministers recognized that GATT did not have jurisdiction in the areas of services, intellectual property and investment. They felt that services covered a range of economic activities, very heterogeneous in character. Some of them involved the establishment or movement of people or were closely interlinked with the socio-economic structure of a country. Furthermore, international agencies already existed for dealing with certain specific services. In the light of this, the questions whether and what international action was necessary or feasible with regard to any service sectors, and their implications for developing countries, therefore needed to be fully examined.

The **Ministers** declared emphatically that no linkage **should** be **established** between access for goods of developing countries and concessions by them in the **area8** of **services**, as inter alia this would **accentuate** the existing asymmetries in the international economic order.

- (v) **Developing countries** were *entering* the preparatory **phase** in which they would co-ordinate their **positions**. They urged that **progress should be made in** the **Preparatory** Committee on issues of interest to them.

69. The **Ministers** **recognized** the growing importance of trade and **economic** co-operation among developing countries, **particularly** in the context of a general deterioration of the world trading environment and the protectionist **measures** which developing **countries'** exports faced in the developed countries. Co-operation among developing countries was not a substitute for co-operation between developed and developing countries. Strengthening the collective self-reliance of developing countries would however reduce their dependence on the developed countries and enable them to play a **more** dynamic role in sustaining world growth and development. They noted with satisfaction the conclusions of the Conference of **Trade Ministers held in New Delhi in July 1985** at the invitation of the Government of India, which had imparted *momentum* to the efforts for **evolving the Global System of Trade Preferences (GSTP)**, one of the key **elements** of economic co-operation among developing countries. They urged the nonaligned and other **members** of the Group of 77 to participate affectively in the preparatory work being carried out at Geneva in order to ensure that negotiations were launched by ^{May} 1986.

70. The Minister⁸ expressed concern at the fact that the complete trade embargo imposed against Nicaragua by the United States in May 1985 was extended in **November** of the same **year**, in violation of **Nicaragua's** rights of sovereignty and self-determination. The Ministers rejected most emphatically the extension of the embargo against Nicaragua and called for its removal, in accordance with the **provisions** of United Nations General Assembly resolution **40/188**.

IX. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

71. The **Ministers** noted with **grave** concern the continuing and **serious deterioration in the situation of food and agriculture** in many developing **countries**, particularly in Africa, and **reaffirmed** the imperative need **to keep** food and agricultural issues at the centre of global **attention**. They reaffirmed that international action to deal with food and agricultural problems in developing countries **should** be considered comprehensively in accordance with the different **dimensions** of the problems and **immediate**, short-term and long-term **perspectives**. In this **context**, they called for an increase in international support and **for** its transformation into a lasting **factor for** the attainment of self-sufficiency in food production in developing countries.

72. **They** noted with concern the stagnation in the commitment of external resources to the agricultural sector, and particularly the decline in concessional **flows**, and urged the developed countries to take determined action to reverse this trend, inter alia by increasing their contributions to the multilateral agencies, keeping in mind the difficult financial situation faced by agencies such as the International Fund for Agricultural Development (**IFAD**), which use **their resources** the development of agriculture. **They** considered it

errontialthatimmediate **steps should** be taken to **reverse** the flow of financial **resources** from developing countries to the **developed countries**. They **proposed** the adoption of a special international **programme** of food aid and financial **assistance** to relieve the situation in **those developing countries**, particularly in **Africa**, Buffering from a chronic food **deficit**.

73. **The Ministers reaffirmed** that the right to **food was** a fundamental and **universal** human right which **should** be guaranteed to all **peoples**. They strongly **condemned** the use of **food as** an **instrument of** political **pressure** and **cautioned against** any kind of conditionality in the supply of food aid. They **also reaffirmed** that the ● **trenghoning** of international co-operation in regard to food and **agriculture was** important for **improved** sconomlc conditions and **enhanced food security**. In this context, they **emphasized** the need for the timely delivery of food to **those** requiring it, **especially** in African and **least developed countries**, and the need to **assist recipient countries** in doveloping and rtrenghening **their logistical** and **administrative capacities** aswell as their internal **distribution systems**. They urged the **strengthening of the** global information and **early warning system** in food and ayriculturs of **the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations** and emphaaized the importance of establishing and **improving** national and rrgional **early warning systems**. They **also welcomed the measures undertaken by the World Food Programme to ensure** the **speedy and timely delivery of** food aid am well as the developmentofan information **system to disseminate** on a **regular basis** all **relevant information on food aid** and to facilitate **planning and operational co-ordination**.

74. The Ministers stressed the need for strengthening subregional, regional and interregional co-operation for the promotion of food security and agricultural development. They called upon the relevant entities of the United Nations system to accord priority to supporting economic and technical co-operation among developing countries in food and agriculture.

75. In this context, they reiterated the call made at the Seventh Summit Conference for the early establishment of a food security system of the nonaligned and other developing countries.

76. They expressed their support for the food security project adopted at the twenty-third session of the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

77. They noted with satisfaction the conclusion of the protracted negotiation on the Second Replenishment of IFAD and called upon developed countries to assist in strengthening this institution.

78. The Ministers reiterated their deep concern regarding the food and agriculture situation faced by many developing countries, particularly the deterioration of the situation in Africa because of the prolonged drought and the acceleration of the process of desertification. They reiterated their support for the Declaration of Harare on the food crisis in Africa, adopted during the thirteenth Food and Agriculture Organization Regional Conference for Africa, as well as the relevant resolutions of 1983 and 1984 and urged the international community to contribute to their immediate and effective implementation, taking into account the strategy for the economic development for Africa adopted at Monrovia and the Lagos Plan of Action. On this basis, the Ministers reaffirmed their support for the African Priority Programme for Economic Recovery (APPER) to

improve the food situation and rehabilitate agriculture in Africa, adopted by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-first ordinary session.

x. **ENERGY**

79. The Ministers underlined the crucial role of energy for the economic growth and well-being of developing countries. They stressed that efforts to develop and expand all energy resources in the world should continue in order to ensure an orderly transition from the present pattern of energy production and consumption to one that will be based increasingly on new and renewable sources of energy and the rational utilization of all forms of energy.

80. The Ministers noted that many developing countries continued to face serious problems in the development of energy resources. They reaffirmed the commitment of United Nations General Assembly resolutions 39/176 and 40/208 on the development of energy resources and expressed the hope that all member States, in co-operation with the appropriate organizations, bodies and organs of the United Nations system, would continue to explore ways and means to support the efforts of the developing countries in the exploration and development of their energy resources.

81. The Ministers noted that the level of energy lending by the international financial institutions was still inadequate and they urged the enlargement of the resources through an increase in the overall level of lending, including structural adjustment lending through the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank to finance balance-of-payment deficits.

82. The Ministers stressed that the international community should devote serious attention to the effective implementation of the

Nairobi Programme of Action for the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy (NPA). The Ministers expressed their concern that few of the consultative meetings envisaged in the NPA had been held. The global consultative meeting, while useful in identifying projects, had not led to the mobilization of the necessary financial resources. The Ministers urged further energetic action in this regard.

83. While reiterating that the developed countries should give the freest possible access to all energy technologies, the Ministers also stressed the importance of co-operation in the sphere of energy among the non-aligned and other developing countries for furthering the expansion of collective self-reliance, and urged them to strengthen their technical and economic co-operation programmes in this field.

XI. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

84. The Ministers reaffirmed the important role of science and technology for promoting the development of the developing countries. Regrettably, the implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action had been very slow and inadequate. They expressed their growing concern at the effects of the world economic crisis on scientific and technological development in developing countries, and particularly on their ability to absorb and adapt new technologies, and at the increasing difficulties faced in the transfer of technology to the developing countries on acceptable terms and conditions which ensured their independent development. Several developing countries had formulated science and technology policies and were making vigorous efforts to strengthen their scientific and technological capabilities. The Ministers emphasized that the area of science and technology was extremely important for multilateral co-operation at.

both the global and the regional levels and stressed the role of the United Nations system in their regard.

05. The Ministers, in accordance with the objective laid down at the 1979 Vienna Conference on Science and Technology for Development, urged the developed countries to evince political will in this vital sector for development by allocating 0.05 per cent of their GNP annually to solving certain scientific and technological problems of developing countries and 1.0 per cent of their research and development expenditure to studying questions of particular interest for the developing countries, thus enabling them to attain their objective of conducting 20 per cent of world research and development activities by the year 2000.

86. The Ministers took note of the deliberations in the meetings of the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology for Development. In the light of the Committee's decision to focus attention on a few selected themes at each of its sessions, the Ministers expressed the hope that the discussions on specific themes would result in concrete recommendations in related areas and promote follow-up action that would further enhance scientific and technological co-operation. They also emphasized that the themes to be chosen by the Committee for its future sessions should be ones of particular importance for the developmental concerns of all developing countries. The Ministers stressed, however, that in addition to focusing attention on selected themes, the Committee, in its sessions, should take up for consideration the unresolved issues of the United Nations Conference on Science and Technology for Development, particularly those relating to transfer of technology.

87. The Ministers noted with concern that efforts had not yet been

successful to bring into affect the long-term financial and institutional arrangements for the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development which had been agreed by consensus in the General Assembly. They reaffirmed the readiness of developing countries to contribute to the Financing System, in contrast to the attitudes of some of the developed countries, and urged the developed countries to finalize promptly financial

● arrangements for the early launching of the System to take place in compliance with United Nations General Assembly resolution 37/244.

They noted with grave concern the serious financial situation of the Interim Financing System, which had done commendable work. They

● expressed full support for the continuation of the System until the long-term arrangements could come into effect. They urged all countries, and particularly the developed countries, to announce generous contributions at the pledging conference to be held in April 1986, with a view to ensuring the continuation of the system.

88. The Ministers noted with regret that, despite some narrowing of differences, the negotiations on an international code of conduct on transfer of technology had not resulted in the finalization of the code. They noted that developed countries were disinclined to continue negotiations for the finalization of the code. They took note of United Nations General Assembly resolution 40/184 of 17 December 1985 and expressed their readiness to co-operate with the Secretary-General of UNCTAD in finding ways and means of identifying appropriate solutions to the issues outstanding in connection with the code.

89. The Ministers considered that the development process in developing countries increasingly required the transfer of technologies to them on preferential terms in order to enable them to

overcome the hurdles they faced in their development **process**, in a manner consistent with their national socio-economic **policies** and **programmes**. The acquisition of high **technologies** in appropriate areas had become **especially important** in this context. **Strengthening the capacities** of developing countries to **absorb such technologies** also required **urgent and concerted efforts**. The **Ministers** called upon **interested nonaligned and other developing countries** to **share their experiences** in and **evolve a co-operative approach towards** the acquisition, **transfer and absorption of technologies, especially high technologies**, particularly from the North.

90. The **Ministers** called upon developed **countries** to improve considerably their **mechanisms for the transfer** of technology to **developing countries**, particularly by making the **conditions** more **flexible and by eliminating restrictive and discriminatory practices and policies**.

91. The **Ministers stressed** the great importance of **initiating practical measures to ensure co-operation** among **developing countries** in the field of **science and technology** and welcomed the finalisation of the Statute of the **Centre for Science and Technology**, of the **nonaligned and other developing countries**. They urged **all member countries** to expedite **the process of ratification** so that **the Centre** could become operational very **soon**.

92. The **Ministers recognized** the important role played by **technical co-operation among developing countries** and stressed that the resources allocated to **such activities**, particularly by the United Nations system, needed to be augmented **substantially**.

XII. INDUSTRIALIZATION

93. The Ministers noted that the potential contribution of the industrial sector as a dynamic instrument for national development had not been realized. In fact, the prospects for industrial growth were worse at present than 10 years ago on account of the crisis in the world economy, scarcity of financial resources, lack of skilled human resources, rising protectionism and the serious debt problem, all of which had a negative impact on industrial growth and jeopardized the progress achieved so far. The Ministers reaffirmed their firm belief that balanced economic development required that both the agricultural and industrial sectors should grow in tandem, each reinforcing the other.

94. The Ministers observed with concern that very little progress had been made towards attaining the objectives laid down by the Second and Third General Conferences of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), or towards increasing the share of developing countries in world industrial production and world trade in manufactures. By comparison with the Lima target of 25 per cent, the share of developing countries in 1985 amounted to less than 12 per cent.

95. The Ministers expressed satisfaction at the conversion of UNIDO into a specialized agency of the United Nations system. They emphasized that the period of transition should be smooth and called upon the States members of the new UNIDO to ensure the financial viability of the organization and to provide it with adequate resources to enable it to fulfil its mandate.

96. The Ministers stressed the need for prompt and full implementation of United Nations General Assembly resolution 39/233.

regarding the Industrial Development Decade for Africa and, to that end, invited UNIDO to make a considerable increase in its contribution to the Decade.

97. The Ministers urged Governments to expand and diversify the exchange of information and human resources into technical, scientific, financial, energy and other fields.

XIII. TELECOMMUNICATIONS

98. The Ministers recognized the importance of the conferences of the International Telecommunication Union, particularly those dealing with high-frequency broadcasting and radio services, and emphasized the need for all non-aligned and other developing countries to co-operate closely, with a view to evolving well-harmonized and co-ordinated approaches that could promote long-term benefits for all developing countries.

99. The Ministers called upon the international community, and in particular the developed countries, to provide the necessary financial and technical assistance to the developing countries, taking into consideration their national priorities, objectives and development plans, in order to enable them to overcome the difficulties which they faced in respect of the expansion of their telecommunication networks and the improvement and modernization of their telecommunication systems. They also called again on the international community, and in particular all the developed countries, to make a more significant contribution so that the African countries could successfully implement their programme for the second phase of the Transport and Communication Decade in Africa, adopted by the African Ministers of Transport and Communications in 1984.

XIV. SOVEREIGNTY OVER NATURAL AND OTHER RESOURCES

100. The Ministers reaffirmed the inalienable right of all countries and peoples to exercise permanent, tot.31 and • ✕✕○✕✕✕✕ Cull sovereignty and control over their natural and all other resources and economic activities. They further reaffirmed the cardinal importance of consolidating the political independence of the nonaligned and other developing countries through economic emancipation. In addition, they stressed that, in order to fulfil its historic mission, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries should continue to promote and protect the political and economic independence of the developing countries and peoples. They deplored the fact that some developed countries and some of their transnational corporations were using • economic coercion, pressure and other measures to undermine the sovereignty of developing countries and the fundamental right of their peoples to pursue their own independent economic policies and programmes.

101. The Ministers reiterated their support for peoples still under colonial domination and foreign occupation and reaffirmed their inalienable national rights of those peoples, including • self-determination, freedom, independence and full sovereignty over their natural and other resources and economic activities, particularly those of the Palestinian and Namibian peoples, whose resources were illegally plundered and exploited by the racist régimes of Israel and South Africa. They called upon all States and peoples to work individually and collectively to eliminate the obstacles to the realization of the national rights of those peoples, including freedom and independence, and urged • effective action in that regard. All States international organizations, specialized agencies,

investment corporations and all other institutions were urged not to recognize or co-operate with, or assist in any manner, any measures undertaken to exploit Palestinian and Namibian resources.

102. The Ministers reaffirmed the right of all countries and peoples subjected to foreign aggression, occupation, colonial and Zionist domination or apartheid to restitution and full compensation for the exploitation and depletion of and loss and damage to natural and all other resources.

XV. LAW OF THE SEA

103. The Ministers noted with satisfaction the increasing and overwhelming support for the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (1982), which has so far received 159 signatures and 26 ratifications. They also expressed appreciation for the progress made by the Preparatory Commission for the International Sea-Bed Authority and the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea towards completing its work, aimed at ensuring the early entry into effective operation of the Authority and the Tribunal.

104. The Ministers recalled that the United Nations General Assembly, in resolution 2749 (XIV) of 17 December 1970, had proclaimed that the sea-bed and ocean floor, and the subsoil thereof, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, as well as the resources of the area, were the common heritage of mankind. They further noted that the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea had established the International Sea-Bed Authority as the only competent organization to administer the area and its resources for the benefit of mankind as a whole.

105. In that context, the Ministers noted with deep concern the attempts made by certain countries to undermine the Convention and its related resolutions. They declared that no unilateral action by any

State or group of States through a mini-convention or a parallel régime inconsistent with the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea would have any validity.

106. The Ministers, in accordance with the position taken by the Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned Countries held in Luanda in September 1985 regarding the "Provisional Agreement on Matters Relating to Ocean Deeps", reaffirmed that this agreement was nullius in terra and could not serve to create legitimate rights incompatible with contemporary international law in general and with the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea in particular.

107. The Ministers, in this regard, noted that the Preparatory Commission, in a declaration issued on 30 August 1985, had rejected any claim, agreement or action regarding the international area and its resources, undertaken outside the Preparatory Commission and incompatible with the Convention and its related resolutions, as being a basis for creating legal rights. The declaration had further regarded any such claim, agreement or action as wholly illegal. The Ministers also recalled United Nations General Assembly resolution 40/63, adopted on 10 December 1985, which expressed serious concern at any attempt to undermine the Convention and its related resolutions. The Ministers noted with satisfaction the declaration adopted by the Preparatory Commission at its spring 1986 session in Kingston, reiterating that the action taken by certain States since the declaration of 30 August 1985 was illegal.

108. The Ministers expressed their deep concern at the legislative and other measures adopted in particular by the United States, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom for the exploitation of the sea-bed, and rejected it as illegal under the Law of the Sea Convention and its resolutions.

109. The Ministers urged all States that had not done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the Convention at the earliest possible date in order to permit the effective entry into force of the new legal régime for the use of the sea and its resources.

XVI. TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS

110. The Ministers expressed regret over the continuing difficulties that remained in the way of the early conclusion of a code of conduct to regulate the activities of transnational corporations, with a view to eliminating the negative aspects of their activities and maximizing their contribution to the development of developing countries. In this regard, they reaffirmed their conviction that the activities of transnational corporations must be in accordance with the national priorities and development plans of developing countries. They noted with regret that the finalization of the code had been continuously delayed despite the flexible and constructive positions adopted by the developing countries and certain developed countries. They therefore urged other developed countries to refrain from taking a negative attitude towards the negotiations and to participate actively in a co-operative spirit so as to facilitate an early conclusion of the negotiations on an effective and meaningful code. They reiterated their view that the adoption of the code of conduct was an indispensable element for the establishment of just and equitable relations between countries and peoples within the context of the establishment of the New International Economic Order.

111. The Ministers condemned the support given by some transnational corporations to the minority racist régime of South Africa, which contributed to the maintenance and strengthening of that régime; they reiterated their conviction that all forms of collaboration between

transnational corporations and the Pretoria Government should. caam. They took note of the report of the Panel of Eminent Persons established to conduct public hearings on the activities of the transnational corporations in South Africa and Namibia and called upon the Commission on Transnational Corporations and the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations to propose concrete actions aimed at preventing transnational corporations from continuing those activities in South Africa that had helped to strengthen the oppressive apartheid régime of that country. They urged nonaligned and other developing countries to co-operate in the adoption of the necessary actions at the relevant forums of the United Nations system in order to achieve the above purpose.

XVII. DESERTIFICATION AND AID TO VICTIMS OF DROUGHT

112. The Ministers noted that the rapid encroachment of the desert in Africa and the persistent drought there and in other parts of the developing world had invariably affected the development efforts of several countries and the socio-economic conditions of their peoples. This had resulted in an alarming drop in the food production and economic activity of the affected countries and in many cases had engendered emergency situations involving a desperate struggle for survival.

113. The Ministers stressed that the realization of the objectives of the struggle against desertification and drought required human, material, technical and financial resources that were beyond the means of the countries affected. They therefore urged that the efforts undertaken by these countries should have the full support of the international community, especially from all developed countries, through financial, technical, and other forms of assistance. They

further urged that such assistance should be oriented in a way that promoted the infrastructural improvement in these countries.

114. They also stressed that international assistance to the affected countries should not be aimed exclusively at solving the emergency problem in the short term, but also at helping the affected countries themselves to meet their medium-term and long-term needs and to undertake stable and sustained economic development.

115. The Ministers noted with satisfaction the results obtained in formulating a concerted policy in the struggles against drought and desertification by the countries members of the Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel (ICDCS), the Western African Economic Community and the Maghreb countries, as well as Egypt and the Sudan, during a ministerial conference held at Dakar from 18 to 25 July 1984, and the subsequent second conference, also held in Dakar, in November 1985. They made an appeal to the United Nations Sudano-Saharan Office (UNSO) to intensify its aid to the countries members of ICDCS in view of the continued geophysical degradation and the increasing deficit in foodstuffs.

116. The Ministers noted with satisfaction the establishment by six East African countries - Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan and Uganda - of an Intergovernmental Authority on Drought and Development (IGADD) and welcomed the holding of a summit-level meeting in this regard in Djibouti from 15 to 17 January 1986. The Ministers expressed full support for the efforts of these countries and urged the international community to provide them with all necessary financial and technical assistance.

117. The Ministers also reviewed the consideration of the item entitled "Countries stricken by desertification and drought" at the

thirty-ninth and fortieth sessions of the United Nations General Assembly. They called on the international community to implement urgently United Nations General Assembly resolutions 39/208 and 40/175 on that subject.

118. The Ministers welcomed the establishment, during the twentieth ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, of the special fund for urgent assistance in favour of African countries affected by drought and hunger, and urged all members of the international community, especially the developed countries, to contribute substantially to this fund.

XVIII. ENVIRONMENT AND OTHER QUALITATIVE ASPECTS OF DEVELOPMENT

A. Environment

119. The Ministers expressed concern over the continued deterioration of the quality of the world's environment. They noted that in the absence of timely measures, there was a distinct possibility of exponential worsening and irreversible destruction of the global environment. In this context, they stressed inter alia the need for ecologically balanced and rational development planning, the pooling of information on resource-conserving technologies and conservation and assessment of the ecological resources of the environment.

120. The Ministers stressed that the protection of the marine environment is a common responsibility of all States; accordingly, they called on all States to strictly refrain from any actions and activities that endanger the quality of the marine environment and ecological conditions and jeopardize marine life.

121. The Ministers noted with satisfaction the measures taken by the United Nations Environment Programme to prepare the Environment

Perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond and urged the non-aligned and other developing countries to co-ordinate their contribution to the preparation of this Perspective. The Ministers also welcomed the establishment of the Special Commission on the Environment perspective to the Year 2000 and Beyond, which had adopted the name 'World **Commission on Environment and Development**'. They expressed the hope that the Commission's report and the Environment Perspective document would focus global attention on the interrelated issues of environment and development, and that it would assist in the **mobilization of** large resources to **enable** developing countries to pursue long-term policies which **harmonized** environmental and development objectives.

122. The Ministers expressed their full support for United Nations **General** Assembly resolutions **37/215, 38/163, 39/167** and **40/197** concerning problems related to remnants of war in the territories of **the developing States. They appealed to all countries** responsible for such remnants to co-operate with the United Nations **Secretary-General**, organizational and specialized **agencies, in** supporting the **just demand** of the countries affected by the existence of war **remnants**, particularly mines, since the continued presence of these in their territories seriously jeopardized their development efforts.

123. The Ministers took note with appreciation of the resolutions adopted by the African Ministerial Conference on the Environment, held in Cairo in December **1985**, and urged the United Nations Environment Programme and other specialized **agencies** to increase their assistance to the African countries in order to mitigate the **effects of** drought and desertification.

124. The Ministers expressed their support for the resolutions adopted by the United Nations to protect the environment and urged all States to adhere to the appropriate international legal instruments related to environmental protection so as to ensure their comprehensive application.

B. Qualitative aspects of development

125. The Ministers, being aware of the importance of the qualitative aspects of development and convinced of the need to preserve the global balance among the interrelated issues of resources, environment, population and development, taking into account scientific and technological developments, reaffirmed their support for resolution 40/179 of 17 December 1985 entitled "Patterns of consumption: qualitative aspects of development" adopted by the United Nations General Assembly at its fortieth session, and reiterated the need for a reliable measuring instrument to evaluate accurately the improvements achieved in living standards. In this connection, they stressed the importance of identifying indicative patterns of consumption that adequately meet fundamental socio-economic needs and adapting them to specific local and national conditions, taking into account national experience, plans and strategies. The Ministers therefore invited the members of the Non-Aligned Movement and other developing countries to pay special attention to this matter and to transmit their views and comments on the subject to the United Nations Secretary-General, who has been requested by the General Assembly to prepare a report on patterns of consumption and related socio-economic indicators.

XIX INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF SHELTER FOR THE HOMELESS

126. The Ministers **expressed** their appreciation of the initiative taken by the Government of Sri Lanka to focus international attention on the needs of the homeless by the proposal to have 1987 accepted by the United Nations as **the** International Year of Shelter *for the Homeless*. They agreed on the continuing need for efforts to improve the **shelter** and neighbourhood of poor and disadvantaged people throughout the world. The Ministers urged the nonaligned and other developing countries to support and join in the specific plans and tasks of co-operation that emerged from the housing objectives proposed by the **Group of Co-ordinating** Countries on Housing. They reiterated their determination to strengthen co-operation with the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (HABITAT) to support and fulfil measures related to the International Year of Shelter for the **Homeless**, which will be observed in 1987.

XX. SITUATION OF REFUGEES AND DISPLACED P-S IN AFRICA

127. The Ministers **expressed** their grave concern at *the* large number of **refugees** in Africa and were cognizant of the economic and social **burden** imposed on African countries of **asylum**, whose weak economies suffered the negative effects of this situation. In this regard, they **welcomed** the holding of the Second International Conference on **Assistance** to Refugees in Africa in 1984, the objective of which had been to find durable **solutions** to the problems of *the* refugees. They **urged the international community, all States, the United Nations and its specialized agencies, to provide the necessary co-operation for** the implementation of the projects adopted by the Conference on assistance to refugees in Africa. They also urged **all** countries to assist in the relief and **rehabilitation** of all African refugees and returnees.

128. The Ministers were also deeply concerned at the magnitude and the plight of displaced persons in Africa, and urged the international community, all States Members of the United Nations and **its organs**, organizations and **specialized** agencies, to provide the utmost **assistance** to affected countries in dealing **with such** problems.

129. The Ministers noted that the policy of military **aggression** and economic destabilization pursued by the South African racist **régime** against the States and peoples of southern Africa constituted one of the major factors in the increasing number of refugees and displaced persons **in that part** of the African continent. They **expressed** their **support for the measures taken at the twenty-first ordinary session of the** Assembly of Heads of State and **Government of OAU, with** a view to granting financial and material assistance to the southern African States and to the national liberation movements, in order to enable them to **face** those acts of **destabilization**.

XXI. LIVING CONDITIONS OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE IN THE OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES

130. The Ministers noted with grave concern the continued deterioration, as a result of the Israeli occupation, in the living conditions of the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories. They noted in **particular** that the occupying Power, Israel, had expropriated **more than 60 per cent** of these territories for expansionist **purposes**, including the **construction** of colonial **settlements**, and had confiscated 90 **per cent** of the annual supply of Palestinian water resources. They also noted that the **Israeli siege of** the Palestinian national economy disrupted activities in **its** various sectors and rendered it highly dependent on the Israeli economy, including its inflationary trends, **thus preventing the development of**

a sound independent national economy that could serve as a solid base for a Palestinian State.

131. The Ministers affirmed the provisions of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and stressed in particular that the termination of foreign occupation and its economic and social consequences is a prerequisite for development. They recognized that the United States of America, through its unlimited material and moral support for Israel, shares the responsibility for the continued occupation of the Palestinian territories and the sufferings of the Palestinian people. They called upon all States to help enable the Palestinian people to eliminate the Zionist occupation and to develop their national economy freely. The Ministers urged the international community to sustain and increase its assistance to the Palestinian people in co-operation with the Palestine Liberation Organization. They also urged the international community and United Nations bodies not to use the occupying Power, Israel, as a conduit for aid or any other form of assistance intended for the Palestinian people in the occupied Palestinian territories, as such action would serve to perpetuate the Israeli occupation.

XXII. CRITICAL ECONOMIC SITUATION IN AFRICA

132. The Ministers reviewed the continuing serious economic situation which faced the African countries and particularly those of sub-Saharan Africa. They noted that the economic crisis which had engulfed the continent continued to persist in an acute form in most of the affected countries. The per capita incomes, which had shown large negative growth rates since 1970 in many African countries, gave no signs of reversal. Furthermore, the adverse international economic environment which inter alia was characterized by high interest

rates, declining commodity prices, rising protectionist **barriers**, deteriorating terms of trade, heavy debt service burdens **and** low levels of **external** concessional assistance, and in **addition, the** disastrous effects of endemic drought and the inexorable advance of the desert, continued seriously to debilitate the African **economies**, making their recovery even more difficult. Indeed, a paradoxical situation had arisen **characterized** by a net outflow of financial **resources** from Africa to the developed countries.

133. The Ministers recognized that the African countries had taken and continued to take painful measures of readjustment which **were** not without their political and social consequences. The Ministers **emphasized** that, while the development of **the** African continent was **the** prime responsibility of the African Governments and peoples themselves, it was **essential** that their national efforts should be fully supported by the **international community**. The Ministers further stressed that the international community, while continuing to address the African **emergency**, should give greater attention to supporting the medium-term and long-term development action without which no lasting solution to the **emergency** situation could be found.

134. The Ministers therefore welcomed the decision of the **fortieth** session of the United Nations General Assembly to convene a special session of the General Assembly at ministerial level to consider in depth the critical economic situation in Africa. This **was** in keeping with the action proposed by the OAU Heads of State **and Government**, which had the full support of **the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries**, as expressed at the Non-Aligned Ministerial Meeting held at Luanda in September 1985.

135. The Ministers called on **all States** Member , of the United Nations and particularly the members of the Movement to participate actively in the forthcoming **special session** in order to **assist** in the **adopt** on of concerted and action-oriented measures that would, in a **comprehauaiveandlntegratedmannar**, **deal with** the rehabilitation and medium-term and long-term **development** problems and challenges facing African countries. In **this regard**, it was stressed that it was important that actions should be forthcoming from the international community to provide the **additional concessional financial resources** needed to restore and **reconstruct** the **seriously damaged** economic and **social infrastructure** and to **resume** in full measure the **processes** of social and economic **development**.

136. **The** Ministers recalled the seriousness of the debt and **resource c nstraints that faced countries** in Africa and repeated their **request** to the international community, and particularly the **industrialized** countries, that **steps** be taken for the rapid **implementation** of the Declaration on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa annexed to **United Nations General Assembly resolution 39/29, of 3 December 1984** and in particular **paragraph 17** of the Declaration, and for concerted and construct **ive** action to bring about a comprehensive and Lasting solution to the **problem** of the external **indebtedness** of African countries.

L37. The Ministers considered the economic consequences of the **policies** of daatabilization of the racist **régime** of South Africa against **the** front-line States and reaffirmed **their full support** and **solida -ity** with the **southern** African States and the liberation movements in **overcoming the crippling effects** of those **destabilizing acts**. In **this** regard, they noted that the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) had **made significant progress** in

initiating programmes in important economic sectors conducive to economic growth and collective **self-reliance** and in reducing the dependence of the economies of the **member** countries on South Africa. **The Ministers** welcomed the outcome of the recent Annual Consultative Conference of **SADCC**, held in, **Harare** in January 1986, which had addressed the **sectoral** strategies to be adopted for **the** next five **years**, and they appealed **to** the international community to offer all possible financial and other **assistance** for the programmes of SADCC. They also urged the non-aligned countries to provide a greater support in favour of **SADCC programmes** and projects in order to give concrete content to their solidarity **with** front-line States.

138. The Ministers reviewed the progress made in the implementation of the provisions of the Plan of Action of the Movement of Non-Aligned **Countries to Meet the Critical Economic Situation in Africa, which was** adopted by the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the **Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned** Countries on the question of Namibia, held in **New Delhi** from 19 to 21 April 1985. The Ministers took note in this regard of the offers of assistance received **from** Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, **Cuba**, the Democratic People's Republic of **Korea**, Egypt, India, Indonesia, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru **and Yugoslavia, and of** the efforts made by India, which had been designated as the focal point, to co-ordinate them. The Ministers urged the non-aligned and other developing countries further to extend all possible assistance with a view to meeting the identified needs of the African countries in priority sectors.

XXIII. LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

139. The Ministers expressed grave concern at the continued deterioration in the socio-economic conditions in the least developed

countries, which because of structural constraints were unable to withstand external shocks. Shortfalls in export earnings and the deterioration in the terms of trade, coupled with the diminishing flow of external resources, had severely reduced both their import capacity and consumption and investment. The debt service burden constituted a major constraint on their development process. Their difficulties were further compounded by natural disasters. The severity of their socio-economic plight and their formidable structural problem- required an urgent response from the international community for both short-term recovery and long-term development.

140. The Ministers noted with disappointment that the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s in favour of the least developed countries (SNPA) had been extremely slow. Reaffirming the full validity of the SNPA, the Ministers endorsed the conclusions and recommendations of the Intergovernmental Group on the Least Developed Countries on the mid-term global review of the SNPA. They further called upon the international community to take immediate, concrete and adequate steps to implement the SNPA in the remainder of this decade so as to enable the least developed countries to overcome their structural difficulties and achieve self-reliant development. The Ministers also strongly endorsed the decision to hold a high-level review and appraisal of the implementation of the SNPA in 1990, as contained in United Nations General Assembly resolution 40/205. They affirmed their full support for the holding of such a review conference and recommended participation in it at an appropriate level.

XXIV. LAND-LOCKED DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

141. The Ministers recalled earlier appropriate decisions of the Non-Aligned Movement in respect of **land-locked developing countries** and affirmed that these **should be implemented** urgently in order to **ensure** their right of free **access** to and from **the** sea and freedom of transit, **as** provided for in article 125 of the United Nations Convention on the **Law of the Sea**, and in order to provide for **necessary** international assistance to meet their **●** **pecial needs**. They further **recognized** that the right of access to and from the **sea** and **freedom of** transit should be **realized** in compliance with sub-articles 2 and 3 of article 125 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the **Sea** so that any programme or action in **respect** of such transit facilities should be undertaken in consultation with, and with **the** approval of, the transit country concerned.

XXV. ISLAND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

142. The Ministers **recognized the** particular problems faced by island **developing** countries, which were due in **particular** to **the** handicaps arising from their smallness, **remoteness** and proneness to natural **disasters**, **constraints** in transport and **communications**, great distances from **market** centres, highly limited internal markets, scarcity of natural resources, **heavy dependence** on a few commodities or services for their foreign exchange earnings, fragility of the **environment** and **heavy** financial **burden**. They **further recognized that** such handicaps inherently constituted major constraints on the development process, **particularly** in **small** island **economies**, often **frustrating** and inhibiting the **●** **fforts** of the countries concerned to effect the structural **transformation necessary** to attain so **f-** **sustaining** growth.

143. **The Ministers, bearing in mind the goals** and objectives of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, stressed **the need for the competent organs** of the United Nations **system**, particularly the United Nations Development Programme and other financial **institutions**, to *respond urgently to* the specific needs of island developing countries at the **national**, regional and interregional levels. They called for the full implementation of the specific measures *of assistance* in favour of island developing countries outlined in the relevant resolutions of the **United Nations General Assembly and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development**, *taking into account, inter alia*, geographical factors, *traditional* island life and institutions, the physical environment, development priorities and the **problems** of island developing countries in the international **economy**.

144. **The Ministers** also welcomed the decision **of the United Nations General Assembly**, contained in resolution **39/212**, to **request** the United Nations Secretary-General, in co-operation **with the organs, organizations and bodies** of the United Nations system, to **explore the possibility of organizing an interregional follow-up meeting with the** participation of representatives of island developing countries and other interested countries. The Ministers reiterated **their support for the holding of this meeting and proposed that preferably it should** take place in 1986. They urged **all island developing country members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries** to work towards making this meeting **a success**.

145. **In this context**, the Ministers **emphasized** that the criteria, **terms and conditions governing the flow of bilateral and multilateral** financial and **technical** assistance to island developing countries

should be geared to the special needs and problems of each of the countries concerned and that a major proportion of such aid should be made on a grant basis.

XXVI. MOST SERIOUSLY AFFECTED COUNTRIES

146. The Ministers viewed with great concern the deterioration in the economic and financial position of the most seriously affected countries since the Seventh Summit Conference. The Ministers expressed their support for the most seriously affected countries and, in this connection, they recalled the reaffirmation by the Heads of State or Government of the relevant paragraphs of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade pertaining to those countries and calling for concrete measures in their favour. They urged that the international community should take the necessary decisions, as envisaged in the International Development Strategy, and implement it without further delay.

XXVII. DRUG ABUSE AND ILLICIT TRAFFICKING

147. The Ministers expressed deep concern over the growing problem of drug abuse and the increase in illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs. They shared the view that, apart from their deleterious effect on people, which jeopardized the health of the population and community life in every State, drug abuse and illicit trafficking weakened the social fabric of nations, represented direct and indirect economic costs to Governments and entailed criminal activities at the national and international levels which could threaten the stability of States. In this context, the Ministers recognized that the elimination of this scourge called for integrated action that attacked simultaneously the problems of reduction and control of demand, production, distribution and illicit consumption of drugs.

148. The Ministers **welcomed** the concerted and determined efforts being **taken** by the **international** community to combat the menace of drug abuse and illicit trafficking. They committed in particular **their** full support to the **success** of **the** United Nations sponsored ministerial-level International **Conference on Drug Abuse** and Illicit Trafficking, to be held in Vienna in June 1987, and called for both developed and developing countries to **undertake** all necessary preparatory work in this regard. In **this** context, the Ministers **also** welcomed the **eight-point recommendation adopted** by the first meeting of the Preparatory Body **for the** International Conference on **Drug Abuse** and Illicit Trafficking held in Vienna from 17 to 21 February 1986, which **provided guidelines for the Conference secretariat in preparing** for the second meeting of the Preparatory Body **as well as** for the International Conference **itself**.

149. The Ministers further urged the **early conclusion** of a **convention against traffic** in narcotic drugs and **psychotropic substances** and **related activities**. They also stressed the **need** to extend specific **technical** and **economic** co-operation programmes to assist those **countries** most affected by drug **abuse** and the illicit production of and traffic in drugs.

XXVIII. ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

150. The Ministers recalled the **Declaration on Collective Self-Reliance among Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries** adopted at the Seventh Summit Conference and took satisfaction at the progress **achieved** in furthering economic **CO-Operation** among **developing countries**. They **reaffirmed the commitment of the nonaligned countries** to promoting **self-reliant** development **as** an essential and integral part of **the effort** of developing countries to restructure

international economic relations as a basic element in the establishment of the New International Economic Order.

151. The Ministers welcomed the fact that bilateral, subregional and regional co-operation among developing countries has been considerably strengthened in Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Mediterranean. In this regard, the Ministers welcomed the most recent development, which was the establishment in December 1985 of the South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC) to promote economic and social progress of the seven States of the region; they recognized that as an important step in the ongoing effort of the nonaligned and other developing countries to establish meaningful co-operation among themselves.

152. The Ministers recognized that, in the present adverse world economic environment and the continuing impasse in the restructuring of international economic relations, the need to accelerate the pace of economic co-operation among developing countries (ECDC) was even greater than before. They urged that the vast potential of ECDC should be fully explored, in order to reduce the developing countries' vulnerability and increase their capacity for negotiation with the developed countries. They stressed that they did not consider co-operation among developing countries as a substitute or an alternative for co-operation between developing and developed countries. They stressed the need in this regard that economic co-operation among nonaligned and other developing countries should make optimum use of the complementarities existing in their human, natural, financial and technological resources. In this regard, the Ministers also urged the nonaligned countries themselves to

consider according preferential treatment for the procurement of expertise, equipment and supplies from other nonaligned countries.

153. They **also stressed that economic co-operation among nonaligned and other developing countries should proceed from perceived economic and social benefits so that subsequent follow-up and implementation might be, to the extent possible, a self-generating, self-sustaining and self-financing process.**

154. The Ministers, with a view to expanding economic co-operation among developing **countries**, underlined that focal points for ECDC or other appropriate **agencies** should play a greater role in compiling and **disseminating** information on the **possibilities** of economic co-operation and on direct contacts **among participants in this** co-operation. They further recommended that the **focal points** should advise **Governments and other** governmental institutions of the need to adopt appropriate **measures**, including legislative ones, to facilitate economic co-operation among developing countries.

155. The **Ministers** reaffirmed their deep commitment to providing political support for **strengthening** co-operation among nonaligned and other developing countries. They **called for the accelerated implementation** of the Action Programme for Economic Co-operation of the **Non-Aligned Movement** and **the** Action Programme for Economic Co-operation adopted by the Group of 77 at **Caracas** in May 1981. In this regard, they **welcomed the decision taken** by the Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77 during the fortieth **session** of **the** United Nations General Assembly to convert **the** next meeting of the Intergovernmental Follow-up and Co-ordination Committee (IFCC V) into a high-level meeting to evaluate **the** present situation of the **implementation** process and to **decide on the future course of action**. The Ministers

welcomed the generous offer of the Government of Egypt to host the high-level meeting in Cairo in the second half of August 1986, and they stressed that the proceedings of the meeting and the decision to be taken would be greatly facilitated by the participation of ministers as heads of their delegations.

156. **The Ministers**, recalling the recommendations of the Seventh Summit Conference on the harmonization and coordination of the two Action Programmes, expressed their satisfaction regarding the steps taken to that end in order to make them mutually complementary. They expressed their conviction that these Action Programmes constituted a decisive step towards the realization of collective self-reliance and the strengthening of economic complementarities among the developing countries.

157. **The Ministers** called on the United Nations system to take more effective and concrete measures to promote ECDC and technical co-operation among developing countries (TCDC) in the course of the implementation of its programme and projects. In this regard, they expressed concern over the declining tendency in the United Nations system to utilize consultants and procure equipment from developing countries. They stressed the need for a substantial increase to be effected in the procurement of equipment from developing countries and suggested that a representative group of nonaligned and other developing countries should hold meetings with all executing agencies within the United Nations system in order to ensure the adoption of effective measures to achieve the objectives of ECDC and TCDC.

158. The Ministers reiterated the importance of the global system of trade preferences (GSTP) for the expansion of trade among developing countries. They welcomed the decisions taken by the Ministerial

Meeting on the GSTP held in New Delhi in July 1985, which had provided a significant political impetus for the negotiations for the establishment of the GSTP. They noted with satisfaction the progress that was being made in Geneva on these negotiations. In this regard, the Ministers welcomed the invitation of the Government of Brazil to hold another Ministerial Meeting in May 1986 and expressed the hope that the global system of trade preferences, which was a concrete expression of ECDC, would soon become a reality.

159. The Ministers invited non-aligned and other developing countries to continue to support the International Centre for Public Enterprises in Developing Countries at Ljubljana, Yugoslavia. They stressed the need to support the Centre and other institutions of developing countries that contribute to the efficiency of public enterprises, thus increasing their role in national economic development. They considered that the International Centre had evolved into a well-organized institution, that it had accumulated sufficient experience and expertise in various fields and that it had increased its capabilities to render important contributions to the promotion of human resources development and to co-operation in the fields of finance, trade, technology, joint ventures, industry, agriculture, consultancy and the integration of women in development. The Ministers invited those non-aligned and other developing countries which have conducted or are planning to conduct major public enterprise sector rationalization and reforms to share their experience amongst themselves and, to the extent possible, to use the facilities of the Centre, for that purpose.

XXIX. ACTION PROGRAMME FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

160. The Ministers took into account the report of the Fifth Meeting of the Co-ordinating Countries of the Action Programme for Economic Co-operation of the Non-Aligned Countries.* They noted the progress achieved in the implementation of the Action Programme in several spheres of co-operation as well as the varied recommendations put forth in the report for future action to implement the priorities and guidelines set out at the Seventh Summit Conference.

161. The Ministers endorsed the recommendations of the Fifth Meeting of the Co-ordinating Countries on co-operation in various fields as contained in the final report of that Meeting. In this regard they recognized the importance of convening ministerial meetings in different spheres of economic co-operation. They stressed the need for accelerating the pace of implementation of the recommendations through the early implementation of time-bound programmes and projects. In this regard, they expressed satisfaction over the proposals for a further rationalization of the various spheres of the Action Programme for Economic Co-operation aimed at improving its implementation, co-ordination and monitoring.

162. The Ministers noted with satisfaction the progress made in the harmonization and co-ordination that had been achieved between the Action Programme for Economic Co-operation of Non-Aligned Countries and the Caracas Programme of Action of the Group of 77 since the Seventh Summit Conference. In this regard they took note of the joint report

* The report of the Fifth Meeting of the Co-ordinating Countries of the Action Programme for Economic Co-operation of Non-Aligned Countries was circulated as document NAC/CONF.7/APEC 5/Doc.5/Rev.1.

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submitted in New York by the Chairman of the Co-ordinating Bureau and the Chairman of the Group of 77 and called upon the two Chairmen to continue their efforts to ensure that the implementation of both programmes was mutually supportive and achieved the necessary complementarities.

APPENDIX I

**AGENDA OF THE MINISTERIAL MEETING OF THE CO-ORDINATING
BUREAU OF NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES HELD IN
NEW DELHI -16 - 19 APRIL 1986**

1. Opening of conference
2. **Election** of officers
3. Report of the Preparatory Committee at the level of senior officials and Ambassadors
4. Admissions of new members and participation by observers and guests
5. Adoption of the agenda
6. Organization of work
7. Report of the Chairman of the **Co-ordinating** Bureau of **Non-Aligned** Countries
8. General review and appraisal of the international political situation and implementation of the decisions of the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or **Government held in New Delhi**, and subsequent Ministerial conferences and meetings of nonaligned countries
9. General analysis and assessment of the world economic situation and intensification of the efforts of the nonaligned and other developing countries towards the establishment of the New International Economic Order, with special reference' to the programme of mutual assistance and collective self-reliance aimed at strengthening solidarity and socio-economic co-operation among the nonaligned and other developing countries

10. The crisis facing the United Nations and the challenge to the process of multilateralism; identification of obstacles confronting the efficacy and functioning of the United Nations and measures to address and overcome such obstacles
11. Strengthening the role of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the policy of nonalignment
12. Preparations for the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries in Harare, Zimbabwe
13. Other matters

APPENDIX II

KEYNOTE ADDRESS BY THE PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA AND CHAIRMAN OF THE NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT

Distinguished Heads of Delegation,
Excellencies,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

It gives me great pleasure to welcome all of you to New Delhi. We are honoured to have you with us. We hope your stay here will be both comfortable and rewarding.

As we gather to review recent developments and prepare for the Eighth Summit of **Non-Aligned** Countries, one of our fellow members, Libya, has been attacked. In violation of international law, its sovereignty has been transgressed, its integrity impugned. We cannot but condemn this. At this moment of crisis, Libya has the full support and sympathy of all her **colleagues** in the Non-Aligned Movement.

Our Movement is founded on basic principles of universal validity: peace and peaceful coexistence, national sovereignty, abstention from force, and respect for international order. Adherence to these principles widens the ambit of peace, broadens the prospects for international co-operation, and strengthens the cohesion of our Movement.

Change is inevitable in human affairs. New challenges arise, so do new opportunities. The task of statesmen is to channel change for the welfare of **humankind**. In a world drawn closer by modern communication, our interdependence is increased, our

responsibilities heightened, our concerns shared. However imperfect, global order **becomes** increasingly **indispensable**.

Progress assumes survival. It is for our children that **we** plan and build. But will **they** have a tomorrow? There **are** fifty thousand **nuclear** warheads already poised to wipe out the world **several** times over: ● quivalent to three tonnes of TNT for every man, woman and child. More **destructive** power is carried in a single nuclear **submarine** than war unleashed through all of the Second World War. Life **is** no longer **safe** on land, nor on water, **nor** in the air. **Now it is** threatened even from **space**. Our **destiny** is taken further and further out of the reach of human decision-making. Already, the gap between **survival** and obliteration **has** been reduced to a few minutes.

One **single naval task** force of a **big** Bower **costs** more than the GNP of eighty-six countries. What **madness** is this that puts a trillion dollars into armaments every year and leaves but a pittance for human **well-being**? These are well-known, oft-repeated facts. But **they bear repetition** because we must remind ourselves again and again of the terrible **dangers** that confront us. **Any insensitivity** to this, any **sense** of resignation to this only **increases** the danger.

Nuclear war threatens. **Nuclear war** means the end of everything as **we** know it. It is not we, the non-nuclear States, **who** threaten **existence**. It is they, with their nuclear arsenals, who do so. Yet, equally, our survival is at stake. **Are** we not then to have a voice in our own survival?

In this dangerous situation, the world expects statesmanship of the highest order and a **wise** impulse to **peace**. We welcome the

affirmation of **the United States** and the Soviet Union that the goal of their negotiations would be to prevent an arms race in space and terminate it 'on earth, ultimately eliminating nuclear arms everywhere. **It is, however, not enough to** recognize that a nuclear war **can never be won and must never be fought. These perceptions** need to be translated into binding agreements leading to a progressive dismantling of all nuclear weaponry.

Nuclear **escalation must be staunch at the** source. That is why, more than 30 years ago, Jawaharlal' Nehru was the first *statesman* to appeal for a suspension of nuclear tests, **pending** the conclusion of a comprehensive test-ban treaty. The appeal remains unheeded as the world drifts closer to the edge of the abyss. A moratorium on all nuclear-weapons tests by all nuclear-weapons powers is essential.

A halt to *nuclear* tests is a key element of the Six-Nation **Five-Continent Initiative. We have taken full cognizance of the problems of** verification and have offered our good offices in the verification of a **moratorium** on nuclear tests. We have the technical expertise and geographic spread to do so. We are convinced that the technical problems are surmountable provided there is the requisite political will on the part of the nuclear-weapons States. The Soviet Union responded positively by unilaterally suspending its own testing, and twice extending the moratorium. The **United States** made counter-proposals aimed at continuing nuclear tests with mutual monitoring of yields.

All of us in the **Movement**, individually and collectively, are striving to secure a better life for our peoples. Our development is

primarily our own **responsibility**. ~~But we~~ cannot do this alone. **It** has to be a common endeavour of humanity, in the interests of all, to the detriment of none. **The** international economic situation remains disquieting. Rational debate has been overshadowed in many **areas** by partisan rhetoric. The *impasse* in the North-South dialogue can be broken only by flexibility and open-mindedness, based on a recognition of the symbiotic **relationship between growth in the South** and continued prosperity in the North. Deep-rooted problems in the critical and interrelated areas of money, finance and trade need to be resolved. Piecemeal solutions cannot be the answer to either the development crisis facing several developing countries **or indeed the** prospects for sustained recovery in the industrial economies. Co-operation is necessary to foster development, and development is in the interest of all nations. The issue is not one of abstract morality or philanthropy. **It** is an issue that deeply involves the stability of all - whether from the North or from the South.

The crisis in the world economy has **affected** different developing countries and regions differently. This is the time to strengthen our solidarity, understanding our particular problems and unitedly facing issues that affect us all. Closer and more frequent consultations are needed to co-ordinate our approaches to multilateral economic negotiations in the **face of** rapid changes in the international economic environment.

In addition, we must devise more effective means of pooling the experience, expertise and resources of nonaligned and other **developing countries**. Collective self-reliance would not only reduce

our vulnerability to outside pressures but also enhance our strength in multilateral negotiations. **Besides**, it is for us to demonstrate by precept and example that co-operation among developing countries **is** feasible, of mutual benefit, and complementary to North-South co-operation. We have to get to know each other better. Our experts in different fields must meet from time to time. We must exchange experiences, fill gaps in knowledge, learn to turn to each other.

Dignity and freedom constitute the **moral basis** of our existence. Yet, in parts **of the world, human dignity and fundamental rights do not** exist. The racist regime in South Africa *refuses* to relinquish its abhorrent practice of apartheid. Increased repression by the authorities has entrapped the people of South Africa in violence and oppression. The wisdom of Archbishop Tutu is given short shrift. Nelson **Mandela**, that paragon of courage and conviction, remains incarcerated. Our hearts go out in sympathy and **admiration to** his brave lady, Winnie Mandela, who carries on the struggle undaunted. We are unwavering in our support to the heroic people of South Africa. We reject as nefarious all attempts to slice the integrated territory of South Africa into different segments **so as** to perpetuate the racist character of the present regime. Pretoria's repeated forays, overt and covert, into the territories of the **front-line** States must also be thwarted. **We** will accept neither division in South Africa nor destabilization in southern Africa. How long **can Pretoria's friends** and allies continue to drag their feet? How long will considerations of commercial gain **and misperceived strategic advantage** prevent them from compelling the South African **régime** to give freedom and dignity

to all its people? Where good sense does not prevail, there can be no alternative to sanctions.

Beyond its frontiers and against the tide of history, South Africa continues its colonial occupation of Namibia. Paralyzed by spurious difficulties and contrived "linkages", the **Security Council** has failed to execute its own will: the United **Nations** plan for Namibia **remains** unimplemented.

In the three years since we met at the Summit in New **Delhi**, the menace of terrorism has spread to many more parts of the world. Statesmen have been assassinated, civilian aircraft hijacked **or** destroyed, innocent men, women and children butchered in barbaric violence. We in India have experienced the trauma of such terrorist action.

The cruel irony is that some nations who have been the victims of insensate terrorism acquiesce in terrorism against others being encouraged or instigated from their soil. This must stop. All countries must join forces to combat this common menace within the framework of internationally accepted norms.

We condemn terrorism now as we did then. Equally, we cannot condone State terrorism. No more can a State arrogate to itself the right to violate international law than can terrorists violate the rule of **law**. The discipline of the international order must be respected. Sovereignty must never be transgressed.

The commencement of the fratricidal war between Iran and Iraq, its continuation, escalation and violations of international humanitarian law, have caused deep distress to all of us in the

Non-Aligned Movement. Tragically, neither our efforts, nor those of others, have yet succeeded in bringing about any de-escalation or cessation of hostilities, We reaffirm the fundamental principle of our Movement that all differences amongst member States should be resolved by peaceful means.

The denial of the just demands of the Palestinian people is a **great** tragedy of our times. Israel persists flagrantly in its repressive occupation of Arab territories and wanton violation of the sovereignty of various Arab countries. **We** are unflinching in our **resolve that the** people of Palestine, under the leadership of the **PLO**, will secure a State for themselves on their own national territory.

Central America is the scene of **renewed** pressures and threats, interference and intervention directed against the right of States to **choose their** own forms of social, political and economic development. There must be a restitution **of** respect for the norms of international law and for the principles of peaceful coexistence, The Contadora process offers a regional framework for the solution of a **regional** problem.

We in the Non-Aligned Movement are assertive of our independence, yet **we** have endeavoured to **ensure** that our national goals are compatible with a co-operative world order. our commitment to the **United Nations** and its ideals is complete. There have been recent disturbing indications of a growing **desire among** some strong nations to relate their economic and military power to the decision-making structure of international **organizations**. This goes against the spirit of international democracy that we have assiduously tried to develop through the United **Nations system**. Divergent ideologies and

conflicting interests will exist, but they must not override the imperative of a just international order.

In its early years, our Movement had the benefit of the wisdom and guidance of such far-sighted and towering personalities as Nehru and Tito, Sukarno, Nasser and Nkrumah. They represented the rich diversity of the world but shared a collective vision of a universal order based on equality, independence and peaceful co-existence. From Belgrade to Colombo through Cairo, Lusaka and Algiers, and from Havana to New Delhi, we have grown in numbers and we have gained in strength. No longer are our nations silent witnesses to the vicissitudes of history. Our peoples are now active participants in shaping it. As our capacity to influence events has grown, so have the pressures upon us. There are admittedly some differences amongst ourselves. This is only natural. But greater still are the bonds that unite us. Time and again we have shown our capacity to respond to crises and challenges with resolve and togetherness.

We go from here to Harare. Zimbabwe is a beautiful and bountiful Land. Its talented and industrious people embody the spirit of resurgence. We thank the people and Government of Zimbabwe for having taken this great responsibility upon themselves. We extend to them our best wishes and our full support as they commence preparations for the Eighth Summit.

Once again I welcome you to India.

Thank you.

APPENDIX III

REPORT OF THE RAPPORTEUR GENERAL

1. The Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries was held in New Delhi, India, from 16 to 19 April 1986, under the Chairmanship of Shri Bali Ram Bhagat, Minister of External Affairs of India.

2. The following countries and organizations which are members of the Movement participated in the Meeting:

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

Those who attended as observers were:

Brazil, Mexico, **Philippines**, Uruguay, Venezuela, African National Congress, **Afro-Asian People's** Solidarity Organization, League of Arab **States**, Organisation of the Islamic Conference, **Pan-Africanist Congress** of **Azania**, Socialist Party of Puerto Rico, United Nations.

4. The guests who attended the **Meeting** were:

Austria, Finland, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, The Holy See, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, International Committee of the Red **Cross**, **United Nations** Committee on the **Exercise** of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, United Nations Council for Namibia, United **Nations** Conference on **Trade** and **Development**, United Nations Development Programme, United **Nations** Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, United **Nations** Industrial Development **Organization**, United Nations Special **Committee** against Apartheid, United Nations Special Committee on **Decolonization**, World Health Organization.

Inaugural Session

5. **H.E. Shri** Rajiv Gandhi, Prime Minister of India and Chairman of the **Non-Aligned** Movement, delivered an inaugural **address**, which the Meeting decided by acclamation to circulate as a document of the Ministerial Meeting (**NAC/CONF.7/NCB/Doc.10**).

6. Votes of thanks were moved by the **representatives** of **Senegal** on **Behalf of the** African Group, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen on behalf of the **Asian** Group, **Cyprus** on behalf of the European Group, Guyana on behalf of the Latin American and the Caribbean Group and the Palestine Liberation Organization on behalf of the **national** Liberation movements.

Opening of the Meeting

7. The Chairman delivered an opening address.

Emergency Meeting of Ministers and Heads of Delegation

8. The Chairman reported on the Emergency Meeting held on 15 April 1986 to consider the situation that **had arisen as a result of the United States** armed attack **against** the territory of the Socialist People's Libyan **Arab Jamahiriya**. The Secretary of the Meeting read out the **text** of the communiqué (NAC/CONF.7/'CB/Doc.8/Rev.1) which had **been** adopted by acclamation and transmitted to the **United Nations Security Council**. Therepresrntativeofthe Socialist **People's** Libyan Arab **Jamahiriya** made a **statement**.

Election of officers (agenda item 2)

9. On the recommendation of the Preparatory Committee at the level of Senior Officials and Ambassadors, the **Meeting**, decided that its Bureau would be constituted **as** follows:

Chairman:	India
Vice-Chairmen:	
for Africa:	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya , Malawi, Nigeria, Somalia, Zaire
for Asia:	Iraq , Islamic Republic of Iran, Palestine Liberation Organi- zation , Viet Nam
for Latin America and the Caribbean:	Argentina, Bolivia
for Europe:	Malta
Rapportour General:	Mr. Guliermo Fsrnandez da Soto (Colombia)

Chairman of the
Political Committee : Mr. L. **Bassole** (Burkina Faso)

Chairman of the
Economic Committee: **Mr. A. Alatae** (Indonesia)

Report of the **Preparatory Committee** at the level of Senior
Officials and Ambassadors (agenda item 3)

10. The Meeting took note of the **report of the** Preparatory Committee at the **level** of Senior Officials and Ambassadors (NAC/CONF.7/NCB/Doc.7/Rev.2).

Admission of new members and participation by observers and guests (agenda item 4)

11. **The Meeting** noted that no requests for admission to membership or for participation as observers or guests had been received.

Adoption of the agenda (agenda item 5)

12. The Meeting adopted the following agenda, recommended by the Preparatory Committee:

1. Opening of Conference
2. Election of **officers**
3. Report of the Preparatory Committee at the level of Senior Officials and Ambassadors
4. **Admissions** of new members and participation by observers and guests
5. Adoption of the agenda
6. **Organization** of work
7. Report of the **Chairman** of the **Co-ordinating** Bureau of **Non-aligned Countries**
8. General review and **appraisal** of the international political situation and **implementation** of the decisions of the Seventh Conference of **Heads** of State or Government held in New Delhi and **subsequent** ministerial conferences and meetings of **non-aligned countries**

9. General analysis and assessment of the world economic situation and intensification of the ~~the~~ of the nonaligned and other developing countries toward8 the ~~the~~ stablirhmant of the Now International Economic Order, with special reference to the programme of mutual assistance and collective self-reliance aimed at ~~the~~ transthoning solidarity and ~~the~~ ocio-economic co-operation among the nonaligned and other developing countries
10. The crisis facing thm United Nations and the challenge to the process of multilateralism; identification of obstacles confronting the efficacy and functioning of the United Nations and measures to address and overcome such obstacles
11. Strangthoning the role of the Movement of Ron-Aligned Countries and the policy of nonalignment
12. Preparacions for the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries in Harare, Zimbabwe
13. Other matters

Organization of work (agenda item 6)

13. Xn accordance with the usual practice, the Moating ~~the~~ rtablished Political and Economic Committees to work concurrently with plenary ~~the~~ emmiona. It decided that agenda items 8, 10, 11 and 12 should be considered by the Political Committee and item 9 by the Economic Committee.

Report of the Chairman of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries (agenda item 7)

14. The Meeting took note of the report of the Chairman of the Co-ordinating Bureau of N~~e~~ Aligned Countries (NAC/CONF.7/NCB/Doc.4).

General debate

15. In the course of the general debate, the Meeting heard statements by the following member States and organizations.

Guyana, Ghana, Zimbabwe, Egypt, Yugoslavia, Cuba, Indonesia, Nigeria, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Cyprus, Bolivia, Panama, Kuwait, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Algeria, Iraq, Afghanistan, Morocco, Zaire, Syria, Palestine Liberation Organization, Malta, Islamic Republic of Iran, Malaysia, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Jamaica, Sudan, Zambia, Nepal, Mauritius, Viet Nam, Ethiopia, Peru, Yemen Arab Republic, Maldives, Singapore, Uganda, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Madagascar, Somalia, Mozambique, Bangladesh, Gambia, Cameroon, Congo, Ecuador, Mexico, Mali, Chad, Angola, Suriname, Colombia, Nicaragua, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Vanuatu and Zimbabwe.

16. The Meeting also heard statements from the following observers: League of Arab States, Organisation of the Islamic Conference, Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania, African National Congress, Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization and Socialist Party of Puerto Rico.

Report of the Political Committee

17. The Meeting took note of the report of the Political Committee (NAC/CONF.7/NCB/Doc.14) and adopted the Political Declaration (NAC/CONF.7/NCB/PC/Doc.1/Rev.1).

Report of the Economic Committee

18. The Meeting took note of the report of the Economic Committee (NAC/CONF.7/NCB/Doc.11) and adopted the Economic Declaration (NAC/CONF.7/NCB/EC/Doc.1/Rev.1).

Statement by the Chairman

19. The Chairman of the Meeting made a statement on the Iran-Iraq conflict, the text of which is reproduced in Appendix I hereto.

20. ~~The~~ representative of the ~~Islamic~~ Republic of Iran made a ~~statement~~ which is reproduced in Appendix II hereto.

21. The ~~representative~~ of Iraq made a statement which ~~is~~ reproduced in Appendix III hereto.

The ~~isis~~ facing the United Nations and the challenge to the process of multilateralism; identification of obstacles confronting the efficacy and functioning of the United Nations and measures to address and overcome such obstacles
(agenda item 10)

22. The Ministerial Meeting adopted a statement on ~~this subject~~ (NAC/CONF.7/NCB/PC/Doc.2/Rev.2).

Report of the Rapporteur General

23. The Meeting adopted the report ~~of the Rapporteur General~~ (NAC/CONF.7/NCB/Doc.13).

Heaolution of thanks to the Government and ~~people~~ of India

34. A ~~resolution expressing~~ the appreciation of the Ministerial Meeting to the Government ~~and~~ people of India was adopted by acclamation (NAC/CONF.7/NCB/Doc.12).

Final Documents

25. The Meeting adopted the Final Documents by acclamation.

Closing session

26. The ~~closing session~~ of the Meeting was held on 19 April 1986. ~~Votes of~~thankswere moved by the representatives of Uganda on behalf of the African Group, Nepal on behalf of the Asian Group, Yugoslavia on behalf of the European Group, Suriname on behalf of the Latin America and the Caribbean Group and SWAPO on behalf of the national liberation movements.

ENCLOSURE I

**STATEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE CONFERENCE ON THE
IRAN-IRAQ CONFLICT**

The Chairman of the **Political** Committee has reported to me that after **extensive** discussion on paragraphs 86 and 87 of the draft Political Declaration **concerning** the Iran-Iraq conflict it was **decided** to remit the matter **to the Chairman of the** Plenary for further action.

I have held consultations with many Heads of Delegation **assembled** here.

There is widespread sentiment that **at** this Meeting we should **reflect our concern** by **renewing** the following urgent appeal issued by **the** Chairperson of the **Non-Aligned** Movement at the Seventh Summit Conference in March 1983:

"Iran and Iraq are both members of the Non-Aligned Movement, which has amongst its principles that all differences amongst member States should be resolved by peaceful means.

"We are convinced that an end to the Iran-Iraq conflict would contribute to strengthening the unity and solidarity of the Movement. Therefore, we appeal to Iran and Iraq to bring an immediate end to the war. It is the universal desire that fighting must stop at once and the two sides come to an honourable, just and enduring peace through negotiations and peaceful means."

ENCLOSURE II

STATEMENT BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAN AT **THE TENTH AND FINAL
PLENARY SESSION OF THE NON-ALIGNED CO-ORDINATING BUREAU**
MEETING ON 19 APRIL 1986

I take refuge in God from Satan, the accursed, in the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful.

Mr. Chairman, I have the honour to present to you the spontaneous translation of the message extended to your Excellency on behalf of my Foreign Minister. I am translating the message right now. The message goes as follows:

On behalf of the Government and the Moslem People of the Islamic Republic of Iran, I wish to express my sincere appreciation for the hospitality the Government and the people of India have extended to us both in this meeting and in previous meetings that were held here in New Delhi. However, I regret that our hospitable host has made a one-sided appeal which is not acceptable to us. This appeal is made when the Iraqi régime has launched a war of aggression against my country: when the Iraqi régime has perpetrated the greatest war crimes: when chemical weapons have been extensively and repeatedly used in the course of the war; when all international humanitarian laws have been violated by Iraq; when the rulers of Iraq for servility to imperialism, tightened their belt and launched a devastating war of aggression against our revolution in order to break-down the most anti-imperialist revolution of our contemporary history; when all the principles of nonalignment have been blatantly and brutally violated by Iraq.

Mr. Chairman, we sincerely hoped that at least under your chairmanship the rights of our people and the principles of our Movement would not be subject to neglect to that extent and we expected that the crimes of a member of the **Non-Aligned** Movement against another member would not be condoned to this extent.

Mr. Chairman, vis-à-vis the **repeated** attacks against our civilians, vis-à-vis the officially announced war of cities by Iraq, vis-à-vis attacks against third-party vessels, vis-à-vis the resort to chemical warfare, all of which have been reported to the international body and condemned, what our Movement has done except that you have made an appeal to us for peace which requires of us to surrender to aggression and end our legitimate defensive struggle against the aggressor. It may be argued that this appeal **is the same as** the one, once made here in **this hall by the great Mrs. Gandhi**, the late Mrs. Gandhi. Mr. Chairman, since that time, **up to now, three** slow-moving painful years have elapsed during which many many crimes have been perpetrated against us. We, therefore, sincerely believe that if Mrs. Gandhi, the late Mrs. Gandhi had been amongst us, she would have probably revised that statement of appeal.

Mr. Chairman, it is not acceptable to us that since time is very short then the most important, and the most vital problem of our history and the most destructive aggression against us should be subject to neglect and an appeal should be extended to us, which is one-sided. With regret therefore, I have to declare that the appeal is rejected by the **people and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran**. My delegation, on protest to this appeal, shall leave this session.

Mr. Chairman, we are people of principle and on the basis of our principles, we shall continue with our defensive struggle until due punishment is brought to the enemy, **so as** it is recorded for ever that in our region and indeed in our Movement, no one **will** launch a war of aggression against anyone of us. I request of you, Mr. Chairman, to treat my statement in the same manner that you will be treating your appeal so far as the record of this session. I thank you very **much**,
Mr. Chairman.

ENCLOSURE III

**STATEMENT BY THE REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ AT THE TENTH
AND FINAL P-Y SESSION OF THE NON-ALIGNED
CO-ORDINATING BUREAU MEETING ON 19 APRIL 1986**

Mr. Chairman, ~~three years~~ ago we met here at the summit level. At that time, the majority of the heads of delegations expressed deep regret at the continuation of the war, and vehemently called for its immediate cessation. The Conference attempted to agree on an effective resolution and a plan which would attain that noble objective. However, when it failed to produce such a resolution due to the refusal of the Iranian delegation, the Conference entrusted the then Chairperson of the Movement, the late Mrs. Indira Gandhi, with the task of launching an appeal expressing the opinion and sentiments of the Conference. Accordingly, Mrs. Gandhi launched her appeal here in this hall, and the whole Conference expressed its strong support.

The Iraqi delegation, for its part, expressed sincere willingness to respond positively to the appeal made by the Chairperson, by announcing its willingness to stop the war and resort to negotiations to reach an honourable and just solution in conformity with the principles of the Movement, the United Nations Charter and the rules of international law. The Iranian delegation rejected the appeal and insisted on continuing the war.

Three years later, Mr. Chairman, the Conference is witnessing today a repetition of what happened at that Summit Conference. All the distinguished speakers, the heads of delegations, have expressed their regret, sorrow and concern over the continuation of this war, and have strongly called for its cessation. And as we strove in 1983, we are striving now to produce a resolution which would further the

solution of this dispute in accordance with the principles in which we believe, namely the principles of nonalignment. However, once again, the Iranian delegation has taken a negative stand and frustrated all the good efforts you have exerted in conjunction with the distinguished heads of delegations to reach a formula for peace. Once more we go back to where we started in 1983; we go back to the proposal made by Mrs. Indira Gandhi.

This strong, sincere appeal is still alive, expressing the sentiments of this Conference. And as we accepted that appeal in 1983, we affirm our acceptance of it today. We are prepared to reach a peaceful, just and honourable settlement based on the principles of the Movement, the United Nations Charter and the rules of international law.

This remains the position adopted by Iraq, one which was expressed both at the 1983 Summit and at the Ministerial Conference of the Movement held in this hall, in this city, in February 1981.

I have a brief comment to make on what the representative of the Iranian delegation has said. He has repeated his well-known accusations. In my statement to the Conference, I once again submit the same proposal which was submitted to the 1983 Summit.

If the Iranian delegation believe that they can prove their claims, we call upon them once again, as we have done before, to agree to arbitration by the Movement. The Movement can select an arbitration commission from among its members to undertake an inquiry into the accusations exchanged from the time when the Iranian régime assumed power in February 1979 until the outbreak of war in September 1980.

Insofar as international laws and conventions are concerned, I said in my speech before the Conference, that Iraq was willing to

implement all international laws and conventions, I repeat, all international laws and conventions. And I declare, before this Conference, that I am authorized by my Government to sign an agreement with the Iranian side, under the supervision of the Chairman of the Conference, in which both of us will undertake to implement all international laws and conventions. He who expresses his willingness to implement all international laws and conventions is not the culprit. The real culprit is he who refuses to do so and whimsically elects conventions, in whole or in part, to support his propaganda.

I do not want to tire the Conference with unnecessary details. The majority of distinguished heads and members of delegation have listened to many arguments and accusations. They have their consciences and their ability to make sound judgment; their conclusions at previous conferences and the appeal you have just issued reflect their consciences and judgments. We subscribe to those judgments. We join hands with them in a common desire to achieve an honourable, just peace, uphold the banner of the Movement and strengthen its role in the world.

If the speech by the Iranian delegation is to be included as an annex to the Political Declaration, the speech by Iraq should be included as well.

Thank you.

APPENDIX IV

REPORT OF THE POLITICAL COMMITTEE

1. On the recommendation of the Meeting of Senior Officials held on 14 April 1986, the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries decided to establish a Political Committee under the chairmanship of H.E. Mr. Léandre Bassole of Burkina Faso. The Political Committee was entrusted with the task of considering items 8, 10, 11 and 12 of the agenda of the Ministerial Meeting. The Committee had before it the Draft Political Declaration prepared by the host country (NAC/CONF.7/NCB/PC/Doc.1) and the text of a draft • tatemnton the "Crisis Facing the United Nations and Challenges to the Process of Multilateralism" (NAC/CONF.7/NCB/PC/Doc.2).

Organisation of Work

2. At its first meeting on 14 April 1986 the Committee decided to begin its work with a general exchange of views on the Draft Political Declaration, after which it would consider the first section by section. It was also decided to set up small open-ended working groups, as necessary, to deal with particular • rctionm. Furthermore, certain regional groups made known their intention to meet informally to consider the section or • c.;iona of immediate concern to them.

Work of the Political Committee

3. The Political Committee held 13 meetings between 14 and 19 April 1986.

4. At the first meeting of the Committee, the representative of India introduced the Draft Political Declaration. Thereafter a

general exchange of views was held, in which a number of delegations participated. It was the general view that the text presented by the host country provided an excellent basis for the Committee's deliberations.

5. At its second meeting on 15 April, the Political Committee approved the proposal to hold an Emergency Meeting of Ministers and Heads of Delegation to consider the situation that had arisen as a result of the US armed attack the same morning against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, a meeting held later the same day.

6. At subsequent meetings, the Draft Political Declaration was discussed section by section, taking into account the comments and amendments received from delegations. In addition to the sections proposed in the Draft Political Declaration, the Committee decided to incorporate, inter alia, new sections dealing with "New Caledonia", "Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples", "Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy" and "Right to Development".

7. At its ninth meeting, the Political Committee discussed paragraphs 86 and 87 of the draft document dealing with the Iran-Iraq conflict. The Chairman made a faithful and factual report of the proceedings of the debate to the Chairman of the Ministerial Conference.

8. The Draft Political Declaration contained in NAC/CONF.7/NCB/PC/Doc.1/Rev.1 is divided into twenty-eight sections. Apart from the issues which have traditionally engaged the attention of the Movement, the Declaration contains references to the Preparations for the Eighth Summit Conference in Harare and the

twenty-fifth anniversary of the movement of **Non-Aligned Countries**. Annexed to the Declaration is the Draft **Provisional Agenda** for the Eighth Summit Conference, **presented** by Zimbabwe.

9. The Political Committee also **submitted** a Draft Statomenton "The Crisis **facing** the United Nations and **Challenges** to the **Process** of Multilateralism" (NAC/CONF.7/NCB/PC/Doc .2/Rev.2). That document seeketoaddresitsnlftothe **serious crisis which the** United Nations **is** passing through, the **obstacles** confronting the efficacy and functioning of the United Nations and **measures to redress them**.

10. The deliberations of the Committee worm held in a free and frank **atmosphere, with active participation on all sides** • vonatletehourm. The proceedings were charactorized by a spirit of accommodation and mutual understanding, enabling the **time-honoured** tradition of consensus to be **preserved**.

11. The Political Committee commends for adoption the Draft Political Declaration and the Statement on thr **Crisis** facing the United Nations.

APPENDIX V

REPORT OF THE ECONOMIC COMMITTEE

1. The Economic Committee established by the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries to consider the Draft Economic Declaration (NAC/CONF.7/NCB/EC/Doc.1) and commenced its work on 14 April 1986 and held thirteen meetings.
2. At its first session, it elected Mr. Ali Alatas (Indonesia) as Chairman.
3. The Committee considered chapters 1 to 12 of the Draft Economic Declaration.
4. The Committee decided to set up an open-ended informal working group to consider chapters 13 onwards.
5. The Committee approved the amended text. of the Economic Declaration for submission to the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau which is contained in document NAC/CONF.7/NCB/EC/Doc.1/Rev.1 .

APPENDIX VI

COMMUNIQUE OF 15 APRIL 1986

1. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in Emergency Session in New Delhi on 15 April 1986, noted with deep shock and profound indignation the armed attacks by the United States of America undertaken with support and collaboration by its NATO military ally, the United Kingdom, against the territory of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya. They strongly condemned this dastardly, blatant and unprovoked act of aggression against a fellow nonaligned country, which constituted a violation of international law and of the principles of the United Nations Charter, and endangered international peace and security. This act of aggression by the United States was all the more condemnable since, by virtue of its position as a permanent member of the Security Council, it has primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security and to abide by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

2. The international community has condemned all terrorist activities, whether perpetrated by individuals, groups or States. These attacks by the United States were therefore all the more reprehensible.

3. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation recalled that the Heads of State or Government of Nonaligned Countries, meeting at New Delhi in 1983, had noted with concern "that policies of intervention and interference, pressure and threat or use of force continued to be pursued against many nonaligned countries, with dangerous

consequences for peace and security", and had called upon all States to abide by the principle that threat or use of force will not be used against the territorial integrity or political and economic independence of States.

4. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation recalled also that the Ministerial Meeting of the Mediterranean members of the Non-Aligned Movement held in Valletta in September 1984 had called on all States to adhere strictly to the principles of non-use of threat of force and urged them not to use the armaments, forces, bases and military facilities against Mediterranean members of the Non-Aligned Movement.

5. They further recalled that the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in New York on 6 February 1986, had "cautioned against any precipitate steps by the United States of America as such situations were best resolved through dialogue and not through pressure or use of force". The Co-ordinating Bureau had met again on 26 March 1986 in New York and "expressed grave concern over the provocations and the use of force against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya" and "condemned these acts of aggression which created dangerous escalation of the situation in the Central Mediterranean and endangered international peace and security".

6. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation demanded that the United States of America put an immediate halt to its military operations, which violate the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, endanger peace and security in the Mediterranean region, and pose a grave threat to

international peace and security. They also demanded that full and prompt compensation be provided to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya for the human and material losses that it has suffered.

7. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation called on the United Nations Security Council to take urgent action to condemn this act of aggression and to prevent the repetition of such acts. They also urged that the Security Council should take steps to ensure that full and prompt compensation be provided to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

8. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation affirmed their full support to, and solidarity with, the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in safeguarding and in defending its independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity. They extended their heartfelt sympathies to the authorities and people of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya for the losses that they have suffered.

9. The Ministers and Heads of Delegation decided that this statement made in Emergency Session at New Delhi on 15 April 1986 be sent immediately to the President of the United Nations Security Council.

ANNEX VII

Provisional agenda for the eighth Conference of Heads of State
or Government of Non-Aligned Countries
Harare, 26 August-7 September 1986

- I. opening of the Conference
- II. Election of officers
- III. Admission of new members and participation by observers and guests
- IV. Report of the Chairman of the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries
- V. Adoption of the agenda
- VI. Recommendation of the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries held in Luanda
- VII. Organization of work
- VIII. Strengthening the role and policy of Nonalignment as an independent., global, positive and equitable alternative to bloc policies and great Power rivalries in international relations
- IX. General review and appraisal of the international political situation and of the measures of solidarity of the nonaligned countries in the implementation of their policy and decisions including :
 - A. The situation in southern Africa - Internal repression and oppression in apartheid South Africa, the régime's destabilization of and aggression against the front-line States and surrounding countries as well as the

illegal occupation of Namibia and in this context the need to provide effective material, diplomatic and moral support. far national liberation movement8

B. The Question of Palestine and the situation in the Middle East - Continued occupation of Palestine and other Arab territories and its effects on the situation in the Middle East, Israeli aggression against and destabilization of its neighbours and in this context intensification of support for the liberation struggle in Palestine

C. Intensification of measures to combat colonial domination and foreign occupation worldwide

X. Measures for strengthening peace and international security and for the promotion of solidarity and material assistance among non-aligned countries with a view to countering more effectively threats, pressures, acts of aggression and destabilization taking into account their political and economic aspects

XI. Disarmament, survival and peaceful coexistence in the age of nuclear weapons

xx I. Promotion of positive trends in international relations, efforts to bring about a relaxation of international tension, democratization of international relations and the universal application of the principles of peaceful coexistence

XIII. Non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of States

- XIV. Peaceful settlement of disputes between nonaligned countries on the basis of the Charter of the United Nations and the principles and decisions of the Non-Aligned Movement
- XV. Overall review and assessment of the world economic situation and international economic relations and the position of the developing countries in the world economy, intensifying the efforts of the nonaligned and other developing countries in establishing the New International Economic Order:
- A. Strategies for international economic negotiations;
Review of the measures to achieve global negotiations, and the Programme of Immediate Measures, including the convening of an International Conference on Money and Finance for Development
 - B. Establishing guidelines for the preparatory work for UNCTAD VII in order to have a unified position for nonaligned and other developing countries during that session
 - C. Review of the implementation of the international development strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade and guidelines for the preparation of an international development strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade
 - D. Follow-up of the results of United Nations economic conferences, including, in particular, the consideration and adoption of measures in the interrelated areas of money, finance, debt, trade and resources for development

E. The situation of the least developed countries, review of the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action (SNPA)

F. Review of international efforts on the critical economic situation in Africa, including the implementation of the Non-Aligned Movement Plan of Action

G. The situation of the Land-locked, island and most seriously affected developing countries

XVI. Analysis of measures and further action to strengthen collective self-reliance, including programmes of mutual assistance, designed to strengthen solidarity and socio-economic co-operation among nonaligned and other developing countries : Consideration of the reports of the co-ordinating countries on

Raw Materials

Trade, Transport and Industry

Financial and Monetary Co-operation

Food and Agriculture

Fisheries

Telecommunications

Insurance

Health

Employment and Development of Human Resources

Tourism

Transnational Corporations

Sports

International Co-operation for Economic Development
Solidarity Fund of the Non-Aligned Countries for Social and
Economic development

Research and information system

Peaceful uses of nuclear energy

International centre for public enterprises

Environment

XVII. Strengthening the efficacy of the United Nations in the
promotion and preservation of international peace and
security and in facilitating international co-operation and
the enhancement of the pivotal role of nonaligned
countries in the United Nations system

XVIII. Co-operation among nonaligned and other developing
countries in the field of information and concerted action
by them directed towards the establishment of a new, more
just and effective world information and communication
order

XIX. Further gatherings of nonaligned countries, including the
date and venue of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or
Government of Non-Aligned Countries

XX. Composition of the Coordinating Bureau

XXI. Other matters

APPENDIX VIII

RESOLUTION OF THANKS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE OF INDIA

The Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries meeting at New Delhi, India, from 16 to 19 April 1986,

Expressing its deep gratitude to the Government and people of India as well as to the Chairman, His Excellency Shri Bali Ram Bhagat, Minister of External Affairs of the Republic of India, for their warm and friendly welcome which contributed greatly to the success of the Meeting,

Inspired by the eloquent inaugural address of the Prime Minister of India, His Excellency Shri Rajiv Gandhi, in which he reiterated the basic principles of universal validity, peace and peaceful co-existence, national sovereignty, abstention from force, and respect for international order, and in which he dealt with the most crucial issues of freedom, peace and development,

Commends the Government of India for the excellent facilities which were made available to the participants in the Meeting and for the efficiency of the organization and the quality of the services placed at the disposal of the Meeting,

Emphasizes its high appreciation for the contribution of India as the Chairman of the Movement of Nonaligned Countries to promoting the role of nonalignment in strengthening peace, equality in international relations, co-operation and friendship among nations: affirms its optimism and confidence that the Meeting will strengthen the unity and solidarity of the Movement, thus enhancing the important and dynamic role of the Movement in the solution of major international problems.
