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AND TRAINING FACILITIES FOR
INHABITANTS OF NON-SELF-GOVERNING
TERRITORIES

Letter dated 30 September 1986 from the Permanent
Representative of Zimbabwe to the United Nations
addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to forward a copy of the final documents adopted by the Eighth Summit Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare, Zimbabwe, from 1 to 6 September 1986, with the request that it may be circulated among Member States as an official document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 19, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 40, 43, 45, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 74, 75, 79, 81, 107 and 108, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) I. S. G. MUDENGE
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Final documents of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or
Government of Non-Aligned Countries, held at Harare, Zimbabwe,
from 1 to 6 September 1986

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* The full list of participants has been distributed separately (NAC/CONF.8/Doc.23).

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Eighth Summit Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries was held in Harare, Zimbabwe, from 1 to 6 September 1986.
2. The Conference was preceded by a Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries from 28 to 29 August 1986.
3. The representatives of the following countries and organizations which are members of the Movement participated in the Eighth Conference: Afghanistan, Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Côte D'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Yemen, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Palestine Liberation Organization, Panama, Peru, Qatar, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, South West Africa People's Organization, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen Arab Republic, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

4. The representatives of the following countries and organizations, as well as national liberation movements, attended the Conference as Observers: Brazil, Mexico, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Uruguay, Venezuela, African National Congress, Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, Front de Libération Nationale Kanak et Socialiste, League of Arab States, Organization of the Islamic Conference, Organization of African Unity, Pan Africanist Congress of Azania, Socialist Party of Puerto Rico, United Nations.

5. Guest delegations were present at the Conference from the following countries and organizations: Australia, Austria, Dominican Republic, Finland, Greece, Holy See, Mongolia, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Commonwealth secretariat, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, International Committee of the Red Cross, International Conference on the Question of Palestine, International Fund for Agricultural Development, Latin American Economic System, Preferential Trade Area, Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference, United Nations Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean, United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, United Nations Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, United Nations Council for Namibia, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid, United

Nations Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, World Food Programme and World Health Organization.

6. At the inaugural ceremony, the Conference heard a keynote address delivered by The Honourable Prime Minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, Comrade R. G. Mugabe. It was decided by acclamation to include the text of the address as a document of the Conference.*

7. The Conference paid tribute to the late Shrimati Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India and Chairperson of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, an indefatigable champion of non-alignment whose dynamism and vitality has left an indelible impression on the Movement.

8. The Conference also paid homage to the memory of the late Forbes Burnham, who, as President of Guyana, had made an outstanding contribution to the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. The Conference also paid tribute to the late J. M. G. Adams, Prime Minister of Barbados, for the contribution he had made to the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.

9. The Conference further paid homage to the late Le Duan, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Viet Nam, a memorable figure in the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.

* See appendix II.

10. Aware of the significance and appropriateness of their meeting in southern Africa, at a critical juncture in the history of the subregion, and convinced that apartheid was not only a crime against humanity but also a threat to international peace and security, the Heads of State or Government stressed the urgent need to intensify the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, apartheid, racism, zionism and all forms of destabilization, expansionism, foreign occupation, domination and hegemonism.

11. In this context, the Heads of State or Government pledged the full and active solidarity of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries with the oppressed peoples of South Africa and Namibia as well as the Governments and peoples of the front-line and other independent southern African States.

II. ROLE OF NON-ALIGNMENT

12. The Movement of Non-Aligned Countries was conceived in the context of the struggle against colonialism and the polarization of international relations resulting from military blocs, military alliances and the cold war. It was the most logical answer to the felt need of all the newly-independent countries of Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean and other parts of the world to safeguard and strengthen their national independence and promote their full sovereignty in the political and economic spheres. For the last quarter of a century, many obstacles notwithstanding, the Movement and policy of non-alignment have scored significant victories; they have been key elements in the promotion of and support for peace and peaceful coexistence, independence,

disarmament, the accelerated economic development of developing countries and the struggle for a new world order based on equality, justice and peace. The Heads of State or Government expressed their satisfaction that throughout its existence, the Movement has proved its abiding appeal and continuing relevance and vitality.

13. The policy of non-alignment, based on its original principles and character, as set out and elaborated in successive Summit Conferences in Belgrade, Cairo, Algiers, Lusaka, Colombo, Havana and New Delhi, involves the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, hegemonism, foreign aggression, occupation and domination, as well as against apartheid, racism, zionism, and all forms of dependence, intervention, interference and pressure as well as against great Power and bloc politics. The recent evolution of the international situation has amply testified to the efficacy of the policy of non-alignment, and its principles and objectives, as a non-bloc, independent global force in international relations, which rejects all forms of subjugation, overt or covert and all pressures - political, economic, military, diplomatic and cultural.

14. As the foremost movement for peace in the world, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries has consistently striven for the relaxation of tensions and the promotion of peace and peaceful coexistence. In this context, the Heads of State or Government committed the Movement to work for the halting and reversal of present dangerous trends in the international situation and the promotion of conditions conducive to

co-operation and peaceful co existence among States. They stressed the importance of working for the elimination of hotbeds of tension, aggression and conflict, the promotion of just and peaceful settlement of international disputes, and working for general and complete disarmament, the maintenance of peace based on justice, as well as the removal of all structures of domination, discrimination, exploitation and inequality. They called for the free expression of the authentic national traditions and cultures of peoples and for the establishment of a system of international relations based on the principle of respect for independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, equality, justice and co-operation among all States.

15. The Heads of State or Government reiterated that non-intervention and non-interference in the internal and external affairs of States are fundamental principles of non-alignment that must be strictly adhered to. They reaffirmed that violation of these principles is unjustifiable and unacceptable under any circumstances, and asserted the right of all States to pursue their own political, social and economic development without intimidation, hindrance or pressure. They were dismayed to note that the security and independence of non-aligned countries were being increasingly threatened by colonialist policies, by great Power and bloc rivalries, by imperialist policies of domination and by the quest for spheres of influence, as well as by the persisting unjust economic system, all of which had led to military, political and economic pressures and foreign interventions

against non-aligned countries. They noted with concern that an increasing number of non-aligned countries are being subjected to all kinds of pressures aimed at weakening the unity of the Movement and diverting it from its quintessential principles and objectives. In this context, they appealed for greater unity, solidarity and co-ordinated action on the part of non-aligned countries to resist such pressures. They stressed the importance of strictly observing the principles and goals of non-alignment, especially in the present period of crisis in international relations.

16. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their unwavering support for the complete emancipation of the peoples of Africa, Asia, Latin America, and other parts of the world, and stressed their total rejection of all attempts to distort the struggles of peoples for independence and human dignity by placing them in the context of East-West confrontation. Such erroneous attempts deny the struggling peoples their inalienable right to self-determination and impede the realization of their legitimate aspirations. In this regard, the Heads of State or Government recalled the criteria for membership of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries as agreed upon at Belgrade in 1961 and renewed their commitment not to be parties to, nor 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, or between one of these Powers and countries members of the Non-Aligned Movement.

17. The Heads of State or Government expressed their determination to make every effort to strengthen further the Movement's capacity for action and to develop concrete measures to enhance the influence and impact of its decisions on international affairs. They emphasized that the effectiveness of the Non-Aligned Movement was directly related to the fidelity of its Members to the principles and spirit of non-alignment, as well as their consistency in opposing injustice, regardless of its source. Bearing this in mind, they reaffirmed their commitment to adhere scrupulously to the principles and spirit of the Movement.

18. The policy and the Movement of non-alignment have been a positive and influential force in the evolution of international political and economic relations by expressing the need for peace, freedom, independence, equality, development and prosperity for all. The Heads of State or Government noted with satisfaction the increasing interest in the policy of non-alignment as an authentic factor in seeking solutions to the critical problems in international affairs. They welcomed the growing recognition among other countries of the need for co-operation based on the principles and objectives of non-alignment.

19. The Heads of State or Government, reaffirming their faith in the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, stressed the necessity for strengthening further the

important role played by the non-aligned countries within the United Nations.

III. ASSESSMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

20. The Heads of State or Government expressed grave concern at the deteriorating world political and economic situation. Conflicts, disputes and instability persist in many parts of the world. Many non-aligned and other developing countries face an increasingly critical economic situation and the gap between developed and developing countries continues to widen. great Power policies and practices of domination and intervention, as well as the increased resort to the threat or use of force, aggression, occupation, pressure, economic coercion and interference in flagrant violation of the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, have aggravated the international situation. Forces inimical to the freedom of peoples continue to frustrate the realization of the rights of peoples under colonial and alien domination to self-determination and independence, and to violate the sovereignty and territorial integrity of non-aligned and other developing countries. The resurgence of great Power rivalries and policies aimed at the extension of spheres of influence have resulted in the escalation of the arms race, in particular the nuclear arms race, to unprecedented qualitative and quantitative dimensions. These negative developments seriously endanger international peace and security. In spite of the several practical proposals made thus far, including the proposals for the phased and total elimination of nuclear weapons, no appreciable progress has

been made in arresting and reversing the nuclear arms race and in preventing the extension of the arms race to outer space. Policies of negotiating from a position of strength continue to be pursued. New and dangerous doctrines are being propagated and public opinion mobilized to justify the development, accumulation and deployment of sophisticated armaments, in particular nuclear armaments, in various parts of the world. This has led some developed countries to divert vast amounts of human, material and technological resources from economic and social development towards the creation of new weapons of mass destruction and the perfection of existing ones.

21. The Heads of State or Government noted with grave concern that the world continues to be confronted with increasingly difficult problems stemming from deep-rooted and interrelated contradictions in international economic relations. This deepening crisis is manifested in the drastic widening of the gap between developed and developing countries, many of which are unable to meet even the most basic needs of their people or realize their development priorities. Prospects for the establishment of the New International Economic Order based on justice and sovereign equality continue to diminish. The North-South dialogue is in a state of paralysis and international co-operation for economic and social development through the multilateral process embodied in the United Nations system is threatened. Besides endangering the very existence of humanity, the arms race compounds the crisis by diverting massive amounts of human, material and

technological resources away from development, thus further worsening the crisis. Problems confronting the world economic system, in particular increasing protectionism, the continued deterioration in terms of trade, persistent high interest rates and the mounting external debt crisis, which has reached unprecedented political dimensions, imperil the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, as well as the unhindered economic development of the non-aligned and other developing countries.

22. The Heads of State or Government noted that during the Special Session of the General Assembly on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa, a United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development was adopted. In this context, they appealed to the international community and financial institutions to make available sufficient resources for the full and effective implementation of the programme.

23. The extension of the East-West confrontation to local and regional disputes complicates them further, renders their resolution difficult and endangers world peace. The Heads of State or Government emphasized that the military presence, activities and manoeuvres of great Powers in the territories, airspace and waters, or in the vicinity of non-aligned and other developing countries, within the context of such confrontation, threaten the sovereignty and independence of these countries. They stressed that these activities endanger world peace and security and demanded that they cease.

24. The Heads of State or Government affirmed that the particular security perceptions and policies of the major Powers and their alliance systems, which are often inconsistent with the concept of collective security enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, heighten their military and political competition, threaten the security of non-aligned and other States, and pose an increasing risk of nuclear war.

25. The Heads of State or Government reiterated that dialogue, particularly within the framework of the United Nations system, is the key to a solution of the global crisis that has affected all areas of contemporary international relations. They emphasized that a comprehensive solution to the pressing international problems such as peace and security, disarmament and development, can only be assured through such negotiations, based on the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, in which all countries participate on an equal footing.

26. The Heads of State or Government expressed grave concern at attempts to erode multilateralism and to cripple the United Nations. They reaffirmed their adherence to the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations and reiterated their resolve to work energetically for the strengthening of the world organization, and multilateralism in general.

27. The Heads of State or Government recalled with satisfaction the Summit Meeting of November 1985 between the leaders of the United States of America and the Union of

Soviet Socialist Republics. However, they expressed regret that the Summit did not generate the follow-up efforts necessary for progress in disarmament negotiations. They called upon the two Powers to surmount their mutual distrust and confrontation and to engage in serious negotiations, in a spirit of goodwill, bearing in mind the interests of all humanity.

28. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that there is no viable alternative to co-operation and peaceful coexistence among States, regardless of their political, economic and social systems, or their size or geographical location. Détente, 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 equitable and meaningful solutions to key problems and provide the basis for lasting peace. The Heads of State or Government emphasized that non-aligned countries should 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.

29. The Heads of State or Government recalled with satisfaction that 1986 had been declared an International Year of Peace by the United Nations. In this regard, they called on the international community to observe the Year by adopting positive measures for the promotion and strengthening of peace throughout the world.

IV. DISARMAMENT AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

30. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that disarmament, the 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. They stressed that 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.

31. Historically, States have considered that they could achieve security through the possession of arms. The advent of nuclear weapons, has, however, radically changed this situation. Nuclear weapons are more than weapons of war; they are instruments of mass annihilation. The accumulation of weapons, in particular nuclear weapons, constitutes a threat to the continued survival of mankind. It has therefore become imperative that States abandon the dangerous goal of unilateral security through armament and embrace the objective of common security through disarmament.

32. The Heads of State or Government therefore noted with grave concern the continuing escalation in the arms race, especially in nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, despite the fact that this increases the risk of nuclear war and endangers the survival of humanity. They reiterated their view that the greatest peril facing the world is the threat to the survival of humanity posed by the existence of nuclear weapons. Since annihilation needs to

happen only once, removing the threat of nuclear catastrophe is not one issue among many, but the most acute and urgent task of the present day. The Heads of State or Government therefore emphasized the extreme urgency of adopting immediate measures for the prevention of nuclear war and for nuclear disarmament.

33. For approximately 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 Powers and their allies. To rely on nuclear leverage is to accept a perpetual community of fear that contradicts the Charter of the United Nations, and the approach and principles of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly (resolution S-10/2), the first special session devoted to disarmament and those contained in the declarations of the conferences of Heads of State or Government of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. The idea that world peace can be maintained through nuclear deterrence, a doctrine that lies at the root of the continuing escalation in the quantity and quality of nuclear weapons and which has, in fact, led to greater insecurity and instability in international relations than ever before, is the most dangerous myth in existence.

34. The Heads of State or Government expressed deep concern at the rapid acceleration of the arms race, in particular with regard to nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction. They were especially concerned that newly-emerging technologies were producing a new generation of weapons of mass destruction, both nuclear and non-nuclear

whose effects were so similar as to obscure the distinction between nuclear and conventional weapons and thus legitimize the possession of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction. In the same vein, new technologies are being applied in preparation for the development of new weapons and weapons systems in outer space, adding a new dimension of grave import to the arms race.

35. The Heads of State or Government were greatly perturbed by the announcement by the Government of the United States of America that it no longer considers itself bound by the provisions of the Second Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT II) of 1979. They urged the Government of the United States of America to reconsider its position.

36. The Heads of State or Government expressed deep concern at the preparations under way for the extension of the arms race in all its aspects into outer space. They strongly reaffirmed the principle that outer space, which is the common heritage of mankind, should be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and for the benefit and in the interest of all countries, regardless of their level of economic or scientific development, and that it should be open to all States.

37. They recalled the obligation of all States to refrain from the threat or use of force in their outer space activities. They reiterated their view that the universally accepted objective of general and complete disarmament under effective international control demands that outer space should not be transformed into an arena for pursuing the arms

race. They therefore called on the Conference on Disarmament to commence negotiations urgently 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 enhance the prospects of co-operation in the peaceful uses of outer space. In particular, they stressed the urgency of halting the development of anti-satellite weapons, the dismantling of the existing systems, the prohibition of the introduction of new weapon systems into outer space and of ensuring that the existing treaties safeguarding the peaceful uses of outer space, as well as the 1972 Treaty on the Limitation of Antiballistic Missile Systems are fully honoured, strengthened and extended as necessary in the light of recent technological advances. The Heads of State or Government invited the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Conference on Disarmament to explore the ways and means of bringing satellites for military purposes under international control, particularly when it puts at stake the security of non-aligned countries.

38. The Heads of State or Government called upon all States, in particular those with major space capabilities, to adhere strictly to the existing legal restrictions and limitations on space weapons, including those contained in the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies (General Assembly resolution 2222 (XXI), annex) and the 1972 Soviet Union-United States Treaty on Antiballistic Missiles, and to refrain from taking any measures aimed at developing, testing or deploying weapons and weapons systems in outer space. Simultaneously, negotiations should be undertaken urgently with a view to

concluding an agreement or agreements preventing the extension of the arms race into this area. Measures aimed at developing, testing or deploying weapons and weapons systems in outer space could, through a constant chain of action and reaction, lead to an escalation of the arms race in both "offensive" and "defensive" weapons, thus making the outbreak of nuclear conflict more likely. Such a situation would not only result in a quantum leap in the level of resources expended on armaments, but would also frustrate the efforts currently under way to achieve disarmament.

39. The Heads of State or Government noted that in their joint statement issued in Geneva in November 1985, the General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the President of the United States of America agreed to speed up bilateral United States-Soviet negotiations on arms limitations with the declared objective of working out "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 nuclear arms everywhere". In this regard, the Heads of State or Government called upon the leaders of the two countries to pursue without delay and in a spirit of goodwill the objectives they set themselves at Geneva, and urged that an early agreement be reached in these negotiations to refrain from extending the arms race to outer space and simultaneously to effect drastic reductions in their existing nuclear arsenals.

40. Noting in particular the statement that "a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought", and its corollary,

that neither side would ever wage such a war, the Heads of State or Government hoped that, as a demonstration of the sincerity of their declaration, the United States and the Soviet Union, together with the other nuclear-weapon States, would agree to sign a binding instrument foreswearing the use of nuclear weapons.

41. The Heads of State or Government urged the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, in their negotiations, constantly to take into account not only their own national interests but also the vital interests of all peoples of the world. They should keep the United Nations General Assembly and the Conference on Disarmament, as the sole multilateral negotiating forum on disarmament issues, duly informed of the progress and state of their negotiations.

42. The Heads of State or Government recalled the consensual decision of the international community contained in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly of 1978 for the adoption of a Comprehensive Programme for Disarmament. They regretted that the Conference on Disarmament has been prevented from making progress on this important subject primarily because certain nuclear-weapon States and their allies have refused to agree to specific measures as well as to a time-frame for the prevention of nuclear war and for nuclear disarmament. They called upon the Conference on Disarmament to resume its work in this regard at the beginning of its 1987 session and make all efforts to conclude it during the first part of this session, with a view to submitting a complete draft of a

Comprehensive Programme for Disarmament to the General Assembly at that time.

43. In this connection, the Heads of State or Government welcomed the comprehensive and timely programme for nuclear disarmament in a phased, time-bound 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 line with the stance which the non-aligned countries have consistently taken on these matters.

44. A comprehensive test ban, which has been pursued for the past 25 years, is a matter of the highest priority for non-aligned countries. A ban on all nuclear-weapon tests would de-escalate the nuclear arms race and greatly reduce the risk of nuclear war. The continuance of nuclear-weapon testing fuels the nuclear arms race and increases the danger of nuclear war. In this regard, the Heads of State or Government emphasized the pressing need to negotiate and conclude a comprehensive multilateral nuclear test-ban treaty prohibiting all nuclear-weapon tests by all States in all environments for all time. The existing 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. The Heads of State or Government deplored the fact that, owing to the persistent obstruction of a few States, the Conference on Disarmament had been unable to embark upon the

multilateral negotiations for a Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban, the cessation of the nuclear arms race, and nuclear disarmament.

45. While negotiations are under way for such a treaty, there should be a moratorium on all nuclear testing and the production and deployment of nuclear weapons. In this regard, the Heads of State or Government noted the appeal made by the leaders of Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Sweden and the United Republic of Tanzania to the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in October 1985 and reiterated in February, April and August 1986, to put an end to all nuclear testing, as well as their concrete offer of assistance to achieve adequate verification arrangements to monitor such a moratorium. They welcomed the unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing declared by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in August 1985 and extended by it a number of times since then, including the most recent extension until 1 January 1987. They called upon the United States of America as one of the two super Powers which, together, are responsible for the bulk of nuclear-weapon tests, to join the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in the moratorium and upon the Soviet Union to continue it.

46. The Heads of State or Government rejected the view that the negotiation of a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty should wait until issues relating to verification had been resolved. They stressed that the formulation and modalities of a verification system depended on the purposes, scope and nature of the corresponding agreement and, therefore, the requirements of a

verification system acceptable to all parties should be considered in the context of negotiations. They were deeply concerned with the view taken by a nuclear-weapon State that a nuclear-weapon-test ban was a long-term objective for it.

47. The Heads of State or Government reiterated that the use of nuclear weapons, besides being a violation of the Charter of the United Nations, would also be a crime against humanity. In this regard, they urged nuclear-weapon States to agree, pending the achievement of nuclear disarmament, to the conclusion of an international treaty on the prohibition of the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons. They considered an important step in this direction to be the early entry of all nuclear-weapon States into an internationally-binding commitment not to be the first to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons. They called for a freeze on the development, production, stock-piling and deployment of nuclear weapons. The freeze of nuclear weapons should, inter alia, provide for the simultaneous stoppage and discontinuance of any further production of nuclear weapons and for a complete cut-off of the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes.

48. The Movement 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, 28 January 1985 and 7 August 1986, in which they called upon the nuclear-weapon States to halt all testing, production and deployment of nuclear weapons and their delivery systems, to be followed by substantial reductions in their nuclear forces. The six

leaders had further urged that this reduction be followed by a continuing programme of reduction of armaments leading to general and complete disarmament and should be accompanied by measures to strengthen the United Nations system and to effect the urgently needed transfer of substantial resources from the arms race to social and economic development. The Delhi Declaration of 28 January 1985 had specified two steps which required special and urgent attention: the prevention of an arms race in outer space and the early conclusion of a comprehensive test-ban treaty. The Mexico Declaration of 7 August 1986 reiterated the need to adopt these measures. In addition, it urged the leaders of the United States of America and the Soviet Union to continue and re-invigorate the dialogue which they started last year, to set a firm date for a new meeting between them, and by an approach of mutual compromise and conciliation to ensure that such dialogue leads to practical results in the field of disarmament. The Heads of State or Government emphasized that these actions were in conformity with the basic approach of the non-aligned countries and showed the relevance of the principles of non-alignment and the positions of non-aligned countries for the international community at large.

49. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their view that the only credible guarantee for non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons lies in the complete elimination of nuclear weapons. Pending the achievement of total nuclear disarmament, however, it is essential that non-nuclear States be insured against being

threatened or attacked with nuclear weapons. In this regard, the Heads of State or Government stressed the obligation of nuclear-weapon States to guarantee non-nuclear-weapon States against attack, or threat of attack, with nuclear weapons by any nuclear Power, including themselves. Consequently, they urged that negotiations should proceed without delay for the early conclusion of a binding international instrument on effective international arrangements to assure non-nuclear-weapon States against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons.

50. The Heads of State or Government affirmed that the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones, on the basis of arrangements freely arrived at among the States of the region concerned, and taking into account the characteristics of each region, constituted an important disarmament measure. They expressed support for all individual and regional initiatives or proposals which envisage the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones in such a manner. The establishment of such zones in different parts of the world should be encouraged, with the ultimate objective of achieving a world entirely free of nuclear weapons.

51. The Heads of State or Government emphasized that the implementation of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa, adopted in 1964 by the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), would constitute an important measure for the prevention of the proliferation of nuclear weapons and the preservation of international peace and security. In this regard, they strongly condemned the

racist South African régime for the acquisition of a nuclear-weapon capability and roundly deplored the collaboration of certain North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) member States and Israel with the racist régime, which had given that country its nuclear capability. They noted with grave concern that collaboration with the racist South African régime violates many resolutions of the United Nations, including the consensual view of the international community, expressed in paragraph 12 of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly that "the massive accumulation of armaments and the acquisition of armaments technology by racist régimes, as well as their possible acquisition of nuclear weapons, present a challenging and increasingly dangerous obstacle to a world community faced with the urgent need to disarm. It is, therefore, essential for purposes of disarmament to prevent any further acquisition of arms or arms technology by such régimes, especially through strict adherence by all States to relevant decisions of the Security Council". This collaboration also undermines the objectives of the Declaration on the Denuclearization of Africa and sabotages the efforts undertaken in the interests of disarmament, peace and security of the region, as well as international peace and security. The Heads of State or Government therefore called upon the Security Council, in the discharge of its responsibilities as the primary organ of the United Nations responsible for the maintenance of international peace and security, to take effective and concrete measures to meet the danger posed by the acquisition of nuclear capability by the South African racist régime.

52. The Heads of State or Government stressed that, although nuclear disarmament has the highest priority, sustained efforts should be made in order to conclude without delay a treaty banning the development, production, stockpiling and use of all chemical weapons. They expressed their profound concern at the increased production and use of chemical weapons and the development of new chemical weapons including binary weapons. They condemned the use of chemical weapons by any State and under any circumstances and considered it as a grave violation of international law and human norms. Though the use of chemical weapons is already proscribed by the 1925 Geneva Protocol, it was their conviction that possession of such weapons leads inevitably to their use. The Heads of State or Government urged all States to undertake negotiations in good faith and to abstain from any action that could impede the early conclusion of a chemical weapons convention. Pending this, they called for strict observance of the 1925 Geneva Protocol.

53. The Heads of State or Government 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 conventional arsenals. They urged these States to restrain 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 in order to ensure the right of each State to security, and that no individual State or group of States may obtain advantages over others at any stage. At each stage, the objective should be undiminished security at the lowest level of armaments and armed forces. The Heads of State or Government emphasized that the adoption of disarmament measures 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 conformity with the Charter of the United Nations.

54. In accordance with the criteria cited above, where the regional situation so permits at the initiative of any or all of the States so concerned and with their concurrence, States should consider and adopt measures at the regional level with a view to strengthening peace and security at a lower level of forces through the limitation and reduction of armed forces and conventional weapons. In this regard, the Heads of State or Government noted with satisfaction the unilateral, as well as recent regional and subregional, initiatives taken by some non-aligned countries to limit the acquisition of conventional arms and reduce military expenditures with a view to allocating the resources so released for the socio-economic development of their peoples.

55. The Heads of State or Government called upon other States, in particular 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 for the attainment of this goal.

56. The Heads of State or Government expressed their conviction 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 non-aligned and other countries. They therefore called for the military withdrawal and disengagement of the great Powers and their military alliances from positions beyond their frontiers and the elimination of their military bases and facilities from the territories of the non-aligned countries.

57. The Heads of State or Government underlined 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 national security, and an inherent right to contribute to their success. Bilateral and multilateral negotiations on disarmament should mutually facilitate and complement, and not 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 sole, multilateral negotiating body in the field of disarmament and to adopt concrete measures of disarmament, in particular measures for

nuclear disarmament and for the prevention of an arms race in outer space.

58. The Heads of State or Government noted with satisfaction the present world-wide campaign against the nuclear arms race. They expressed their conviction that such movements can play an influential role in promoting nuclear disarmament and preventing nuclear catastrophe. They emphasized the extreme importance of encouraging and rendering all possible assistance to that process. In this connection, the Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the three objectives of the World Disarmament Campaign, namely, to inform, to educate and to develop public understanding of the support for United Nations objectives in the field 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 Heads of State or Government welcomed the establishment at Lome, Togo, of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament in Africa. They further welcomed the offer of the Government of Peru to establish in Lima a Regional Centre for Disarmament, Security, Peace and Development with the responsibility of disseminating in Latin America the objectives of the United Nations in the field of disarmament.

59. The Heads of State or Government reiterated the urgent need to decide upon the date for, and convene, the Third Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly devoted to Disarmament.

60. The Heads of State or Government regretted that it had not been possible to convene an International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development in Paris in July 1986. 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 forty-first session of the United Nations General Assembly would take a decision on the dates and venue of the Conference in accordance with the decision of the resumed fortieth session of the General Assembly to convene it in 1987. They considered the Conference an urgent necessity for the appropriate and timely examination of the adverse consequences of steadily increasing arms expenditure on the global economy. They urged all States to participate in it at a high level and contribute to its success. It was essential that a remedy be found for the existing situation, in which hundreds of billions of dollars are spent annually on weapons while two-thirds of the world's population lives in poverty and in some cases, misery. 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 Heads of State or Government declared that lasting peace could only be assured through a restructuring of the world economy with the objective of

establishing the New Order and bridging the economic gap between developing and developed countries. The Heads of State or Government called for a demonstration of greater political will by the developed countries for the attainment of this end.

V. PEACEFUL USES OF NUCLEAR ENERGY

61. The Heads of State or Government, recalling the decisions of the non-aligned countries, stressed the exceptional importance of international co-operation among the non-aligned 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.

62. The Heads of State or Government 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.

63. 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 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.

64. The Heads of State or Government also emphasized 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.

65. In this connection, the Heads of State or Government 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.

66. Having considered the preparations for the United Nations Conference for the Promotion of International Co-operation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy (23 March to 10 April 1987), the Heads of State or Government were convinced that the 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 social and economic development programmes of

developing countries in accordance with their priorities, interests and needs.

67. Proceeding from the positions adopted by the Seventh Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries and the Luanda Ministerial Conference, the Heads of State or Government expressed their conviction that non-aligned and other developing countries should contribute, through their active participation in the preparations, to the successful outcome of the Conference on the Promotion of Co-operation in Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy.

VI. SITUATION IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

68. The Heads of State or Government were greatly perturbed by the continuing state of war in southern Africa. They reaffirmed their view that apartheid is the root cause of conflict in the region which has already jeopardized the peace and security of the sub-continent, and which poses a grave threat to international peace and security. The perpetration of genocide at home and the practice of aggression and terrorism abroad are inherent in the system of apartheid. The Heads of State or Government therefore reiterated that there could be no peace, stability or security in southern Africa until the obnoxious system was completely eradicated.

69. Rightly declared a crime against humanity and an affront to the universal conscience, apartheid emanates from the same racist and bellicose ideology which provoked the Second World War and caused immense destruction and bloodshed. Considering that apartheid constituted a threat not only to the peace and security of southern Africa but also to international peace

and security, the Heads of State or Government expressed their indignation and dismay that certain Western nations, themselves former victims of fascist aggression, continued to aid and abet apartheid economically, financially, politically, diplomatically and militarily.

70. The Heads of State or Government strongly condemned the Pretoria régime for conducting State terrorism against the front-line and other neighbouring independent States. In particular, they condemned the recruiting, training, financing, directing and infiltrating of bandits and mercenaries by the racist régime for the purpose of destabilizing neighbouring independent States and of overthrowing their governments.

71. The Heads of State or Government condemned the policy of "constructive engagement" pursued by the Government of the United States of America which they saw as giving succour and comfort to the racist régime, thus emboldening it in its brazen acts of aggression against neighbouring independent States and encouraging it in its defiance of international public opinion. Noting that the increased acts of genocide against the defenceless majority of that country by the racist South African régime were a result of the increased arrogance of the régime which is encouraged by the policy of "constructive engagement", the Heads of State or Government welcomed the increasing rejection of that policy, in particular within the United States itself, and called upon the Government of that country to abandon its policy whose disastrous consequences for the region have become so manifest.

72. The Heads of State or Government undertook to support the current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) in his efforts on behalf of the peoples of southern Africa, in accordance with the general mandate to speed up the liberation process in that subregion that was given to him by the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the OAU, at its twenty-second ordinary session. They declared their readiness to support these efforts and to participate in any initiative undertaken within the framework of the Statement on the critical situation in southern Africa adopted by that Assembly.

Destabilization

73. The Heads of State or Government expressed support for the communiqué issued at the Meeting of the Heads of State or Government of the front-line States, held at Harare, Zimbabwe, on 18 July 1986, at which South Africa's increasing acts of aggression against, and destabilization of, the neighbouring independent States, as well as other developments affecting the explosive situation in the region, were considered, and a call for the immediate imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against racist South Africa was made.

74. They strongly condemned Pretoria's policies and acts of State terrorism perpetuated against the front-line and other neighbouring independent States. In this context, they agreed with the analysis of the World Conference on Sanctions against Racist South Africa, which was held in Paris from 16 to 20 June 1986, that racist South Africa's numerous acts of aggression, subversion, destabilization and terrorism against independent African States, including deliberate massacres of refugees, causing enormous human and material damage, as well as against the

ships, aircraft and nationals of other countries, its instigation and support for subversive groups engaged in terrorism in those States, and its defiance of United Nations resolutions calling for an immediate cessation of such actions and the payment of compensation to the States concerned constituted "a clear illustration of the policies of State terrorism." They therefore vehemently condemned the destabilization policies and acts of State terrorism pursued by the racist Pretoria régime against the front-line and other neighbouring independent States which endangered not only the peace and security of the region, but also international peace and security. In this context, they called on the international community to exert pressure upon the racist régime in Pretoria to make it stop forthwith its acts of State terrorism and destabilization against the neighbouring independent States.

75. The Heads of State or Government condemned the racist Pretoria régime for its continued military occupation of parts of the territory of the People's Republic of Angola and called for the immediate, complete and unconditional withdrawal of South African troops from the territory. They also condemned the racist Pretoria régime for its repeated acts of armed aggression against the People's Republic of Angola, including those perpetrated against the commercial port of Namib, and demanded immediate payment of full and adequate compensation to the Government of the People's Republic of Angola for the loss of life and damage to property resulting from these acts of aggression, in accordance with the relevant

Security Council decisions and resolutions. They called upon all Members of the Non-Aligned Movement and the international community to extend increased material support to the Government of the People's Republic of Angola in order to enable it to consolidate its national independence and safeguard its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

76. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their view that the occupation of southern Angola by the racist Pretoria régime was in large part facilitated by the policies pursued by the United States Administration in the region, especially its support for the UNITA armed criminal bandits and its policies of "constructive engagement" and "linkage".

77. In this context, the Heads of State or Government recalled that the Conference of Ministers 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, and endorsed the Summit Declaration of the Organization of African Unity on the involvement of the United States Administration in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Angola, AHG/Decl.1(XII), which, inter alia, states:

- (a) "The 1986 public announcement by the United States Administration that the bandits in Angola would be supplied with United States-made 'Stinger missiles' and the subsequent delivery of these missiles is an affront and a challenge to the OAU and constitutes a contemptuous act of undeclared war by the United States Administration against the sovereign People's Republic of Angola.

(b) The financial and military support that the present United States Administration is giving to the bandits in Angola constitutes a serious violation of the 1970 United Nations Declaration on friendly relations among States and also a violation of the principles contained in the Charter of the United Nations.

(c) The deliberate and overt involvement of the United States Administration in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Angola constitutes a hostile act against the Organization of African Unity."

78. The Heads of State or Government therefore firmly condemned the United States Government for its blatant disregard for the solemn calls of the Organization of African Unity and the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and for its continued sponsorship of terrorism in southern Africa by supplying material assistance to the UNITA criminal bandits who are in Pretoria's service to destabilize the People's Republic of Angola. In particular, they were indignant that the United States Government had granted an official welcome to the UNITA criminal bandit leader, Jonas Savimbi, and had supplied him with further aid, including Stinger missiles and other lethal weapons. These actions by the United States Administration constituted not only a gross and unwarranted interference in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Angola, in contravention of established principles of international law regarding acceptable conduct

in the relations between States, but also an act of aggression against the OAU and the entire Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. By its disregard of the calls of the OAU and the Movement, by its gross interference in the internal affairs of Angola and by its open collaboration with the racist Pretoria régime in maintaining apartheid at home and aiding bandits abroad, the United States Government has become an obstacle to be removed rather than a mediator and honest broker in the negotiating process leading to the speedy implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 435 (1978).

79. The Heads of State or Government 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 Pérez de Cuéllar, 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.

80. The Heads of State or Government commended the Government of the People's Republic of Angola for its efforts, in accordance with the Lusaka communiqué of 16 February 1984 and the platform for global negotiations, contained in the United Nations General Assembly-Security Council document A/39/688-S/16838 of 26 November 1984, aimed at the creation of an atmosphere of

peaceful coexistence and understanding conducive to the search for a lasting and just peace in southern Africa. The political will manifested by the Government of the People's Republic of Angola and its diplomatic flexibility in the search for viable, equitable and durable solutions to the problems of southern Africa stood in marked contrast to the pugnacity, duplicity and irresponsibility displayed by the racist Pretoria régime in its approach to the region's problems. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the constructive attitude of the Government of the People's Republic of Angola and strongly condemned the racist Pretoria régime for its intransigence and bad faith.

81. The Heads of State or Government 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 reaffirmed their strong condemnation of the continued recruitment training, arming, transportation and infiltration of armed bandits into Mozambican territory by South Africa to kill the defenceless population and cause massive destruction to the economic and social infrastructure in that country. They expressed their firm rejection of this policy of State terrorism, intimidation, blackmail, economic blockade and the systematic use of armed bandits which is contrary to the most elementary norms of international law.

82. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their total support for the people and government of Mozambique and for the preservation of that country's peace, independence and

State or Government were convinced that in order to avoid a further escalation of the conflict, with disastrous consequences for the whole region and for international peace and security, it was necessary that the international community immediately impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the racist Pretoria régime, and they urged the Security Council of the United Nations to proceed to adopt and impose such sanctions, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, without delay.

85. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the right of the front-line and other independent States neighbouring South Africa to give sanctuary to victims of apartheid, minority rule and foreign occupation in accordance with their international obligations and humanitarian principles. They appealed to all members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the international community as a whole to give the front-line and other independent States neighbouring South Africa diplomatic, political, financial and material assistance in order to enable them the better to meet these obligations and to strengthen their defence capabilities.

86. In this context, they called upon member States of the Non-Aligned Movement to begin in earnest the stockpiling of relief materials for appropriate use in support of front-line and other States in southern Africa to assist them to withstand reprisals by racist South Africa as a consequence of the imposition of sanctions by the international community.

87. The Heads of State or Government expressed solidarity with the objectives underlying the creation of the

Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) as an expression of the felt need of front-line and other independent southern African States to lessen their economic dependence on South Africa, and to achieve economic growth and collective self-reliance, and as the primary vehicle for the achievement of those objectives. They reiterated their support for these objectives of the SADCC and welcomed the important steps the body has taken in the last six years in initiating programmes in key economic sectors aimed at ensuring economic growth, achieving collective self-reliance and reducing the economic dependence of the concerned countries on South Africa, whose economic and military power is systematically used to destabilize its independent neighbours and cripple their national development efforts.

Namibia

88. The Heads of State or Government strongly condemned the racist South African régime for its continued illegal, colonial and brutal occupation of Namibia in flagrant violation of the resolutions of the United Nations Security Council, the United Nations General Assembly, the Organization of African Unity, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and other international forums. They declared that the continued illegal occupation of Namibia is an act of aggression against the Namibian people in defiance of numerous United Nations resolutions, in particular United Nations General Assembly resolution 3314 (XXIX) of 14 December 1974.

89. They emphasized the legitimacy of the Namibian people's struggle for self-determination by all available means,

including armed struggle, and reaffirmed their abiding support for the just and heroic struggle of the people of Namibia under its sole, authentic and legitimate representative, the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO). In this connection, they commend SWAPO for the outstanding manner in which it has led the Namibian people since its founding, the constructive manner in which it has responded to diplomatic initiatives, and the co-operation it has shown the United Nations in the search for a just, peaceful and negotiated resolution of the Namibian question. This positive attitude stands in marked contrast to the intransigence, duplicity and bad faith displayed by the racist Pretoria régime.

90. The Heads of State or Government expressed support for the efforts of the Secretary-General of the United Nations regarding the settlement of the Namibian question and urged him to commence implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 435 (1978) without delay.

91. 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 with regard to Namibia, and stressed the incompatibility of these activities with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice of 1971 and Decree No. 1 of the United Nations Council for Namibia adopted in 1974 for the protection of the natural resources of Namibia.

92. The Heads of State or Government 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 the neighbouring independent countries and prolonging its illegal occupation of Namibia. In particular, they requested all States to cease forthwith all political, economic, diplomatic, military, nuclear, cultural, sporting and other relations 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.

93. They also strongly condemned racist South Africa for its massive militarization of Namibia and its arrogant use of that territory as a springboard for committing acts of State terrorism, including subversion, aggression and destabilization against neighbouring independent States, particularly Angola.

94. The Heads of State or Government reiterated that the right of the Namibian people to independence must not be made hostage to East-West confrontation and categorically rejected all machinations aimed at diverting attention from the central issue which is the realization of the Namibian people's aspirations to self-determination, freedom and national independence.

95. They endorsed the Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the Extraordinary Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Non-Aligned Countries on Namibia, held in New Delhi, India, from 19 to 21 April 1985.

96. They welcomed the Vienna Final Document adopted by the Extraordinary Plenary Meeting of the United Nations Council for Namibia in June 1985, which they fully supported, and reaffirmed their firm support for the United Nations Council for Namibia in its role as the Legal Administering Authority of Namibia until its independence.

97. The Heads of State or Government demanded once again that all Namibian political prisoners held in racist prisons be released immediately and unconditionally and that captured freedom fighters be accorded prisoner-of-war status in accordance with the Geneva Convention and Article 44 of its Additional Protocol.

98. In view of the intransigence of the racist South African régime regarding the implementation of the United Nations Plan for Namibian independence, and recalling the urgent appeal by the forty-first session of the Co-ordinating Committee for the Liberation of Africa in February 1984 for increased material assistance to the national liberation movements, the Heads of State or Government appealed to the international community to render increased political, diplomatic, military, financial and material support to the legitimate and heroic armed struggle waged by the Namibian people under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole, authentic and legitimate representative.

99. They also 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 wage the national liberation struggle.

100. On the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the launching of the armed struggle by SWAPO, the Heads of State or Government commended SWAPO and in particular its military wing, the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN), for successes scored in the battlefield against racist South Africa and its occupationist troops in Namibia.

101. The Heads of State or Government, in acknowledging the efficacy of SWAPO's directive which declared 1986 Year of General Mobilization and Decisive Action for Final Victory, welcomed the stepped-up mobilization of the Namibian people and further intensification of the armed struggle as evidenced by the recent mass rallies, demonstrations and strikes, and the successful shooting down of racist South Africa's warplanes, helicopter gunships and armed attacks on its military bases in Namibia.

102. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the convening of the Second Brussels International Conference on Namibia by non-governmental organizations from 5 to 7 May 1986. They expressed their satisfaction that the Conference constituted a useful vehicle for sensitizing international opinion, particularly in the western countries, on the issues concerning the continued racist South African occupation of Namibia.

103. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the convening in Vienna of an International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia from 7 to 11 July 1986. They expressed their total support for the Declaration and Programme of Action adopted by the Conference. In particular, the Heads of

State or Government noted with appreciation that the Conference urged all States to refrain from rendering any type of assistance to South Africa that might encourage it to continue its policy of State terrorism and systematic acts of aggression and destabilization against the neighbouring independent countries, called on the Security Council immediately to adopt and impose comprehensive mandatory sanctions, under Chapter VII of the Charter, against South Africa, and appealed to the United States of America and the United Kingdom, permanent members of the Security Council, which have thus far prevented the Council from acting effectively, to reconsider their positions in the light of the grave situation in southern Africa and the accumulated evidence of the past 20 years, which irrefutably points to comprehensive mandatory sanctions as the most effective peaceful means of forcing South Africa to terminate its illegal occupation in Namibia.

104. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the appeal made by the Eminent Persons at the Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia for comprehensive sanctions against racist South Africa and for assistance to the front-line States and, in particular, agreed with the analysis of the Eminent Persons that those who refuse to impose comprehensive economic sanctions against racist South Africa become a party to that country's defiance of the United Nations, as well as to its suppression and regression in Namibia, and utter disregard for basic human rights.

105. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the inalienable right of the Namibian people to self-determination and independence within an untruncated territory, including Walvis Bay, the Penguin Islands and all adjacent offshore islands in accordance with the relevant United Nations resolutions. In this regard, they urged the Security Council in conformity with the request made by the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, held in Vienna from 7 to 11 July 1986, solemnly to reiterate that Walvis Bay and the offshore islands are an integral part of Namibia and should not be the subject of negotiation between South Africa and an independent Namibia.

106. The Heads of State or Government strongly condemned the racist South African régime for its intransigence which is the major obstacle to the implementation of the United Nations Plan for Namibian independence in accordance with Security Council resolution 435 (1978). They were indignant that the racist régime's proposal of 1 August 1986, for beginning the implementation of the settlement Plan, was only a propaganda gimmick since it was linked to the extraneous issue of the withdrawal of the Cuban internationalist forces from the People's Republic of Angola, which they totally rejected as being incompatible with Security Council resolution 435. They firmly condemned any such obstructionist tactics aimed at prolonging its illegal and colonial occupation of Namibia, and reaffirmed their total support for and commitment to the United Nations Plan. In this context, the Heads of State or Government endorsed the call, by the

recent International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, on all States "to oppose resolutely, in every available forum, the universally and categorically rejected persistent attempt by the United States Administration and racist South Africa to link the implementation of the United Nations Plan with irrelevant and extraneous issues, such as the presence of Cuban troops in Angola".

107. The Heads of State or Government strongly condemned the racist Pretoria régime for the installation in Namibia of a so-called interim government in violation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978) and reiterated their unqualified support for Security Council resolution 566 (1985) of 19 June 1985, which declared that action to be not only illegal, but also null and void. They urged all States not to accord any form of recognition to the illegal act by the racist South African régime or to any representative or organ of the puppet régime it purports to have established. They endorsed the call by the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia demanding the immediate closure of the so-called Namibia information offices which the racist régime has established in the capitals of certain Western countries to legitimize its puppet institutions in Namibia.

108. The Heads of State or Government also welcomed the decision to convene a special session of the General Assembly on Namibia in 1986 during the first week of the forty-first regular session of the Assembly. They decided to delegate the following Ministers for Foreign Affairs of member States of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to participate in the

debate of the special session in order to ensure its success: Argentina, Congo, Cyprus, Democratic Yemen, Egypt, Ghana, India, Jamaica, Nicaragua, Sao Tome and Principe, Sri Lanka, United Republic of Tanzania, Yugoslavia, Zambia and Zimbabwe ex officio. In this regard, they urged all States, in particular the Western States, to contribute to the success of the special session by refraining from introducing extraneous issues that would impede the implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 435 (1978) on Namibian independence.

South Africa

109. The Heads of State or Government were greatly perturbed by the rapidly worsening situation inside South Africa which was now claiming a daily toll of innocent lives reaching genocidal proportions. With regard to this, they were outraged by the racist Pretoria régime's continued intransigence in the face of international calls for a negotiated resolution of the scourge of apartheid, and noted that the duplicity, bad faith and arrogance of the racist régime had brought South Africa to the brink of a racial conflagration that now threatened to engulf the entire subregion.

110. The Heads of State or Government strongly condemned the racist South African régime for its obnoxious policy and practice of apartheid which is the root cause of all violence and instability in southern Africa. They further condemned the racist Pretoria régime for the policy of bantustanization that serves to perpetuate the colonial situation existing in South Africa.

111. Only the complete elimination of the abominable and criminal system of apartheid and the establishment of a non-racial democratic society in a unitary South Africa can constitute a sound basis for a just, lasting and universally acceptable solution to the problem. The Heads of State or Government therefore called on the international community to take concrete and substantive steps to compel the racist South African régime to abandon forthwith its reprehensible policy of apartheid.

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

113. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their solidarity with and support for the oppressed people of South Africa in their legitimate struggle for

self-determination, freedom and justice. They strongly condemned the racist Pretoria régime for the acts of oppression, repression and discrimination it perpetrates against the vast majority of the population and the arbitrary arrests, imprisonment and detention to which it subjects those who oppose its abhorrent and indefensible apartheid policies and practices.

114. Convinced that apartheid cannot be reformed but must be totally eliminated and replaced by a non-racial democratic society based on a universal franchise, the Heads of State or Government categorically rejected manoeuvres by the racist Pretoria régime, such as the so-called "Natal Option", aimed at hoodwinking the international community and derailing the liberation struggle in order to prolong the oppression of the voteless majority.

115. They welcomed the intensification of the armed struggle by the heroic people of South Africa and urged all States to go beyond mere expressions of support and render effective assistance to the liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity. In this regard, they appealed for greater moral, political and material support to be given to the ANC and the PAC for their legitimate struggle and for the intensification of the political mobilization of the masses within the country.

116. The Heads of State or Government asserted that the growing militarization of the racist South African régime, especially in the nuclear field, would not have occurred without the connivance and tacit support of certain Western

States and Israel. They were outraged that some of these States have violated the arms embargo imposed against the racist South African régime by the United Nations Security Council, the primary organ for the maintenance of international peace and security, of which they are permanent members. They were further outraged that these same States gave the racist régime a nuclear capability in violation of paragraph 12 of the Declaration of the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the first special session devoted to disarmament (1978), which warned of the danger of nuclear armaments in the hands of racist régimes and, furthermore, that these States are frustrating the efforts of the United Nations Committee on Disarmament in fulfilling its mandate of making recommendations to the General Assembly on how to combat the nuclear capability of the racist South African régime. They emphasized that these actions reinforced the racist régime's arrogance and intransigence, impeded the advent of freedom for the tormented and oppressed people of South Africa, and increased the threat to the peace and security of the region and of the whole world posed by the Pretoria régime.

117. They therefore vehemently condemned the continued military and nuclear collaboration between the racist South African régime and certain NATO member States and Israel and called upon all States and international organizations to stop such collaboration with the criminal and repugnant apartheid régime. They called on the principal trading partners of South Africa - Western Europe, the United States

of America and Japan - not to hinder the struggle of the oppressed people of South Africa for freedom, and to assist in bringing about genuine change and democracy to South Africa.

118. The Heads of State or Government strongly condemned the increasing co-operation between the racist régimes of South Africa and Israel. They noted the similarity of repressive measures such as the policy of the iron fist and hot pursuit practised by both régimes against the peoples of South Africa, Namibia, Palestine, southern Lebanon and the Arab lands occupied by Israel. The Heads of State or Government called upon all 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 resolutions 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.

119. Noting that in spite of the increased brutality of the racist Pretoria régime and the intensification of its reign of terror, the heroic freedom fighters of South Africa have remained steadfast in their struggle for freedom and justice in their country, the Heads of State or Government hailed the courage and fortitude of the South African people and expressed support for the intensification of the campaign

through mass united action for the complete elimination of apartheid by rendering it unworkable and making South Africa ungovernable.

120. The Heads of State or Government fully supported the countrywide consumer boycott carried out by the oppressed people of South Africa as a weapon in their campaign for the withdrawal of racist troops from the townships, and welcomed the stand taken by the people of South Africa in calling for comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the racist Pretoria régime.

121. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the growing sentiment and movement against apartheid 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.

122. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the holding in Paris, France, from 16 to 20 June 1986, of the World Conference on Sanctions Against Racist South Africa and supported the view of the Conference that governments and peoples of the world held that comprehensive mandatory sanctions are the most appropriate and effective peaceful means available to the international community for the elimination of apartheid, the liberation of Namibia and the maintenance of peace in southern Africa, and the proposal for a comprehensive programme of action in which mandatory sanctions against South Africa, under Chapter VII of the Charter, must be the central element and which should also include additional actions by governments and the public to

isolate the racist régime, and the rendering of all appropriate assistance to those striving for freedom and peace in southern Africa.

123. The Heads of State or Government recalled that in 1981, the International Conference on Sanctions against South Africa had made a series of recommendations for international action to avert the growing menace to peace in southern Africa posed by the racist Pretoria régime, but that since then the United Nations Security Council had been prevented from taking the requisite mandatory action recommended by the negative votes of the United Kingdom and the United States of America. They now demanded that the United Kingdom and the United States desist from collaborating with the racist Pretoria régime by impeding the Security Council from fulfilling its role as the primary organ for the maintenance of international peace and security through the abuse of their veto power against the wishes of the overwhelming majority of States and the world's peoples.

124. The Heads of State or Government decided to mandate the following Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned Movement to visit the key industrial countries, in particular the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan and the United States of America, to press them to agree to the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa: Algeria, Argentina, Congo, India, Nigeria, Peru, Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe ex officio.

125. In this connection, the Heads of State or Government noted with satisfaction that at the London Summit of

Commonwealth Leaders from seven countries held in August 1986, six countries, including three from the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, agreed to impose or have already imposed a number of economic measures against South Africa. They also noted the significant contribution which the report of the Eminent Persons Group, set up by the Commonwealth Heads of State or Government at their meeting in Nassau in October 1985, has made in stimulating a world-wide, informed discussion on the intolerable situation in South Africa.

126. The Heads of State or Government expressed their satisfaction at the recently concluded International Convention against Apartheid in Sports and commended the United Nations Ad Hoc Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention Against Apartheid in Sports for their efforts in this regard. They urged the member States of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries which have not yet done so to sign and ratify the International Convention as soon as possible so as to bring it into force as early as possible.

VII. WESTERN SAHARA*

127. The Heads of State or Government were deeply concerned over the continuing 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. They reaffirmed that the question of Western Sahara constituted a problem of decolonization and could only be solved when the people of Western Sahara exercised their inalienable right to self-determination and independence.

*Reservation: Morocco

128. The Heads of State or Government were convinced that the solution of the question of Western Sahara lay in the implementation of resolution AHG/104 adopted by the Nineteenth Conference of Heads of States and Government of the Organization of African Unity, and resolution 40/50 of the United Nations General Assembly which established the ways and means to reach a just and definite solution to the conflict in Western Sahara.

129. They deplored the fact that all the efforts made to find a peaceful settlement to the conflict in Western Sahara had achieved no success and strongly urged the parties to the conflict, the Kingdom of Morocco and the Polisario Front, to hold direct negotiations with a view to reaching a cease-fire and creating the necessary conditions for a just and peaceful referendum free from any administrative or military pressure and conducted under the auspices of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations.

130. In this regard, the Heads of State or Government expressed their satisfaction at the efforts by the Chairman of the OAU and the United Nations Secretary-General to promote the implementation of these resolutions and urged them to persevere in their efforts to reach a just and lasting solution to the problem of Western Sahara.

131. Noting with satisfaction the process of joint mediation begun by the Chairman of the OAU and the United Nations Secretary-General on 9 April 1986 in New York with a view to implementing the resolution mentioned above, the Heads of State or Government called upon Morocco and the

Polisario Front to show the necessary political will to achieve the implementation of those resolutions.

VIII. MAYOTTE

132. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that the Comorian Island of Mayotte, which is still under French occupation, is an integral part of the sovereign territory of the Islamic Federal Republic of Comoros. They regretted that the French Government, despite its repeated promises, had thus far not taken a single step or initiative that could lead to an acceptable solution to the problem of the Comorian Island of Mayotte.

133. They took note of the resumption of dialogue with the French authorities aimed at inducing France promptly to restore the Comorian Island of Mayotte to the Islamic Federal Republic of Comoros in accordance with OAU resolution CM/PLEN/RES 1(XLIV).

134. The Heads of State or Government 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.

135. They called on the Government of France to respect the just claim of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros to the Comorian Island of Mayotte, in accordance with its undertaking given on the eve of the archipelago's independence, and they categorically rejected any new form of consultation which might be held by France in the Comorian territory of Mayotte concerning the international juridical

status of the island, as the self-determination referendum held on 22 December 1974 remains the only valid consultation applicable to the entire archipelago.

IX. MALAGASY ISLANDS

136. Regarding the Malagasy Islands - Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas da India - the Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the vital need to preserve the unity and territorial integrity of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar. In this connection, they strongly urged all the parties concerned to begin negotiations without delay in accordance with the pertinent resolutions and decisions of the United Nations, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the Organization of African Unity, in particular United Nations General Assembly resolution 34/91 and resolution 784 of the thirty-fifth Ministerial Conference of the Organization of African Unity.

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

137. The Heads of State or Government fully supported 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

138. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the previous decisions of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and those of the Organization of African Unity relating to the question of Chad. 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 respects the independence and territorial integrity of Chad without foreign interference. They urged the international community to contribute to the national reconstruction of Chad.

XII. SOUTH-EAST ASIA

139. Reviewing the situation in South-East Asia, the Heads of State or Government expressed grave concern over the continuing conflicts and tensions in the region, particularly as many of the 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.

140. The Heads of State or Government 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 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

141. The Heads of State or Government noted with concern that, in spite of the Korean people's aspirations for the peaceful reunification of their homeland, Korea remains divided; this poses a potential threat to peace.

142. They welcomed with satisfaction the attitude of the Korean people in their efforts to reunify their homeland peacefully and to bring this about without any foreign interference, by means of dialogue and consultation between the 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 July 1972.

143. They 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

144. The Heads of State or Government noted with great concern the situation in South-West Asia and agreed that it carried dangerous consequences for the peace and stability of the region. They agreed that the continuation of this situation has 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 non-aligned status of Afghanistan and strict observance of the principles 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 would enable the Afghan refugees to return to their homes.

145. The Heads of State or Government 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 Secretary-General of the United Nations. 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 non-aligned principles of peaceful coexistence, respect for sovereignty, national independence, territorial integrity and non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of States.

XV. IRAN-IRAQ CONFLICT

146. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the applicability of the principle of non-use of force in international relations with regard to the conflict between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq.

147. In this context, they expressed profound regret at the initiation and continuation of hostilities between the two countries which are important members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.

148. The Heads of State or Government therefore appealed once again to the Islamic Republic of Iran and to Iraq to cease hostilities forthwith in order to avoid further loss of life and damage to property. They once again pledged themselves to exert every effort to facilitate a speedy end to this tragic conflict.

XVI. NEW CALEDONIA

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

150. In this context, the Heads of State or Government 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. To this end, they welcomed and supported the decision by the members of the South Pacific Forum, made during their meeting at Suva, Fiji, from 8 to 11 August 1986, to seek the reinscription of New Caledonia on the United Nations list of non-self-governing territories.

151. Recognizing that New Caledonia is non-self-governing in terms of United Nations precedents and practice, and bearing in mind the duties and responsibilities of the United Nations under the Charter and the positive role which it has played in the process of decolonization, the Heads of State or Government stated that New Caledonia's inclusion in the list

of non-self-governing territories would ensure that the United Nations regularly reviews the territory's progress towards self-government and independence. Consequently, they strongly urged the forty-first session of the United Nations General Assembly to reinscribe New Caledonia on the list of non-self-governing territories.

152. The Heads of State or Government agreed to act together in pursuing the objective of reinscription and to use their influence to bring about a just and lasting solution to New Caledonia's present problems. In this regard, they urged the administering power and the Front de Libération Nationale Kanak et Socialiste (FLNKS) to renew their dialogue and to commence a speedy and peaceful evolution to independence with due regard being given to electoral reform.

XVII. SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

153. The Heads of State or Government expressed concern over the deterioration of the situation in the Middle East as a result of the continued Zionist occupation of Palestine and the other Arab territories, and the Israeli policy and practices clearly manifested by Israel's expansionist acts of aggression in the region which pose a dangerous threat to international peace and security.

154. 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.

155. The Heads of State or Government 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.

156. They reaffirmed that the question of Palestine is at the heart 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 right 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, and its relevant resolutions.

157. The Heads of State or Government 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 Charter of the United Nations 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 their inalienable rights. They condemned unilateral and partial solutions.

158. The Heads of State or Government 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.

159. The Heads of State or Government requested the United Nations to take effective steps, including imposition of the sanctions stipulated in Chapter VII of the Charter, against Israel with a view to enforcing immediate and total withdrawal and ending the Israeli occupation of all the Palestinian territory as well as other Arab territories, including the city of Al Quds (Jerusalem) occupied since 1967 by Israel.

160. The Heads of State or Government 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 Charter of the United Nations.

161. The Heads of State or Government condemned anew Israel's insistence on its continuing occupation of the Golan Heights and its non-implementation of the relevant United Nations resolutions, in flagrant violation of the provisions of the

Hague Convention of 1907 and the 1949 Geneva Convention on the Protection of Civillans in Time of War.

162. The Heads of State or Government called upon the Security Council to take effective measures, including the imposition on Israel of sanctions provided for in Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, 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 Heads of State or Government hailed the movement of revolt of the Syrian Arab inhabitants of the Golan Heights against Israeli occupation.

163. The Heads of State or Government condemned the "strategic alliance" between the United States of America and Israel and emphasized that such an alliance strengthened the aggressive role of the expansionist régime of Tel Aviv that seeks to destabilize the region, and encourages that régime to pursue and escalate its aggression, all of which constitutes a dangerous threat to international stability and to peace and security in the Middle East. They also condemned the policy of the United States of America aimed at developing military industries in Israel, including the military aircraft industry, and securing its participation in the so-called "Star Wars" programme.

164. The Heads of State or Government 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 Heads of State or Government observed that the United States continues 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.

165. The Heads of State or Government strongly 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 and 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.

166. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their adherence to the resolution adopted at their Seventh Summit Conference held at New Delhi from 7 to 12 March 1983, urging non-aligned 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 Charter of the United Nations 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

their 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.

167. The Heads of State or Government stressed the urgent need to organize the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, in conformity with paragraph 6 of the Geneva Declaration and United Nations General Assembly resolution 38/58C of 13 December 1983, in order to achieve a just and comprehensive solution to the Middle East problem, based essentially 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 the United Nations General Assembly resolutions 3236 (XXIX) of 22 November 1974 and ES-7/2 of 29 June 1980. The Heads of State or Government 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.

168. The Heads of State or Government of non-aligned countries call on the United Nations Security Council to consider setting up a Preparatory Committee with the participation of the Council's permanent members to examine effective ways and means of holding the International Conference sponsored by the United Nations General Assembly in its resolution 38/58 C

concerning the Middle East crisis, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and United Nations resolutions pertaining to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

169. The Heads of State or Government 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 attitudes towards it.

170. The Heads of State or Government 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 United Nations 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.

171. The Heads of State or Government 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 Charter of the United Nations 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 Heads of State or Government 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 Heads of State or Government affirmed their sympathy, solidarity and support for the Government of Tunisia in the face of this aggression.

172. The Heads of State or Government 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 Heads of State or Government urged the international community to take urgent and effective measures to prevent Israel from repeating such terrorist and provocative acts which jeopardized the lives and safety of passengers and crew and violated provisions of international conventions safeguarding civil aviation. They viewed the United States of America's use of the right of veto at the Security Council to prevent the latter from condemning Israel as support for Israeli terrorism and piracy.

173. The Heads of State or Government stressed the urgent need to adopt appropriate measures to counter the threat posed to Africa's regional security by Israel, taking into account its close co-operation with the apartheid régime of South Africa in the military, economic and nuclear fields, and the contribution of these to the perpetuation of the illegal occupation of Namibia and the strengthening of the aggressive and repressive apparatus of the criminal apartheid régime against the peoples of South Africa and the neighbouring States. They urged the member States in particular to take all

necessary measures to face the danger arising from the implementation of the joint economic plan of the two racist régimes to cancel out the effects of any measures designed to impose global and mandatory sanctions.

XVIII. ISRAELI AGGRESSION AGAINST IRAQI NUCLEAR INSTALLATIONS

174. The Heads of State or Government condemned Israel for its armed aggression against Iraqi nuclear installations, which are subject to the safeguards of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), as a violation of the IAEA system of safeguards and the inalienable right of peoples to use atomic energy for peaceful purposes. The Heads of State or Government requested the Security Council to take effective measures to ensure the implementation by Israel of Security Council resolution 487 (1981). The Heads of State or Government observed that Israel has not committed itself as yet not to strike or threaten nuclear installations in Iraq or elsewhere, including installations subject to the safeguards of IAEA. The Heads of State or Government, therefore, requested IAEA to seek additional measures effectively to ensure that Israel undertakes not to strike or threaten peaceful nuclear installations in Iraq or elsewhere in contravention of the Charter of the United Nations and in violation of the IAEA safeguards system. The Heads of State or Government also stressed their rejection of the attempts made by some States to delete the item "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

175. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries as a whole had undertaken to give its support to the Palestinian people in their just struggle for the liberation of their homeland and the recovery of their inalienable national rights.

176. The Heads of State or Government stressed 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 it has occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem, and the regaining and exercise in Palestine of 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 and the right to national independence as well as the right to establish a sovereign independent State in Palestine, in conformity with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and relevant resolutions.

177. The Heads of State or Government affirm that the persistence of Israeli occupation of the Palestinian Arab territories, including Jerusalem, will prevent the Palestinian people from achieving their political, social and economic development; impeding the improvement of their living conditions. They also condemn the United States-supported Israeli policy aiming at linking the economy of the occupied Palestinian territories to that of Israel, thereby impeding the Palestinian people in pursuing their struggle for

liberation, independence and in asserting their Palestinian identity.

178. The Heads of States or Government 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 has 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 whose objectives are to ensure respect for, and attainment of the exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.

179. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the resolutions of the Palestinian National Council, including those of the seventeenth session, held in 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.

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

181. The Heads of States or Government 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, as well as its insidious campaigns aimed at distorting the truth about the Palestinian people's liberation struggle and calling into question the policy pursued by the PLO.

182. The Conference 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 democratization, and to the establishment of peace and stability in the Middle East. To this effect, the Heads of State or Government reiterated their call for a speedy implementation of General Assembly resolution 38/58 C of 13 December 1983 and stressed anew the necessity for the early convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, emphasizing the major responsibility shouldered by the Security Council in facilitating the convening of the Conference and providing the appropriate institutional arrangements to guarantee the implementation of the expected agreements of the Conference. The Heads of State or Government condemned the

negative attitude of Israel and the United States towards the holding of that conference and expressed the hope that the United States would reconsider this negative attitude. They stressed the need to give full encouragement and support to the United Nations Secretary-General to enable him to continue his consultations and endeavours for the holding of the conference.

183. The Heads of State or Government 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 to protect the safety of the Palestinian refugees and called upon the Secretary-General of the United Nations to provide guarantees for such protection in implementation of Security Council resolution 581 (1982), and in compliance with the responsibilities of the United Nations.

184. The Heads of State or Government 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.

185. The Heads of State or Government expressed concern over the fact that the Palestinians and other Arabs living in the Israeli-occupied territories lacked all forms of legal protection and were 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.

186.* The Heads of State or Government 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 might encourage it to pursue its policies and practices in violation of Security Council resolution 465 (1980).

187. Heads of State or Government condemned Israeli policies aimed at bringing the influx of new Jewish immigrants to settle in occupied Palestine which takes place at the expense of the indigenous Arab population who suffer the yoke of Israeli occupation, expulsion and the usurpation of their lands on the one hand, and at the expense of the Palestinians' right to return to their homes and property on the other. They further urged all States to refrain in this context from offering Israel or world zionism facilities or encouragement under any form whatsoever as may enable it to persist in pursuing its colonization and expansionist policies.

188.* The Heads of State or Government 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 non-aligned countries for the boycott of Israel in the diplomatic, economic, military and cultural fields and the

*Reservation: Zaire

area of sea and air traffic and also urging the Security Council to apply the provisions of Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations against Israel. They 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.

189. The Heads of State or Government strongly condemned the aggression committed against the holy places in the Palestinian and other occupied Arab territories. In this context, they expressed full support for the relevant resolutions adopted by the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

190. The Heads of State or Government expressed anew their support of 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 in Casablanca from 7 to 9 August 1985. They further affirmed their support for the resolutions adopted in support of the Peace Plan by Arab and other international conferences.

191. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the efforts of the Committee of Eight Non-Aligned Countries on Palestine, established at the Seventh Summit in New Delhi, at the level of Heads of State, comprising Algeria, Bangladesh, Cuba, India, the Palestine Liberation Organization, Senegal, Yugoslavia and Zambia. They pointed out that this Committee has played an important role in the efforts to resolve the Palestinian issue, which is the core of the Middle East

crisis. Therefore, they decided that the Committee should continue its work with a view to contributing to the convening of the International Peace Conference on the Middle East under the auspices of the United Nations, actively approaching the members of the United Nations Security Council and, in other appropriate ways, initiating and directing the efforts of non-aligned countries to resolve the Question of Palestine in a manner conducive to a comprehensive, lasting and just solution to the Middle East crisis. They also decided that Zimbabwe, as current Chairman of the Movement, become an additional member of the Committee and its Chairman.

XX. LEBANON

192. The Heads of State or Government expressed grave concern at the dangerous situation that continues to confront Lebanon. They reaffirmed previous resolutions adopted in this respect by the non-aligned countries, particularly those adopted by the Seventh Summit Conference. They demanded the full implementation of Security Council resolutions 425 and 426 (1978), 503 (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 also 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.

193. The Heads of State or Government condemned the Israeli aggression against Lebanon and the continued Israeli occupation of parts of South Lebanon, as well as the inhuman practices of the occupation forces in these territories in flagrant violation of the provisions of the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 and they expressed their appreciation and full support for the National Lebanese Resistance aiming at the liberation of Southern Lebanon from the Israeli occupation. The Heads of State or Government urged the United Nations to ensure the protection of the civilian population, including the Palestinian refugees who live under Israeli occupation.

XXI. INDIAN OCEAN AS A ZONE OF PEACE

194. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the determination of Non-Aligned States to continue their efforts to achieve the goals contained in the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace and as 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.

195. The Heads of State or Government viewed with alarm and great concern the continuous escalation of great Power military presence in the Indian Ocean area, including the expansion and upgrading of existing bases and the search for new base facilities, as well as 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 non-aligned countries. They emphasized that these activities endangered the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and peaceful development of the States in the region.

196. The Heads of State or Government 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 non-aligned States, the convening of the Conference on the Indian Ocean at Colombo, Sri Lanka, had been inordinately delayed because of the obstructionist 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.

197. The Heads of State or Government resolved to continue their endeavours 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 called for 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.

XXII. ANTARCTICA

198. 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 Heads of State or Government 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 Heads of State or Government 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.

199. The Heads of State or Government 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 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 Heads of State or Government 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.

200. The Heads of State or Government 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.

201. The Heads of State or Government noted with regret that the racist apartheid régime of South Africa is a Consultative Party to the Antarctica Treaty, and in the light of United Nations General Assembly resolution 40/156C urged the Consultative Parties to exclude that régime from participation in their meeting forthwith.

202. The Heads of State or Government called upon all States to resume co-operation with the purpose of coming to an understanding on all aspects concerning Antarctica within the framework of the United Nations General Assembly.

XXIII. CYPRUS

203. The Heads of State or Government 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 non-aligned 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 elections" held in June 1985, in defiance of pertinent resolutions.

204. The Heads of State or Government also 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.

205. The Heads of State or Government stressed the urgent need for the voluntary return of the refugees to their homes in safety, respect for the human rights and the 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.

206. The Heads of State or Government 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.

207. The Heads of State or Government supported the continuation of the mission of good offices of the United Nations Secretary-General entrusted to him by the Security Council for the finding of a just and viable solution

of the Cyprus problem based on the Charter of the United Nations and resolutions on Cyprus.

208. Finally, the Heads of State or Government reaffirmed all previous declarations and communiqués of the Non-Aligned Movement and demanded the immediate and unconditional implementation of the resolutions and decisions of the Security Council and the United Nations General Assembly.

XXIV. THE MEDITERRANEAN

209. The Heads of State or Government expressed grave concern over the escalation and aggravation of the situation in the Mediterranean, the exertion of military and other forms of pressure on the non-aligned countries in the area, 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.

210. They condemned the military exercises and other demonstrations of military power near the territorial water and airspace of littoral States which lead to the outbreak of very serious incidents and endanger the sovereignty and independence of non-aligned countries of the region and that 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. They 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.

211. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their support for the transformation of the Mediterranean area into a region of peace, security, and co-operation, free from conflict and confrontation, and expressed firm support for the objective of strengthening security and co-operation in the Mediterranean Basin in accordance with earlier statements by the Movement and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly.

212. The Heads of State or Government, recalling the decision of the Seventh Summit in New Delhi, which called upon the Mediterranean members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to hold a meeting with a view to harmonizing positions and launching initiatives for co-operation and the strengthening of security in the Mediterranean, welcomed the agreement embodied in the Declaration for Mediterranean Peace adopted at the meeting in Valletta in September 1984.

213. Supporting the orientation of the Mediterranean members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries towards making continuous efforts to lessen and overcome tensions and to strengthen all-round co-operation in the interest of all, the Heads of State or Government welcomed the decision of the Mediterranean non-aligned members to hold meetings when they deem necessary at the level of Foreign Ministers, the next one to be held in Yugoslavia, and encouraged ministerial meetings of Mediterranean non-aligned members to take place whenever necessary in order further to contribute in a concrete manner both to the stability of the region as well as to the promotion in the region of functional co-operation among the

non-aligned Mediterranean members and between them and European countries in various fields.

214. The Heads of State or Government called on all States and in particular other Mediterranean European States to respect the provisions of the Valletta Declaration, especially the need to adhere strictly to the principle of non-use of force or threat of use of force and urged them not to use their armaments, forces, bases and other military facilities against non-aligned Mediterranean States and not to permit foreign forces to use their territory, waters or air to launch aggressions against non-aligned countries.

XXV. THE UNITED STATES AGGRESSION AGAINST LIBYA*

215.** The Heads of State or Government were deeply perturbed by the recent developments in the Mediterranean area 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 Heads of State or Government recalled the communiqués issued by the Co-ordinating 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 Co-ordinating 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 with the support and collaboration of the United Kingdom. The Heads of State or Government strongly condemned this unprovoked aggression, which constitutes an act

* Reservation: Central African Republic

**Reservation: Zaire

of State terrorism and a violation of international law and the Charter of the United Nations, and called on the United States to desist forthwith from undertaking such aggressive acts, including military manoeuvres in the Gulf of Sidra, which are considered a violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, and which endangered peace and security in the Mediterranean region and hindered the efforts designed to make that region a zone of peace, security and co-operation, and called on the United States of America to provide full and immediate compensation to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya for the human and material losses it has suffered. The Heads of State or Government 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.

216. The Heads of State or Government declared that the air attack on the house of the leader of the Libyan revolution with the purpose of eliminating him and his family is considered a grave precedent in international relations and a crime that is devoid of any political or moral value.

217.* Bearing in mind the responsibilities of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security, the Heads of State or Government regretted that the body had been prevented from adopting a resolution condemning this blatant act of aggression by the United States against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya by the misuse of veto power by some of its permanent members. In this

*Reservation: Zaïre

context, the Heads of State or Government of non-aligned countries decided to support as appropriate the request for the inclusion of the question of the United States aggression against the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in the agenda of the forty-first session of the General Assembly of the United Nations in view of the gravity of the subject and its negative and dangerous implications for regional and international peace and security.

XXVI. EUROPE

218. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the efforts for the relaxation of tension in Europe, the continent with the highest concentrations of military arsenals and the most marked division of States into rival blocs. They welcomed the resumption of the discussions between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United States of America on the reduction or elimination of medium-range nuclear missiles deployed on the European continent. They assessed that, if successful, these negotiations could constitute a historical turn in arresting the nuclear arms race and possibly reversing it.

219. The Heads of State or Government also expressed the hope that the forthcoming Vienna session of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE) would reaffirm and strengthen the positive trends initiated by the Helsinki Conference. They noted that the non-aligned and neutral countries of Europe are an important and constructive factor in the relaxation of East-West tensions. The role played by these countries in the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-and

Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, as 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 policies of non-alignment in Europe.

220. The Heads of State or Government expressed the hope that the results of the Stockholm Conference would contribute towards the strengthening of confidence and security in Europe and in the Mediterranean and to the establishment of conditions conducive to the opening of a broader and more substantial process of negotiations on disarmament in Europe.

221. They stressed the close interdependence between the security of Europe and the security of the Mediterranean and the fact that confidence-building measures in Europe should be extended to cover the Mediterranean region. They emphasized that the Mediterranean non-aligned countries and the European countries should discuss, on the basis of full equality, all questions affecting security and co-operation in the Mediterranean.

222. The Heads of State or Government noted with satisfaction that many European countries were taking an increasing interest in the activities of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, as well as in co-operation with non-aligned countries.

XXVII. LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

223. The Heads of State or Government 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 indebted region in the world, facing a growing deterioration of the living conditions of its peoples. In this respect, they 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 sovereignty, in accordance with the principles and objectives of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and with their inalienable right to choose their political, economic and social systems free from outside interference. They further expressed their satisfaction with the efforts made by the States of the region to strengthen their unity, solidarity and co-operation through various regional integration efforts. 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.

224. The Heads of State or Government pointed out with deep concern that the prevailing situation in Central America constitutes one of the major focal points of tension at the international level. They further noted that, in spite of the constant appeals of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, the overwhelming majority of States and the efforts of the Contadora Group of countries in the search for a diplomatic solution, the crisis has worsened because of imperialist policies of interference and intervention which, along with

the condition of poverty and oppression from which the region traditionally suffers, represent a real threat to international peace and security. They reiterated that the process of change in Central America is of a socio-economic nature and therefore could not be explained in terms of ideological confrontation between the military blocs and further observed that the danger of direct United States intervention in Nicaragua and other countries in the region had increased alarmingly.

225. The Heads of State or Government condemned the escalation of aggression, military attacks and other actions against Nicaragua's sovereignty, political independence, territorial integrity, stability and self-determination. In this context, they particularly condemned the violation of its airspace and territorial waters, the launching of military 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 the trade embargo. Such terrorist practices have caused the deaths of thousands of Nicaraguans, resulted in heavy economic losses and hindered Nicaragua's normal development.

226. The Heads of State or Government considered that these acts of political and economic pressure, in addition to the military actions, should be discussed within the framework of the wider plan to destabilize and overthrow the Government of

Nicaragua; and that they increase the risk of a regional war and hinder the necessary dialogue being promoted by the Contadora Group for the purpose of securing a negotiated and political solution to the region's problems.

227. In this connection, the Heads of State or Government expressed outrage that the United States Congress had approved the allocation of further funds totalling US\$100 million to its mercenary contra army, authorizing the open participation of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) in its direction and control as well as the participation of military advisers, members of the Special Forces of the United States Armed Forces in the training of the mercenary forces for the purpose of overthrowing the legitimately-constituted Government of Nicaragua. They strongly condemned this immoral and illegal act which violates accepted norms of international behaviour and law. They emphasized that this blatant act of aggression against the Republic of Nicaragua not only violates the sovereignty, political independence and self-determination of that country, a Member of the Non-Aligned Movement, but also constitutes an affront to the principles and objectives of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and of the Charter of the United Nations.

228. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their firm solidarity with Nicaragua and demanded the immediate cessation of all threats and hostile acts against Nicaragua including attacks, the financing of mercenary groups by the United States Government and coercive economic measures taken against the people and Government of that country, all of which are

aimed at overthrowing the legitimately-constituted Government of Nicaragua and which increase the risk of a generalized conflict. They appealed to all members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, as well as 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.

229. The Heads of State or Government urged the United States to comply with the ruling of 10 May 1984 on Provisional Measures of Protection and the Judgement of 2 November 1984 on the jurisdiction and admissibility of the demand of 9 April 1984 presented by Nicaragua. They further called upon the United States to comply with the decision of the International Court of Justice delivered on 27 June 1986, especially the findings of the Court that the United States, by its many hostile acts against Nicaragua, violated international law, that it is under a duty immediately to cease and to refrain from all such acts; that it is under an obligation to make reparations to the Republic of Nicaragua; and that the form and amount of such reparations, failing agreement between the parties, will be settled by the Court.

230. The Heads of State or Government welcomed and fully supported the diplomatic efforts of the Contadora Group of Countries - Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela - aimed at securing a negotiated solution to the crisis in Central America. They reiterated their conviction that the Group represents an authentic regional initiative for solving the Central American problem by peaceful means and urged all

States concerned to increase their efforts in order to bring the peace process spearheaded by the Contadora Group to fruition.

231. They also welcomed the formation of the Lima Support Group for the Contadora Group, composed of Argentina, Brazil, Peru and Uruguay, and were confident that this initiative would contribute significantly to strengthening the efforts for peace in the region.

232. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the Message of Caraballeda, issued by the Contadora Group and the Support Group on 12 January 1986, which was endorsed by the Foreign Ministers of the Central American States in January 1986 and was reaffirmed at 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 solution 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.

233. If an atmosphere conducive to peace and co-operation in Central America is to be achieved, it is necessary that concrete actions are taken for the purpose of ensuring the security of the Central American States. Observing that the

cessation of all acts of aggression against Nicaragua would constitute a fundamental step in the process of achieving that goal, the Heads of State or Government reiterated their call on the United States Administration to resume negotiations with the Government of Nicaragua with the object of normalizing bilateral relations and for the purpose of securing a peaceful settlement of the conflict in Central America guided by the principles of mutual respect, sovereignty and self-determination of peoples.

234. The Heads of State or Government commended the Government of Nicaragua for the constructive steps it has taken in the quest for a peaceful settlement of the Central American crisis within the Contadora process.

235. The Heads of State or Government appealed to all parties concerned to facilitate the establishment of an atmosphere of mutual trust necessary for achieving a just and durable settlement of the crisis in the region, based on ensuring the security of all States and respect for their sovereignty, national independence and self-determination, by adopting a constructive attitude regarding the simultaneous implementation of the Caraballeda Plan approved by the Central American countries in the Guatemala Declaration.

236. The Heads of State or Government were of the view that the dismantling of foreign military bases, the withdrawal of foreign military advisers, the halting of military manoeuvres and scrupulous adherence to the principle of non-use or threat of force in the relations between States would substantially reduce tension and contribute to the search for a political and negotiated solution to the problems of Central America.

237. The Heads of State or Government deplored the fact that the United States of America was still preventing the adoption of a negotiated political solution. They called on that country to help in establishing the climate of confidence that was needed in order to achieve a just and lasting solution to the conflict affecting the region, and to respect the principles of international law so as to avoid increasing tensions and thus help to create the conditions for peace.

238. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the agreements 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 they urged the Government of Costa Rica to implement those agreements. They welcomed the willingness of the Government of Nicaragua to establish a similar commission for the border between that country and Honduras and urged the Government of Honduras to respond favourably to this initiative as it would help create an effective mechanism to prevent border incidents and generate increased mutual confidence.

239. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the creation of an institutional framework which will help greatly to strengthen the political and economic dialogue between Europe and Central America. In this connection they expressed confidence that the Ministerial Conferences of States Members of the European Economic Community, countries of Central America and countries members of the Contadora Group, which began with the Conference held in San Jose, Costa Rica, in 1984, which was followed by the Conference held in Luxembourg

in November 1985, as well as the next Conference which it is planned to hold in September 1986 in Guatemala, will continue to help in the search for peace and co-operation for Central America.

240. The Heads of State or Government noted with appreciation the role of the informal Group of Friends of the Chairman of the Co-ordinating Bureau in helping the Chairman of the Bureau monitor the evolving situation in Central America and asked it to follow closely events in the region.

241. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their profound concern at the continued deterioration of the situation in El Salvador due to the deepening economic, political and social problems and the increased imperialist intervention that has intensified the armed conflict throughout the country. They recalled that through its resolution 39/119 of 1984, the General Assembly of the United Nations requested "all States to refrain from intervening in the internal situation in El Salvador and, instead of supplying arms or helping in any way to prolong and intensify the war, encourage the continuation of the dialogue until a just and lasting peace is achieved". Accordingly, they called upon the Government of the United States to adopt a constructive attitude conducive to the attainment of a political solution that will put an end to the suffering of the Salvadorian people.

242. The Heads of State or Government expressed concern at the serious violations of human rights that continue to be committed in El Salvador. They expressed their particular

concern at the harm being caused to the civilian population throughout the country by the armed conflict, particularly the attacks, bombings and forced removals that the government forces are carrying out against the civilian population in the zone controlled by the insurgents. These violations, in addition to causing innumerable civilian victims, are increasing the already high number of refugees and internally displaced persons, with serious social and economic consequences for the country.

243. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the agreement by the Government of El Salvador to resume dialogue with the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front-Democratic Revolutionary Front (FMLN/FDR). They noted that the Fronts had presented a peace proposal for a negotiated political solution which should be in conformity with the fundamental principles of non-alignment. In this regard, they reminded both parties of the request to them made by the General Assembly through its resolution 40/139 "as agreed in the meeting of La Palma, to establish as soon as possible appropriate mechanisms to study the plans and proposals submitted by both parties and to include all sectors of national life in the search for peace". Finally, they reiterated that only through direct negotiations between the parties can a lasting negotiated comprehensive political solution to this crisis be achieved and urged the Government of El Salvador and the revolutionary forces, the FMLN/FDR, to renew immediately their talks and continue them until they achieve the peace based on justice that the Salvadorian people long for.

244. The Heads of State or Government took note with satisfaction that elections had been held in Guatemala and that a new government had been installed in that country. They likewise welcomed with satisfaction the process of democratization initiated by this constitutional Government. They expressed concern at the continued violence affecting the country and their hope that the Government would continue taking the necessary steps to halt that violence and guarantee the broadest possible participation of all sections of the population in the search for a political solution to the conflict which that country has been experiencing in recent years as well as the full exercise of human rights.

245. The Heads of State or Government expressed their deep satisfaction at the holding of the historic meeting of the five Central American Presidents in Esquipulas, Guatemala, on 25 May 1986, at which they stated that peace in Central America can result only from a democratic, pluralist and participatory process involving promotion of social justice, respect for human rights, sovereignty and territorial integrity of States and the right of all nations to choose, freely and without external interference of any kind, their own economic, political and social system, it being understood that this choice will be the result of the freely expressed will of the peoples.

246. The Heads of State or Government 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 such weapons.

247. The Heads of State or Government condemned the transit of vessels equipped 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.

248. The Heads of State or Government demanded the immediate and unconditional lifting of the economic blockade and the cessation of all other forms of pressure against Cuba by the United States. They strongly condemned the recent escalation of threats of aggression and violation of Cuba's territorial waters and airspace, especially by espionage vehicles, as well as the blockade in the spheres of finance, credit and trade. They reaffirmed the Movement's solidarity with Cuba and its full support for Cuba's just demand that the United States return the area illegally occupied by the Guantanamo Naval Base and compensate the Cuban people for the material damage suffered.

249. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the need to eradicate colonialism in all its forms and manifestations in conformity with United Nations General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) and, in this regard, 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 the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

250. The Heads of State or Government expressed concern at reports pertaining to the imprisonment of Puerto Rican patriots in the United States and urged that country to respect the civil rights of all Puerto Rican patriots.

251. The Heads of State or Government expressed their solidarity with and full support for the people of Haiti in relation to their struggle for the full restoration of civil liberties and human, political and economic rights in that country. They expressed their respect for the self-determination of the Haitian people and their concern at, and strong condemnation of all manifestations of, interference in the internal affairs of Haiti which might impede the free exercise by the people of their right to choose their political and economic system. In this regard, they supported the struggle of the Haitian people for the full realization of their human rights.

252. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their 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 are still in Grenada, and they urged that they be withdrawn forthwith in accordance with that resolution.

253. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their support for and solidarity with the people and the Government of the Republic of Suriname in their efforts aimed at preserving their independence and sovereignty. They welcomed the latest developments in Suriname with regard to the process of democratization through national dialogue which resulted in the formation of an interim Government based on the widest representation ever brought together in the country's history.

254. The Heads of State or Government observed that foreign interventionist circles aided by contracted foreign mercenaries and local criminal elements were putting dangerous obstacles in Suriname's way through counter-revolutionary activities and that mercenary activities had taken place in the eastern border area resulting in the loss of lives of Surinamese civilians and soldiers. They condemned these acts and appealed to the Governments concerned to take all steps to avoid their territory being used for the activities of mercenary groups which hindered development, stability and peace in the country and which promoted unrest in the region. The Heads of State or Government also expressed their deep concern at measures taken and continuing attempts by certain governments to exert pressures, which had an adverse effect on the political, economic and social development of Suriname.

They urged them to stop these measures and expressed the hope that the Governments concerned would engage in a frank, fair and meaningful dialogue, without coercion or any other form of interference in order to arrive at a solution on the basis of mutual respect and in the interest and well-being of the people of Suriname.

255. The Heads of State or Government expressed their total solidarity with the people and Government of Panama in their efforts to secure that the United States fully comply with the Panama Canal treaties and the neutrality of that inter-oceanic waterway. They expressed concern over certain administrative and accounting policies and practices implemented by the United States in the management of the Panama Canal Commission which are contrary to what was agreed upon by both countries in the said treaties, 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.

256. The Heads of State or Government condemned the campaign of defamation against the Republic of Panama and high-ranking authorities of that country orchestrated by ultra-conservative sectors of the United States in alliance with reactionary opposition elements, with the aim of destabilizing the country, blocking the full reversion of the Panama Canal to Panamanian property and control in 1999, neutralizing the non-aligned foreign policy of the Republic of Panama and its participation in the Contadora Group, as well as discrediting its international banking centre.

257. The Heads of State or Government renewed their appeal to all countries to adhere to the Protocol to the Permanent Neutrality Treaty for the Panama Canal and to respect the neutrality of that inter-oceanic waterway.

258. The Heads of State or Government 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 1986. They welcomed the recent improvement in Guyana/Venezuela relations and expressed the hope that this would lead to increased friendship and co-operation between them.

259. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their firm support for the Republic of Argentina's right to have its sovereignty 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 said 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 use of safeguards and guarantees and statutes

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.

260. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the adoption of General Assembly resolution 40/21 and commended the Argentine Government for its substantial contributions to the peaceful and lasting solution to 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.

261. The Heads of State or Government 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, endanger the peace and adversely affect stability in the area.

262. The Heads of State or Government 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.

263. The Heads of State or Government once more 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, with full sovereignty. Convinced that the solution of this problem is of interest to the international community by applying the peaceful procedures set forth in the United Nations Charter and in the framework of the objectives of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, the Heads of State or Government took note with great interest, of the auspicious opening initiated between the Governments of Bolivia and Chile and expressed their hope that through this process the Bolivian maritime problem would be solved, thus expressing the spirit of Latin American brotherhood and contributing to a better understanding among the nations of the region.

264. The Heads of State or Government, noting the high level of unity achieved by the democratic forces in Chile and the intensification of the Chilean peoples' struggle for civil, political and social rights denied them by the military régime in power, reaffirmed their solidarity with them and demanded that the military junta put an end to all human rights violations and the repression and crimes that have provoked worldwide repudiation. They reiterated their total support for the legitimate aspirations of the Chilean people to recover

their freedom, democracy and their basic human rights and to re-establish the policy of non-alignment followed by the late President Salvador Allende.

265. The Heads of State or Government 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.

266. The Heads of State or Government observed that the Treaty of Tlatelolco establishes a zone in which the development, manufacture, deployment or stockpiling of nuclear weapons are proscribed. For the proper functioning of the Treaty, it is imperative that conditions be created that are conducive to the accession by all States of the region to the Treaty and this is best achieved through respect for the purposes and provisions of the Treaty on the part of nuclear-weapon States. In this regard, the Heads of State or Government urged all nuclear-weapon States to abide by the provisions of the Additional Protocols to the Treaty, and strongly condemned the introduction of nuclear weapons into the region by any nuclear-weapon State.

267. The Heads of State or Government 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 the 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.

268. The Heads of State or Government noted that the defence of human rights and full and effective exercise of political ideological pluralism constitute important factors in the progress of the peoples of the region.

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

269. The Heads of State or Government noted with satisfaction the activities, especially within the United Nations, to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the historic Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples contained in United Nations General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960.

270. Although they welcomed the gains made in implementing the Declaration, the Heads of State or Government were disturbed that the colonial Powers continued to obstruct and impede the struggle for the complete elimination of colonialism in all its forms and manifestations.

271. They therefore firmly condemned the increasing exploitation of the human and natural resources of those territories by colonial Powers and transnational corporations, as well as the use of some of them for military purposes,

including the stockpiling and/or deployment of nuclear weapons, which not only represents a serious impediment to the exercise of their inalienable right to self-determination and independence, but also constitutes a threat to their security and that of independent neighbouring States.

272. The Heads of State or Government were convinced that, as long as cases of colonialism such as Namibia, New Caledonia, Puerto Rico, the Malvinas Islands, Micronesia and other dependent territories continued, the notorious system of colonialism would not be overcome. They demanded the immediate implementation of resolution 1514 (XV) and other relevant United Nations resolutions in these cases.

273. They called on the colonial Powers to desist forthwith from exploiting these territories or misusing them for military purposes, especially as regards nuclear weaponry, and to facilitate the exercise by their respective peoples of their right to self-determination and independence in conformity with the relevant United Nations resolutions.

274. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their conviction that the struggle for national independence is a legitimate means of eliminating colonialism in its many forms and manifestations and urged all States to increase their moral, political, diplomatic and material support to movements of national liberation which are struggling for self-determination and independence in conformity with the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, in particular resolution 2625 (XXV) of the General Assembly.

275. The Heads of State or Government expressed their satisfaction at the work of the United Nations Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and its effective contribution to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

XXIX. RIGHT TO DEVELOPMENT

276. The Heads of State or Government stressed the importance for the non-aligned 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 all members of the Movement to pay their utmost attention to this item.

277. The Heads of State or Government, bearing in mind the recommendation of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau, held at New Delhi in April 1986, instructed the Co-ordinating Bureau in New York to carry out the relevant consultations with a view to promoting the adoption, by the non-aligned countries, of a declaration on the right to development during the forty-first session of the United Nations General Assembly.

XXX. INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

278. The Heads of State or Government were deeply perturbed by 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, have an increasingly deleterious effect on international relations and may endanger the very territorial integrity and security of States. They condemned all terrorist activities, whether committed 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 organizing, instigating, assisting or participating in terrorist acts in other States or acquiescing in activities within their territories towards the commission of such acts.

279. The Heads of State or Government however emphasized 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 non-alignment can in no way be considered or equated with terrorism.

280. Mercenarism or the activities of soldiers of fortune are a key element 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 non-aligned member States, particularly African countries, and which have prejudiced the peace, sovereignty and stability of such countries, the Heads of State or Government condemned unreservedly the recent intended mercenary attack on Ghana.

281. They recalled in this regard 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.

XXXI. NON-AGGRESSION AND NON-THREAT OR USE OF FORCE IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

282. The Heads of State or Government noted with grave concern that in recent years the use of force and acts of aggression have been exacerbated and that many of them were causing serious human and material loss to the economies of the countries concerned and have posed threats to international peace and security, to the progress of their people, and to the cohesion, effectiveness and solidarity of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. They recalled the principles of the Charter of the United Nations outlawing aggression and any threat or use of force in international relations and the obligation to resort to peaceful settlement of disputes, which remain central to the philosophy of peaceful coexistence advocated by non-aligned countries.

283. They recalled the definition of aggression embodied in General Assembly resolution 3314 (XXIX) and the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, embodied in General Assembly resolution 2526 (XXV), and maintained that a war of aggression in international relations is considered to be the most serious breach of international law and non-aligned principles, and

well as a crime against humanity which gives rise to international responsibility. They also maintained that execution of international collective punitive measures adopted in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations vis-à-vis acts of aggression will result in enhancement and respect for the observance of international law.

284. They expressed their full support for adoption of a universal declaration on non-use of force in international relations and pledged themselves to work towards that end in the United Nations Special Committee on Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Principle of Non-Use of Force in International Relations. To this effect they pledged themselves to work during the forty-first session of the General Assembly of the United Nations in order to expedite the work of the Special Committee along the aforementioned lines.

XXXII. PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

285. The Heads of State or Government noted with concern that, in recent years, disputes and conflicts among non-aligned countries have been exacerbated 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 non-aligned countries to strengthen international peace and security. They reiterated the need to abide strictly by the

principles of the Charter of the United Nations 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 and respect for the obligations arising out of treaties and other sources of international law. 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.

286. The Heads of State or Government urged that all non-aligned countries should adhere to and implement the decisions of the United Nations Security Council and General Assembly and fully utilize the procedures for the amicable settlement of disputes envisaged in the Charter of the United Nations, including negotiation, inquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice.

287. In this context, they recalled the request made by the Seventh Summit Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, in paragraph 170 of its Political Declaration, to the Non-Aligned Co-ordinating Bureau in New York to finalize the composition of the Working Group set up at the Ministerial Meeting in Havana to study proposals and working papers submitted on the subject of peaceful settlement of disputes, as well as any others to be submitted in future, with a view to the preparation of an appropriate comprehensive

report and recommendations on the subject for consideration at the Ministerial Conference in 1988. The Working Group would be open-ended.

XXXIII. NON-INTERVENTION AND NON-INTERFERENCE

288. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their support for the Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention and Interference in the Internal Affairs of States, contained in United Nations General Assembly resolution 36/103 and for the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, as embodied in General Assembly resolution 2625 (XXV). They reiterated that violation of the principles of non-intervention and non-interference in the internal and external affairs of States is unjustifiable and unacceptable under any circumstances. They noted with grave concern that policies of intervention and interference, pressure and the threat or use of force continue to be pursued against many non-aligned and developing countries, with dangerous consequences for peace and security. They asserted the right of all States to pursue their own economic or political development without intimidation, hindrance or pressure and called upon all States to adhere to the Declaration on non-intervention and non-interference and to observe its principles in their dealings with other States.

XXXIV. UNESCO

289. The Heads of State or Government 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 universal forum for international co-operation 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.

290. They 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.

291. The Heads of State or Government acted 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.

XXXV. RIGHT OF NATIONS TO PRESERVE THEIR CULTURE AND NATIONAL HERITAGE

292. The Heads of State or Government affirmed the right of non-aligned countries to protect their culture and safeguard their national heritage, which are the cornerstone for upholding their cultural identity. They rejected all attempts at intervention or interference which hamper the free and full exercise of this right. The Heads of State or Government therefore decided to pay more attention to this issue at the

United Nations, UNESCO and other related organs as an extension of the process of decolonization.

293. They reaffirmed the right of the non-aligned countries to the restitution of cultural property, including archaeological objects and archives, belonging to their national heritage, which have been misappropriated.

XXXVI. NEW INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION ORDER

294. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the need further to intensify co-operation among non-aligned and other developing countries in the field of information and the mass media so as to establish the New International Information and Communication Order on the basis of the free and balanced flow of information and speedily to remove disparities in communication capabilities which in the era of rapid technological advances create new imbalances and place new and complex obstacles to democratization of the global information and communication process. They noted with satisfaction the progress achieved in this field, and in particular the significant contribution made by the Non-Aligned News Agencies Pool established among non-aligned countries towards the decolonization of information and towards countering tendentious reporting and mass media campaigns against non-aligned countries and national liberation movements.

295. The Heads of State or Government recognized the importance of the Non-Aligned News Agencies Pool 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 non-aligned countries.

296. The Heads of State or Government took note with satisfaction of the results of the Fourth Conference of the Non-Aligned News Agencies Pool, held in Havana from 17 to 22 March 1986, and endorsed its resolutions and the Havana Programme of Action.

297. The Heads of State or Government 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 non-aligned 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.

298. The Heads of State or Government expressed satisfaction at the activities of the Intergovernmental Council in the implementation of the decisions of the General Conference 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 countries.

299. The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries noted with satisfaction the COMINAC's decision adopted in Jakarta in 1984 that the next General Conference of Ministers of Information of the Non-Aligned Countries is to be held in

Harare in 1987 and invited the governments of the non-aligned countries to contribute actively to the success of the Conference whose task is to identify future strategies for the development of co-operation in all information-related activities.

300. The Heads of State or Government affirmed the important contribution of the Non-Aligned News Agencies Pool to the flow of information among non-aligned countries and called for further efforts to accelerate this process. They also expressed support for the Pool's new project of economic information (ECOPOOL) which corresponds to the non-aligned countries' need for the exchange of economic, trade and financial information.

301. The Heads of State or Government 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 organizations in non-aligned countries.

302. The Heads of State or Government 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; they urged all non-aligned countries to give effect to this significant decision in order to enable information to flow more freely between the non-aligned countries.

303. The Heads of State or Government considered it highly useful and necessary for non-aligned countries through

existing institutions like PANA, BONAC and IGC, to secure effective exchange of information among themselves on developments in technology affecting information and communication and to work out means of sharing know-how and expertise in information and communication-related technologies in the spirit of mutual assistance and self-reliance.

304. The Heads of State or Government congratulated the Pan African News Agency (PANA) for its invaluable 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.

305. The Heads of State or Government took note with satisfaction of the results of the Meeting of Ministers of Information of the Organization of African Unity held in Cairo in November 1985.

306. The Heads of State or Government 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.

307. The Heads of State or Government expressed appreciation for the co-operation extended by UNESCO to non-aligned 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 Heads of State or Government 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.

308. The Heads of State or Government agreed on the need to strengthen co-ordination within the United Nations system, with a view to applying the principles of the New International Information and Communication Order and agreed to support the United Nations Department of Public Information so that it could increase printed and audio-visual information, enhance public awareness of the issues of interest to non-aligned 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 non-aligned countries in this sphere.

309. The Heads of State or Government 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 Charter of the United Nations and international law.

310. They also demanded the immediate cessation of all hostile broadcasting aimed at non-aligned countries.

311. The Heads of State or Government renewed the call to members of the Movement to forward complete sets of authenticated documents of all future non-aligned meetings held in their respective countries to the Non-Aligned Documentation Centre in Colombo as the repository of documents relating to the Conference and Meetings of the Non-Aligned Movement.

312. The Heads of State or Government urged that there should be continuous and regular interaction and exchange of experience among the media and training personnel of the non-aligned countries.

XXXVII. INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF PEACE

313. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the proclamation by the United Nations General Assembly, in resolution 40/3, of 1985 as the International Year of Peace, providing a timely impetus for initiating renewed thought and action for the promotion of peace and offering an opportunity

to governments, inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations and others to express in practical terms the common aspiration of all peoples for peace. They reiterated the view expressed by the United Nations General Assembly during its fortieth session that the International Year of Peace is not only a celebration or commemoration, but an opportunity to reflect and act creatively and systematically in fulfilling the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and, in this regard, pledged themselves to continue to promote, on the basis of the principles and policy of non-alignment, positive action by States and peoples aimed at the prevention of war and the removal of various threats to peace.

XXXVIII. THE UNITED NATIONS

314. The Heads of State or Government 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 which 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.

315. The Heads of State or Government stressed that the United Nations represented 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 and foreign occupation; in the strengthening of international co-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 had achieved significant results in many areas 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.

316. The Heads of State or Government 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 Heads of State or Government, however, regretted that, despite the flexibility displayed by the non-aligned countries and others, no declaration could be adopted on that occasion owing to the intransigent attitude of some States.

317. The Heads of State or Government 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. They considered that the present crisis has its origins in the erosion of the commitment to the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations. The democratization of international relations, sought by the non-aligned countries in their active involvement with the United Nations, has been resisted by 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. 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. The Heads of State or Government noted that this process has been exacerbated by the use of financial power to impair the functioning of the Organization. The non-aligned countries

were firmly of the view that any withholding from assessed contributions to the United Nations represented a deliberate violation of obligations under the Charter, which was a universal Treaty freely entered into, and therefore undermined the basis of international order. In particular, they condemned the withholding of assessed contributions aimed at altering the basic character and purposes of the United Nations.

318. The Heads of State or Government rejected any and all attempts to introduce decision-making methods which are incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter, and specially that of the sovereign equality of States. They emphasized that the current financial crisis of the United Nations should be dealt with politically in a comprehensive and integrated manner. They called upon all Member States responsible for the situation to show the necessary political will and exert all efforts to find a long-term solution.

319. The Heads of State or Government of the non-aligned countries pledged to continue to abide strictly by the Charter of the United Nations and appealed to all States to respect the resolutions and decisions of the United Nations.

320. The Heads of State or Government noted that the Group of High-level Intergovernmental Experts to Review the Efficiency of the Administrative and Financial Functioning of the United Nations, established by the General Assembly through resolution 40/237 of 18 December 1985, had concluded its work and urged all Members of the United Nations to give due consideration to its report and recommendations and to work constructively

during the forty-first session of the General Assembly in search of the common goal of improving the overall administrative and financial efficiency of the Organization.

321. The Heads of State or Government emphasized the necessity of enhancing the effectiveness of the work of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization for the purpose of promoting the role of the United Nations and recommended, in this respect, that the Committee undertake a study of the veto record of the permanent members of the Security Council.

322. The Heads of State or Government paid a warm tribute to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for his wholehearted endeavours in promoting the role and efficiency of the United Nations.

XXXIX. STRENGTHENING OF COLLECTIVE ACTION

323. The Heads of State or Government noted the serious deterioration of the international situation, reaffirming the historic responsibility of the policy of non-alignment for countering this negative trend and strengthening peace, détente, collective security and the democratization of international relations. They decided to strengthen the measures for collective action in order to increase the influence and role of non-alignment in world affairs, especially with reference to upholding full observance of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations and international law as the foundations of peaceful coexistence between States. They also stressed the need to make utmost efforts to ensure that the commitments made in the present

Declaration are duly implemented within the framework of the United Nations and other international forums.

324. The Heads of State or Government again stressed the usefulness and validity of the measures approved, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations, and non-aligned policies at the Algiers Summit Conference and at the Lima, Peru, Ministerial Conference in order to strengthen solidarity and mutual assistance among the non-aligned countries faced with threats of aggression against their sovereignty, independence, development and security.

325. They also reaffirmed the usefulness of the measures for collective action established by resolution no. 3 adopted by the Conference of Heads of State or Government held in Algiers.

326. The Heads of State or Government invited the Co-ordinating Bureau to intensify action to strengthen co-ordination and mutual co-operation among non-aligned countries, including unified action in the United Nations and other international forums, as well as the most appropriate form of consultations for defining the manner in which the present Declaration should be implemented and the adoption of the necessary measures for promoting and co-ordinating joint action that will safeguard the active and effective role of non-aligned policies.

XI. FURTHER GATHERINGS OF NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES

327. The Heads of State or Government, recalling that at the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau held in New Delhi, the Ministers had taken note of the offer by the Government of Nicaragua to host the Ninth Summit Conference,

received the offer with satisfaction. They expressed the solidarity of the Movement with Nicaragua in her defence of her sovereignty, territorial integrity and the right of her people to decide their own destiny in the face of foreign aggression. They condemned the United States contempt of the judgement of The Hague International Court of Justice which constitutes defiance of International Law.

328. The Heads of State or Government further took note with appreciation of the offer by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia to host the Ninth Summit.

329. The Heads of State or Government agreed that the final decision on the date and venue of the Ninth Summit Conference of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries be taken by a Ministerial Conference to be held not later than 1988 in Cyprus.

330. The Heads of State or Government decided that an extraordinary ministerial meeting on South-South co-operation would be held in Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in 1987.

XLI. COMPOSITION OF THE CO-ORDINATING BUREAU

331. The Heads of State or Government decided that the Co-ordinating Bureau would be open-ended and noted that the candidatures would be submitted in New York.

SPECIAL DECLARATION ON SOUTHERN AFRICA

We, the Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries meeting in our Eighth Ordinary Session in Harare, Zimbabwe, from 1 to 6 September 1986, and having examined the explosive situation in southern Africa, express our grave concern over the further deterioration of the situation since our last meeting in New Delhi. The primary cause for the aggravation of the situation is the continued existence of apartheid which has been declared by the international community as a crime against humanity.

We have also taken into account all the initiatives taken by many States and organizations to have the problem resolved through negotiations but which have been rejected by the racist régime in Pretoria. Instead of heeding the call of the international community to eradicate apartheid, the racist Pretoria régime has stepped up its oppression and subjugation of the disenfranchised and dispossessed people of South Africa through the imposition of a state of emergency and other repressive measures. We have also noted with grave concern that several thousand people have been murdered in cold blood by the racist security police and thousands more have been hurled into jails without trial in a blind fury to stem the tide of the popular uprising of the oppressed.

In an effort to subject the front-line and the other neighbouring States to its domination, the racist régime has also intensified its campaign of intimidation, blackmail, economic sanctions and naked acts of aggression against the

independent States in the region. We recall in particular the repeated acts of aggression against the People's Republic of Angola, the support for the armed bandits in Mozambique and Angola and the armed raids into Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe, causing considerable damage to both life and property.

Taking into account all these factors and also bearing in mind the inescapable responsibility of the international community to combat apartheid, which is the root cause of violence and instability in the region, we, the Heads of State or Government, have agreed and commit ourselves to the measures specified under each of the following sub-headings:

Namibia

We, the Heads of State or Government, having noted with grave concern the lack of progress towards the implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 435 (1978) as a result of the continuing occupation of Namibia by South Africa, and the insistence by the Reagan Administration and the racist Pretoria régime on linking the independence of Namibia to the irrelevant and extraneous issue of the withdrawal of Cuban internationalist forces from Angola, a linkage which has already been rejected by the United Nations Security Council, and bearing in mind the anguish and yearnings of the oppressed people of Namibia for their inalienable right to freedom and independence, have resolved and committed ourselves individually and collectively to the effective pursuit of the following measures to hasten the independence of Namibia.

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We:

- (a) reaffirm once again that United Nations Security Council resolution 435 (1978) is the only acceptable basis for the peaceful settlement of the Namibian question. In this connection, we vehemently reject and condemn the so-called linkage as an attempt designed to perpetuate the illegal rule of South Africa over Namibia;
- (b) reaffirm the unshirkable responsibility of the United Nations to bring independence to Namibia without further delay;
- (c) request the United Nations Secretary-General to continue his efforts towards the speedy implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 435 (1978);
- (d) call upon all member countries of the Non-Aligned Movement and urge the international community to exert maximum pressure, including the imposition of sanctions towards the removal of all obstacles to the implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 435 (1978);
- (e) call upon all member countries to step up bilateral assistance to SWAPO, the sole and authentic representative of the people of Namibia, and to contribute to the Non-Aligned Solidarity Fund for Namibia;
- (f) appeal to all support groups and anti-apartheid movements in the United States and in the western

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- world to intensify their activities for the immediate independence of Namibia;
- (g) condemn once again the so-called provisional government in Namibia and urge the international community to continue to reject it and not to accord it any form of recognition;
- (h) renew our call to the United Nations Security Council to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against the racist South African régime in order to compel it to co-operate in the implementation of Security Council resolution 435 (1978);
- (i) call upon all the member States of the Movement to participate actively in the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on Namibia, scheduled to be held from 17 to 20 September 1986. To demonstrate the importance we attach to the issue, we mandate the Chairman of the Movement to convey personally our concerns and determination to the Special Session.

South Africa

Having reviewed the events and developments in South Africa, we, the Heads of State or Government, hereby renew our abiding commitment to the eradication of the evil system of apartheid through the adoption of special measures designed to hasten its total elimination.

We have also taken note, with deep appreciation, of the rising tide of resistance and defiance by the South African

asses. The escalation of the armed struggle both in Namibia and South Africa is a clear indication of the determination of the people of Namibia and South Africa to make the supreme sacrifice in their efforts to secure freedom and independence and to achieve the enshrined objectives of the Non-Aligned Movement as well as those of the Charters of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations.

We have further noted with satisfaction that at the London Summit of Commonwealth Leaders from seven countries held in August 1986, six countries, including three from our Movement, have agreed to impose or have already imposed, a number of economic measures against South Africa, and hope that other members of the Commonwealth would enforce similar sanctions against the apartheid régime. We have also noted the significant contribution which the report of the Eminent Persons Group, set up by the Commonwealth Heads of State or Government at their meeting in Nassau in October 1985, has made in stimulating a worldwide, informed discussion on the intolerable situation in South Africa.

We, the Heads of State or Government, reaffirm our decision and conviction that the imposition of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa in accordance with Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, remains the only peaceful option to compel the racist Pretoria régime to abandon apartheid. Consequently, we endorse the call of the Organization of African Unity for the early convening of the United Nations Security Council to impose comprehensive and mandatory sanctions against South Africa under Chapter VII of

the Charter of the United Nations (CM/Res.1952/XL of the OAU). Pending the adoption of comprehensive and mandatory sanctions we, the Heads of State or Government, endorse the following measures that have been adopted by certain countries and organizations and commend them to the wider international community for urgent adoption and implementation:

- (a) prohibition of transfer of technology to South Africa;
- (b) cessation of export, sale or transport of oil and oil products to South Africa, and of any co-operation with South Africa's oil industry;
- (c) cessation of further investments in and financial loans to South Africa or Namibia and of any governmental insurance guarantee of credits to the racist régime;
- (d) an end to all promotion of or support for trade with South Africa, including governmental assistance to trade missions;
- (e) prohibition of the sale of krugerrands and any other coins minted in South Africa;
- (f) prohibition of imports from South Africa of agricultural products, coal, uranium, iron and steel etc.;
- (g) enactment of legislation or adoption of other measures to comply with United Nations Decree No. 1 for the Protection of the Natural Resources of Namibia enacted by the United Nations Council for Namibia in 1974;

- (h) termination of any visa-free entry privileges and the promotion of tourism to South Africa;
- (i) termination of air and shipping links with South Africa;
- (j) cessation of all academic, cultural, scientific and sports relations with South Africa, and of relations with individuals, institutions and other bodies endorsing or based on apartheid;
- (k) suspension or abrogation of agreements with South Africa, such as agreements on cultural and scientific co-operation;
- (l) the termination of Double Taxation Agreements with South Africa;
- (m) a ban on government contracts with majority-owned South African companies.

Moreover, we urge all non-governmental organizations to participate actively in the information campaign to sensitize international public opinion on the realities of apartheid.

We also urge all States to increase material and financial assistance to the oppressed and struggling people of South Africa through their national liberation movements to enable them to step up their struggle against apartheid and for the establishment of a non-racial and representative government in South Africa.

We also take note of the resolution of the twenty-second Assembly of the Organization of African Unity which recommends to all governments and educational institutions to devote the first lesson of the 1986/87 academic year to apartheid, and to

write on this occasion on the blackboards and comment on the theme, "Apartheid is a crime against humanity". We recommend that this resolution, aimed at sensitizing the youth on the question of apartheid, be seriously considered, during the 1986/87 academic year, by all our States and the world at large.

Front-line and other neighbouring States

We, the Heads of State or Government, have reviewed and noted with grave concern the exceedingly serious and volatile situation in southern Africa resulting from the policies of State terrorism, military occupation, blackmail, and the use of armed bandits by the apartheid régime to destabilize, sabotage and destroy the economic and social infrastructure of the front-line States and other countries neighbouring it with the aim of weakening and subjugating them. Consequently, we recognize more than ever before, the urgent need for concerted international action, both short-term and long-term, to provide relief to the front-line and other States in the region, to enable them to withstand the effects of retaliatory sanctions by the racist Pretoria régime.

We reject the policy of "constructive engagement" and any attempt from whatever quarters to engage in any dialogue with the racist régime outside the framework of a categorical and irreversible process designed totally to eradicate apartheid and to accomplish the implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 435 (1978) on Namibia.

We fully endorse the statement by the twenty-second Assembly of the Organization of African Unity of Heads of

State and Government (AHG/ST5)(XXII) on the critical situation in southern Africa as well as the measures contained therein, in particular the following:

- "(g) provision of necessary resources to front-line States to enhance their defence capacity;
- (h) mobilization of assistance for the front-line and other neighbouring States to enhance their capacity to withstand the effects of sabotage, economic blackmail and economic aggression by the racist régime;
- (i) mobilization of assistance for the front-line and other neighbouring States to enhance their capacity to withstand the effects of sanctions."

In this connection, we decide to establish a Solidarity Fund for Southern Africa to which we shall contribute generously. The Fund shall be used to provide emergency assistance as well as long-term assistance for infrastructural development in order to lessen their dependence on South Africa. The Fund shall be administered by a Committee consisting of Zambia and Zimbabwe from southern Africa and Algeria, Argentina, Congo, India, Nigeria, Peru and Yugoslavia, Members of the Non-Aligned Movement.

We appeal to the wider international community to contribute generously to the Fund.

**ACTION FOR RESISTING INVASION, COLONIALISM AND APARTHEID
FUND**

1. The objectives of which are:
 - (a) to strengthen the economic and financial capability of the front-line States to fight the apartheid régime of Pretoria and to support the liberation movements in South Africa and Namibia in their unrelenting struggle against racist and colonialist oppression;
 - (b) to assist the front-line States to enforce sanctions against South Africa and to cope with any retaliatory economic action by the racist régime.
2. To achieve these objectives, the following measures will be taken.
 - (i) to relieve shortages of essential commodities consequent upon enforcement of sanctions against South Africa, including establishment of a strategic relief reserve;
 - (ii) to strengthen transport and communications affected by the struggle against racism;
 - (iii) to respond effectively to the negative trade effects of action against the South African régime;
 - (iv) to assure continued availability of oil and other forms of energy;
 - (v) to assist in ensuring safe functioning of vital economic installations and networks;

(vi) to develop human skills for effective management of national economies;

(vii) to mobilise international public opinion and financial resources for fulfilling the objectives of the Fund.

3. The FUND Committee will consist of the following member States:

1. India - Chairman
2. Zambia - Vice-Chairman
3. Zimbabwe
4. Nigeria
5. Algeria
6. Congo
7. Yugoslavia
8. Peru
9. Argentina

**SPECIAL APPEAL BY THE EIGHTH SUMMIT CONFERENCE OF THE
NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT FOR THE IMMEDIATE
INDEPENDENCE OF NAMIBIA**

We, the Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in Harare, Zimbabwe, from 1 to 6 September 1986, having reviewed the present situation in Namibia and having considered the urgent appeal addressed to this Summit Conference by the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia held in Vienna from 7 to 11 July 1986, express our indignation over the continued illegal occupation of that territory and the brutalization of its people by racist South Africa.

Two decades ago, the United Nations terminated South Africa's mandate to administer Namibia and assumed direct responsibility over the Territory. A United Nations Plan to grant independence to the inhabitants of the Territory adopted in 1978 as Security Council resolution 435 was accepted by the concerned parties and subsequently by the international community. To date, however, efforts to implement it have been frustrated by the obduracy of the racist Pretoria régime and the ill-conceived policy of "linkage" pursued by the United States of America.

Conscious of the persisting scandalous situation, we do hereby urgently call upon:

- (i) the present United States administration to abandon the linking of Namibian independence to a withdrawal of Cuban internationalist forces from Angola;

- (ii) all States members of the non-aligned movement and other countries as a matter of urgency to take up the issue of Namibia in all international forums as well as in their bilateral relations with the United States administration in order to impress upon it the need to abandon its "linkage" policy and to co-operate fully forthwith with the United Nations Secretary-General in the implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 435 of 1978;
- (iii) the United States of America and the United Kingdom, as permanent members of the United Nations Security Council not to use the veto to prevent the Security Council from imposing comprehensive mandatory sanctions against apartheid South Africa as the most effective peaceful means of forcing that régime to terminate its illegal occupation of Namibia;
- (iv) the United Nations Secretary-General to proceed with the implementation of the United Nations Plan for Namibian Independence now that all outstanding matters have been settled;
- (v) the world mass media to expose the plight of the Namibian people and to explain their struggle in an effort to break the news and information blackout imposed by the occupying régime in Namibia; and
- (vi) the international community to render all-round material, political and diplomatic support for the struggle being waged by SWAPO.

The time for Namibian independence is long past. To delay it any longer is immoral. We therefore appeal to all men and women of goodwill firmly to oppose any delay, for any reason and under any circumstance, of Namibian independence.

HARARE APPEAL ON DISARMAMENT

We, the Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting in Harare, Zimbabwe, from 1 to 6 September, 1986 wish to convey to Your Excellency on behalf of our Governments and peoples, our profound concern and anxiety about the continuing nuclear arms race. Never before has humanity been so near self-destruction. In fact, the alternative today is not between war or peace, but between life and death. This makes the struggle for peace and for the prevention of nuclear war the principal task of our times.

This state of affairs, if allowed to continue, heightens the risk of a nuclear holocaust and the real possibility of the destruction of civilization. We are most preoccupied by this grave peril and would wish to see it averted for the sake of all mankind.

Exactly twenty-five years ago, the Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries at their First Summit Conference in Belgrade felt compelled to make an appeal to His Excellency the President of the United States of America and His Excellency the President of the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet of Socialist Republics to undertake negotiations so as to remove the danger of war in the world and enable mankind to embark upon the road to peace.

Two and a half decades have passed, and the deterioration of the international situation from the economic, political and security points of view has placed humanity in a situation as serious as, if not worse than, the

one which inspired the Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries to take action in 1961.

The prospect of war represented by the appearance of ever more sophisticated and destructive weapons makes the political and strategic environment much more dangerous than ever before.

We have therefore been moved, out of continuing concern for the avoidance of war and the promotion of peace, detente and peaceful coexistence to address this appeal to Your Excellency, urging you to use your best efforts to reduce the prevailing tension and to promote a climate of confidence in the world, in order to facilitate the settlement of major international issues by peaceful means.

We urge the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, as well as all other nuclear-weapon states, to take immediate steps to prevent the outbreak of nuclear war.

As the leader of one of the two most powerful nations on earth, it is within your grasp, we believe, to arrest the trend toward confrontation and conflict. We therefore urge you to co-operate fully with your counterpart in the pursuit of the dialogue which has been initiated to put an end to the arms race with a view to reaching substantive agreements in the field of disarmament, including an early agreement on the prevention of an arms race in outer space.

It is our hope that at your next Summit meeting, both parties will agree on a moratorium as a first step towards a Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. Such a step would be

greatly welcomed by the peoples of the world and would make a major contribution to halting the nuclear arms race and encourage progress in other areas of disarmament.

Convinced that you share both our fear and aspiration, we ask that you give earnest consideration to this appeal so that the possible drift to nuclear warfare may be averted and the prospects for peace and co-operation enhanced.

The Non-Aligned Movement is committed to the search for global stability and the development of equitable international co-operation in solving the main political and economic problems affecting the world today. We, its members, are prepared to continue to play an active part in the task of creating a secure international environment.

A letter, in identical terms, has been sent to His Excellency, Mikhail Gorbachev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

We hope that this Appeal will encourage your own efforts to go forward to the meeting and reach conclusions which will take into account the best interests of the States and peoples of our planet. Humanity must be saved from the scourge of war. We must recognize our common destiny, and strive with determination for a future of peace, dignity, development and progress for all.

**HARARE DECLARATION
ON THE STRENGTHENING OF COLLECTIVE ACTION**

We the Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting at the Eighth Non-Aligned Summit in Harare, Zimbabwe.

- Recognizing the special vulnerability of all developing non-aligned countries to political and economic policies of pressure and coercion arising from structural constraints and in some cases capricious environments, particularly in the case of land-locked developing countries, island developing countries, least developed countries, the front-line States and other independent States in southern Africa;
- Determined to preserve the non-aligned member countries' independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, the right of all States to equality and effectively to participate in international affairs and to abide by the principles and policies of non-alignment with a view to enhancing the role of the Movement as an authentic and independent factor in international relations.
- Reiterating our commitment to strengthen our capacity for collective action established by the Lima Programme of Mutual Assistance and Solidarity of August 1975, spelled out and approved in the document on collective action of resolution No. 3 of

the Economic Declaration adopted by the Conference of Heads of State or Government held in Algiers in 1973.

Resolve to empower the Co-ordinating Bureau to intensify action to strengthen the measures for co-ordination and mutual co-operation, including unified action in the United Nations and other international forums, as well as the most appropriate form of consultations for defining the manner in which the present Declaration should be implemented and the adoption of the necessary measures for promoting and co-ordinating joint action that will safeguard the active and effective role of non-aligned policies; and also declare that,

- (i) any threat of use of force and aggression against a non-aligned country will be regarded as directed against the Movement as a whole;
- (ii) any measure against a non-aligned country which impedes the effective exercise of its full and free sovereign rights will be regarded as directed against the Movement as a whole;
- (iii) non-aligned countries will thereupon be ready to lend mutual assistance to the threatened country upon request.

II. ECONOMIC DECLARATION

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Heads of State or Government assessed the evolution of the international economic situation and expressed grave concern that since the Seventh Summit Conference held in New Delhi in March 1983, the world economic crisis has continued to escalate, characterized inter alia by the accentuation of structural imbalances and inequities resulting from 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. The widening gap between the developed and developing countries and the persistence of the unjust and inequitable international economic system constitute a major impediment to the development process of non-aligned and other developing countries*/ and pose a serious threat to international peace and security. In this regard, 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.

2. The Heads of State or Government recalled the many important initiatives taken by the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries over the last quarter of a century for the restructuring of the world economic order on the basis of sovereign equality, justice, equity, mutual interest and

*/ Throughout this document in the phrase "non-aligned and other developing countries", the expression "other developing countries" refers to States members of the Group of 77.

benefit. In this context, they noted with particular regret the lack of progress in the implementation of the constructive, practical and well-balanced proposals put forward during the Seventh Summit for the re-launching of a genuine, effective and positive dialogue between developed and developing countries in the areas vital for the promotion of durable development in the international economy, especially in the economies of the developing countries. The present erosion of multilateralism and the growing resort to bilateralism by some developed countries for political ends to the detriment of the interests of the developing countries, as well as the stalemate in negotiations between developed and developing countries reflect a lack of political will on the part of some developed countries to tackle the pressing and deep-rooted problems of the world economy as a whole and of all its constituent parts. They noted the manifest reality of interdependence in the world economy and stressed that a sustained and lasting growth of the international economy demands the urgent stimulation of the development process in the developing countries as well as an integrated approach to the increasingly interdependent issues of money, finance, debt, trade and development.

3. The Heads of State or Government deplored the tendency on the part of some developed countries, in their search for solutions to global economic problems, to ignore the fact that the development problems of the developing countries are an integral part of an interdependent world economy. In this regard, they expressed their deep conviction that as long as

the macro-economic policies of developed countries are incompatible with the goals and objectives of the International Development Strategy, the goal of a sustained and durable growth of the world economy will remain illusory. In this context, they called upon developed countries to enter into serious negotiations with the developing countries in order to achieve the objectives of the international consensus for development as embodied inter alia in the Declaration and Programme of Action on the Establishment of the New International Economic Order and the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade.

4. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their full commitment to the principles and objectives of the Charter of the United Nations as well as the role of the United Nations as the central forum for dialogue and negotiations on issues relating to international co-operation for development and called on all States to respect the democratic principles and all norms and practices governing the United Nations system and to assist it to overcome the present funding difficulties. They commended some of those international institutions that have contributed to economic progress in developing countries. In this connection, they expressed profound concern at the recent attempts to subvert and weaken multilateralism in general and the United Nations and its specialized agencies in particular. They expressed their determination to work towards the strengthening of the international institutions and to ensure that their role is not eroded.

5. The Heads of State or Government strongly deplored the increasing tendency on the part of some developed countries to resort to unilateral, coercive and discriminatory economic policies and practices as a means of exerting economic and political pressure on the members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and other developing countries in flagrant violation of the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the Charter on the Economic Rights and Duties of States. They urged those developed countries concerned to desist from implementing or threatening to implement trade restrictions, blockades, embargoes, sanctions or any other coercive measures or threats or use of force incompatible with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations. They expressed their full solidarity with those non-aligned and other developing countries, victims of this aggression in their endeavours to consolidate their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. The Heads of State or Government decided to intensify their individual and collective efforts in combating these aggressive acts.

6. The Heads of State or Government emphasized the direct relationship between peace, disarmament and development. They noted that the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, creates global instability. They called for an end to the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, and the taking of measures for disarmament, in particular by the major nuclear powers in order to bring about a viable international order. They stressed that orderly development can only be realized in

an atmosphere of peace and co-operation, and in this context reiterated their call for the immediate halting of the arms race, followed by urgent disarmament measures that would release the human, financial, material and technological resources sorely needed for development.

7. The Heads of State or Government reiterated that colonialism, imperialism, neo-colonialism, interference in internal affairs, apartheid, zionism, racism and all forms of racial discrimination, foreign aggression, occupation, domination, hegemony, expansionism, exploitation and destabilization constitute fundamental obstacles to the economic liberation of developing countries and reaffirmed their commitment to take effective measures individually and collectively to put an end to these practices.

8. The Heads of State or Government noted with deep concern the critical economic situation facing the countries of Africa, where per capita incomes continue to decline, with the growth process in many countries having come to a halt, reducing their economies to a subsistence level. The efforts of the international community to assist the concerned African States to overcome their emergency needs are commendable. It is 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 and restructuring of their severely damaged infrastructure for growth. They further noted with satisfaction that during the Special Session of the General Assembly on the Critical

Economic Situation in Africa, the international community recognized the need to provide the additional external resources necessary for Africa's economic recovery. They appeal to the international community and regional and international financial and monetary institutions to mobilize urgently the necessary funds and take appropriate measures for the total and effective implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990.

9. The Heads of State or Government, aware of the present world economic situation and the prevailing state of international economic relationships, particularly the stalemate in the global negotiations for the establishment of the New International Economic Order and its grave consequences on the economies and the development prospects of non-aligned and other developing countries, emphasized the importance of collective self-reliance as an essential part of the efforts of non-aligned countries to restructure international relations. They reiterated that greater economic co-operation among non-aligned and other developing countries would not only improve their prospects for development but also enhance their negotiating strength vis-à-vis the developed countries. They stressed that economic co-operation among developing countries is both an integral part of and a vehicle for the establishment of the New International Economic Order. In this regard, they affirmed their determination to work urgently and energetically to this end.

II. WORLD ECONOMIC SITUATION

10. The Heads of State or Government assessed the world economic situation and expressed deep concern at the worsening crisis in the international economic system. They stressed that the crisis in the international economic system is not merely of a cyclic nature but is a symptom of deep-rooted structural maladjustment characterized by increasing imbalances and inequities that operate inexorably to the detriment of developing countries. They also noted that this situation has been further aggravated by the short-sighted and inward looking macro-economic policies pursued by some developed countries which favour neither the growth of the world economy as a whole nor structural reforms in the system of international economic relations. These policies have in many cases resulted in the transfer of the burden of adjustment to the more vulnerable States members of the international community principally the developing countries. They further expressed concern at the fact that in many cases, these policies reflect a deliberate desire on the part of some developed countries to use economic power for political ends.

11. The Heads of State or Government, conscious of the effects of prolonged instability in the world economy and of the linkage between trade, money, finance and development, expressed concern over the sharply declining commodity prices, leading to a further deterioration in the terms of trade of developing countries, the upsurge in protectionist tendencies, and the general proliferation of discriminatory practices in disregard of GATT principles and practices and other trade

restrictions with particular severity against exports of developing countries; monetary and financial instability, high interest rates, misalignment of exchange rates, unbearable and mounting external debt repayment burdens; reverse transfer of resources from developing to developed countries and the lack of effective multilateral surveillance on policies of major industrialised countries. They noted with profound concern that these factors prevailing in the global economic environment have impaired the growth process in the world economy in general and in the economies of the developing countries in particular.

12. The Heads of State or Government 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 Heads of State or Government also noted that the divergent trends in the economic prospects of developing and developed countries had accentuated the existing asymmetries in the international economic order thus further widening the gap between the developed and developing countries, a situation which poses a serious threat to international peace and security.

/...

14. The Heads of State or Government noted with regret that most developing countries had experienced either stagnant or declining rates of growth during the first half of the Third United Nations Development Decade in contrast to the 7 per cent growth rate projected in the International Development Strategy and the goals and objectives of the United Nations Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries. They further expressed concern over the fact that the present trends in the world economy point to a danger of further contraction and stagnation entailing extensive human suffering as well as widespread poverty, hunger, malnutrition and disease which threaten the social fabric of developing countries and have come to constitute an added source of danger to peace and security. They also noted that the limited economic recovery in some developed countries had not significantly improved the adverse economic environment facing the developing countries or their prospects for development. The Heads of State or Government expressed serious concern that such economic recovery was based on economic activities that do not stimulate the growth of demand for commodities produced by developing countries.

15 In the light of the economic uncertainties and the extremely harsh conditions confronting the developing countries, the decline in official development assistance (ODA) to developing countries in general and to the least developed countries in particular is most disturbing. The Heads of State or Government deplored the decline in concessional flows to developing countries and regretted that the ODA target of

0.7 per cent of the gross national product (GNP) called for in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade and the ODA targets of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the Least Developed Countries remain unfulfilled. They stressed that the acute development problems faced by developing countries were due in substantial measure to the inadequate transfer of resources for development.

16. The Heads of State or Government recognized that the external debt problem of developing countries was a manifestation of the malfunctioning of the international economic system. They expressed profound concern over the effects of the debt crisis which has now assumed serious international political dimensions. They also noted that the enormous burden of servicing their growing external debt has been exacerbated by the restrictive adjustment process imposed by the international financial and credit institutions, as well as by the lack of access to financial markets and the stagnation in ODA. These problems are threatening the very stability of most developing countries.

17. The Heads of State or Government observed in particular that the economic situation of most countries on the African continent was a cause for grave concern because, in addition to the repercussions of the economic crisis, they had to face the devastating effects of a prolonged drought. In this context, they endorsed the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990,

adopted by the thirteenth special session of the United Nations General Assembly on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa, held in New York from 24-31 May 1986; congratulated the African countries on their efforts to stimulate their economies and resume lasting development; and exhorted the members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to make positive contributions towards the implementation of this programme.

18. The Heads of State or Government stressed that the increasingly interdependent character of the world economy, increasing interrelationship of problems, interconnection of their solutions makes it all the more urgent that both the developed and developing countries engage in a serious dialogue aimed at finding common solutions to the problems currently confronting the international economy including the reform of the international monetary, financial and trading systems in the interest of both the developed and developing countries. An integrated approach would be necessary in the interrelated areas of money, finance, external debt, trade and development. They expressed the hope that the forthcoming Forty-First Regular Session of the United Nations General Assembly and the seventh session of UNCTAD will provide important opportunities for both the developed and developing countries to work constructively towards finding a common approach to the problems regarding the interrelated areas of money, finance, external debt, trade and development.

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

19. The Heads of State or Government were of the view that the persistence of the world economic crisis underlined the importance of pursuing fundamental structural adjustments in international economic relations in order to create a just and equitable economic system which would promote rapid and sustained world economic growth and development, especially in the developing countries. In this context, they reaffirmed their commitment to and reiterated the continuing validity and relevance of the Declaration and Programme of Action on the Establishment of the New International Economic Order General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) of 1 May 1974 and the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States General Assembly resolution 3281 (XXIX) of 12 December 1974.

20. The Heads of State or Government deeply regretted the lack of progress in the implementation of the above-mentioned resolutions in spite of the flexible and constructive attitude taken by the developing countries. They commended the Group of 77 for its tremendous efforts aimed at stimulating the process of international negotiation through the implementation of the proposals of the Seventh Conference of Non-Aligned Countries which included the launching of global negotiations in two phases and a Programme of Immediate Measures in areas of critical importance to developing countries including the 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 negative attitude of some developed countries no progress had been made in the implementation of those proposals. They once again stressed the urgent need for the implementation of the Programme of Immediate Measures for the reactivation of the world economy.

21. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that the Global Negotiations proposed by the Sixth Summit Conference and embodied in the framework of the United Nations General Assembly resolution 34/138 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 requested the Group of 77 in New York to continue its efforts to reactivate negotiations for the launching of Global Negotiations as soon as possible and urged the developed countries to demonstrate the necessary political will to enable the Negotiations to be launched.

22. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that any negotiations between the developed and the developing countries with a view to solving problems connected to the establishment of the New International Economic Order should be of a universal character and should be conducted within the framework of the United Nations.

23. The Heads of State or Government reviewed the implementation of the Charter on Economic Rights and Duties of States as embodied in General Assembly resolution 3281 (XXIX).

They reaffirmed its status as an essential element in the achievement of the New International Economic Order and expressed dismay at the slow progress in its implementation. In this context, they urged those developed countries that are not yet party to the Charter to consider their positions and to uphold its principles and provisions.

24. The Heads of State or Government condemned the use by some developed countries of coercive measures against some developing countries, such as imposing an embargo or economic sanctions and freezing assets, and reaffirmed that the international community should adopt urgent and effective means in order to eliminate such practices which have been on the increase and have taken new forms. They fully supported United Nations resolution 40/185 of 17 December 1985, and urged non-aligned and other developing countries which had been subjected to economic coercion to furnish the Secretary-General of the United Nations with information needed for the preparation of the comprehensive study referred to in that United Nations resolution.

IV. INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

25. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the continuing validity of the goals and objectives of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, as contained in the annex to United Nations General Assembly resolution 35/56 of 5 December 1980, and emphasized that the Strategy constituted a key element for the realization of the objectives of the New International Economic Order.

26. The Heads of State or Government expressed disappointment that the objectives of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade remain largely unfulfilled. They took note of the Agreed Conclusions of the Committee on Review and Appraisal of the International Development Strategy, during the negotiations of which the developing countries had demonstrated a constructive and flexible attitude. They regretted that even the limited results achieved by the Committee were further eroded by the reservations expressed by some developed countries. They called for the requisite political will and greater commitment on the part of developed countries to implement the policy measures in the Strategy.

V. STRATEGY FOR INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC NEGOTIATIONS

27. It is in the common interest of all States to reactivate international economic negotiations and broaden co-operation in the economic field for the benefit of all countries. An early reactivation of dialogue and the intensification of efforts within the multilateral context of the United Nations and other international organizations is essential if the international consensus for development as embodied, inter alia, in United Nations General Assembly resolutions 3201 (S-VI) and 3202 (S-VI) on the establishment of the New International Economic Order and in the annex to General Assembly resolution 35/56 on the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade, and is to be restored. In an increasingly interdependent world, the search for unilateral solutions

whereby some countries seek economic prosperity at the expense of others is counter-productive. The interrelated problems of the world economy, especially those pertaining to money, finance, trade and development, require an integrated coherent and mutually supportive set of policies and measures.

28. The Seventi Summit Conference had put forward a set of cohesive and balanced proposals to stimulate the North-South dialogue with a view to the reactivation of 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 industrialised countries. The Heads of State or Government 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.

29. The Heads of State or Government regretted that, despite the widespread concern expressed by Heads of State or Government and Foreign Ministers during the commemorative fortieth session of the United Nations General Assembly, little progress was made on substantive areas of co-operation and in particular economic co-operation; instead, there was

evidence of retrogression in some areas. The search for lasting solutions to the interrelated problems of the world economy, require the joint actions of both the developing and the developed countries. They called for appropriate action and initiatives to be taken in the Economic and Social Council, the United Nations General Assembly, UNCTAD and other international organizations on issues of vital concern to the world economy and in particular to developing countries. In this context, the Heads of State or Government observed that the forthcoming seventh session of UNCTAD presented an opportune moment for the international community to make progress on the interrelated issues of money, finance, external debt, trade and development.

30. The Heads of State or Government emphasized that on issues relating to trade in the framework of the proposed new round of multilateral trade negotiations, it was essential to formulate a parallel and integrated approach covering inter alia, matters relating to money and finance including external debt. They stressed the need for a constructive attitude on the part of the developed countries to respond positively to this approach.

31. The Heads of State or Government recalled that the High-Level Group of Five Experts of non-aligned and other 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 the substantive and procedural issues and its recommendations

relating to the reform of the international monetary and financial system.

32. The Heads of State or Government stressed 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 emphasized the need for strengthening and broadening the position of non-aligned and other developing countries in regard to multilateral economic co-operation, and for formulating 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.

33. Having considered the recommendation of the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of non-aligned countries held in New Delhi in April 1986 to set up a Standing Ministerial Committee for Economic Co-operation, and having examined the report submitted by the Bureau in this connection, the Heads of State or Government approved the establishment of the Standing Ministerial Committee for Economic Co-operation. They further decided that a review of the functioning of the Standing Ministerial Committee for Economic Co-operation be made at the Ninth Non-Aligned Movement Summit Conference.

34. The Heads of State or Government noted the growing interdependence among countries as well as between the various sectors of the world economy particularly in the interrelated areas of money, finance, trade, external debt and development. While supporting the ongoing endeavours to resolve economic issues in the relevant specialized agencies and organizations, they reiterated the need for a comprehensive and high-level dialogue to redress the present imbalances and to promote sustained 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.

35. In this context, the Heads of State or Government believed that in view of the changed conditions of the world economy, it was necessary to continue and intensify efforts to revive the dialogue with the developed countries and to reinvigorate international economic co-operation. There was, therefore, an urgent need for developed and developing countries to work together and examine the various options available for the revival of the North-South dialogue for sustained global economic development and growth, especially

in the developing countries. They were of the view that this initiative would provide a good basis for agreements at the political level between the developed and developing countries regarding actions, and mechanisms, which would advance the North-South dialogue and promote balanced and sustained world economic growth and development.

36. The Heads of State or Government stressed the need to intensify the efforts of the non-aligned and other developing countries to attain collective self-reliance which would not only enhance the negotiating strength of the developing countries but also increase opportunities for their development. The Heads of State or Government 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 towards this end. They stressed that concrete and action-oriented steps were required for the effective implementation of the programme of co-operation in this sphere.

37. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the important role the Group of 77 plays in dialogue and negotiations with developed countries on the issue of development and urged the non-aligned and other developing countries to maintain their unity and solidarity in the face of adverse circumstances and work collectively for solutions to common problems.

38. The Heads of State or Government noted with appreciation the information provided by the Honourable Dato' Seri Dr. Mahathir Mohamad, the Prime Minister of

Malaysia, regarding the establishment of the Non-Governmental and Independent Commission of the South for development issues with H.E. Julius Nyerere, the former President of the United Republic of Tanzania, as its Chairman. They further noted that the Commission would be made up of personages of high standing and expertise who would provide independent opinions and recommendations of concrete measures and strategies on important economic issues of concern to non-aligned and other developing countries for the attainment of their economic objectives.

VI. MONETARY AND FINANCIAL ISSUES AND TRANSFER OF RESOURCES

39. The Heads of State or Government were deeply concerned by the lack of progress in on-going efforts to effect meaningful reform and to restructure the international monetary and financial system. They stressed that a viable monetary and financial system is a pre-requisite for improved and expanded international co-operation. In this connection, they reaffirmed the urgent need for the restructuring of the present international monetary and financial system and for the early establishment of a system fully responsive to the diverse and constantly changing requirements of the world economy, especially to the needs of the developing countries.

40. In this regard, the Heads of State or Government reiterated the need for the early convening of the International Conference on Money and Finance for Development proposed by the Seventh Summit Conference. They commended the Group of 77 in New York for the efforts it made during the fortieth session of the United Nations General Assembly to

this end and urged it to continue its endeavours to initiate the preparatory process during the forthcoming forty-first session of the United Nations General Assembly. They urged the developed countries to participate fully in a positive and constructive manner in the establishment of the preparatory process necessary for the convening of such a conference with universal participation. In this context, they recalled that the report of the high-level group of experts convened by the late Prime Minister of India in her 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.

41. The Heads of State or Government noted 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. In this context, they welcomed the initiatives taken by the Group of 24 and called for urgent 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 an equitable and symmetric adjustment process. They expressed concern that recommendations made by the Group of 24 in regard to these issues had yet to receive sufficient attention by the developed countries in the appropriate forum. They urged the developed countries to take immediate action in that regard.

42. The Heads of State or Government emphasized the urgent need to increase substantially the voting share and level of participation of developing countries in the decision-making process of international monetary and financial institutions through the restructuring of the present systems with a view to achieving a more equitable and effective functioning of those institutions.

43. The Heads of State or Government were convinced of the need to ensure, on a continuing basis, increased co-ordination between the Group of 77 and the Group of 24 including, inter alia, in the preparatory work for the convening of the International Conference on Money and Finance for Development. In this context they urged early consultations among all concerned.

44. The Heads of State or Government emphasized that the existing international monetary and financial system, particularly its institutional machinery, had proved insufficient 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 Heads of State or Government 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 stability, 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 essential policy instruments;

(b) effective multilateral surveillance to ensure equitable and symmetric international adjustment and to influence the adoption by developed countries of policies supportive of growth, and particularly that of developing countries;

(c) concerted action for the supply 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 needs of the developing countries.

This would 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 all 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 second-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 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 conditionality, 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

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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.

45. The Heads of State or Government noted with deep concern the alarming levels reached in the net transfer of financial resources from developing to developed countries (31 billion dollars in 1985, United Nations World Economic Survey). Thus, interest payments from developing countries in 1985 alone amounted to 54 billion dollars, while financial flows including ODA, have continued to decline in absolute and real terms. These difficulties on the financial front have been exacerbated by serious decline in terms of trade of commodities, including oil, exported by these countries (approaching 100 billion dollars in a single year, IMF, UNCTAD). They reiterated their deep concern at this anomalous trend which impairs the ability of developing countries to provide for their basic needs or fulfil their essential development requirements. In this connection they requested that international measures be taken to reverse the net transfer of resources to developed countries. Furthermore, they expressed their support to those developing countries which are subject to foreign pressure or threats for undertaking economic policy measures to redress the imbalance of the net transfer of resources to the developed countries.

46. The Heads of State or Government emphasized that the economic crisis confronting the developing countries has been

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to a great extent a result of decreasing and inadequate transfer of resources for development. They noted with deep concern the decline in concessional flows in recent years and that the ODA target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product (GNP) as called for in the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade remains largely unfulfilled. They regretted the continuing and substantial fall in multilateral flows, private bank lending and credits. The Heads of State or Government recalled that the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s for the least developed countries, adopted in 1981, also included the commitment by the developed countries to provide 0.15 per cent of their GNP as ODA to the less developed countries within the context of the general increase of ODA flows to all developing countries. They urged all developing countries to take the necessary steps for the implementation of the provisions of the International Development Strategy and the Substantial New Programme of Action concerning ODA for the least developed countries and that the transfer of resources to developing countries should be placed on an increasingly assured, continuous and predictable basis.

47. They expressed their concern at the introduction of a new form of conditionality in Official Development Assistance by the governments of the developed countries and their official agencies along the lines of subordinating the disbursement of concessional resources to the settlement of outstanding financial obligations.

48. The Heads of State or Government appealed to the developed donor countries 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, the 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 of the World Bank, whose volume as a minimum should double the current authorized capital, the importance of achieving a lending growth rate of at least 6.5 per cent per annum in real terms. In this regard, the Heads of State or

Government 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 requirement of the poorer developing countries and the inadequacy of the IDA's Seventh Replenishment, through:

(i) an early conclusion of negotiations for the IDA's Eighth Replenishment, which should be substantially larger in real terms than the IDA's Seventh Replenishment - and at least at the level of 12 billion United States dollars;

(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 ODA;

(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 Heads of State or Government 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.

49. The Heads of State or Government noted with concern the sharp decline in private capital flows to the developing countries and called for the urgent reversal of this trend and the improvement of the access of developing countries to private financial markets. They reiterated their view that foreign private investment could play an effective role in promoting growth and development in developing countries, in accordance with their respective policies. They emphasized the urgent need for the early conclusion of effective codes of conduct on transfer of technology and transnational corporations.

50. The Heads of State or Government underlined the continuing need for the intensification of the commitments to multilateralism and to increase multilateral financial, technical and other assistance to developing countries.

51. The Heads of State or Government noted with concern the growing pressures by some developed countries on international

monetary and financial institutions, especially the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, as well as on certain regional Development Banks to adopt a politically motivated approach to conditionality and in the granting of loans in a manner inconsistent with the requirements of development and structural adjustments. They warned against simplistic prescriptions for the solution of economic problems on the basis of particular ideological approaches which do not recognize the diversity of economic and social systems and expressed their total 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 AND DEVELOPMENT

52. The Heads of State or Government reiterated the Non-Aligned Movement's deep concern regarding the very serious consequences which the external debt crisis was having for the development process of the non-aligned countries and other developing countries. They recognized that the problem of external indebtedness is a direct result of the deterioration of the world economic situation which reflects the existing inequalities and the unjust international economic order.

53. The Heads of State or Government noted that the problem of developing countries' external indebtedness has assumed serious political and social dimensions accentuated by the drastic impact of the imbalances in the international monetary, financial and trading system. They therefore emphasized that a parochial approach to its solution which

only took account of its economic characteristics or technical aspects, e.g. restricting the measures that need to be adopted with regard to the external debt and development crisis merely to financing payments abroad instead of addressing the underlying structural problem, was inadequate. In this context, the Heads of State or Government underlined the need for a political and a global approach in which the debtor developing countries and the creditor developed countries, as well as international financial and banking institutions which shared responsibility for solving the problem of developing countries' indebtedness should take part. They expressed their concern that despite the international recognition of the seriousness of the external debt crisis faced by the developing countries and its negative 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.

54. While recognizing the international obligations contracted by debtor countries in relation to debt, the Heads of State or Government 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, for some of them those obligations would become beyond the capacities of their economies.

55. The Heads of State or Government 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 and social development prospects of the developing countries. Accordingly, they stressed that IMF policy should take into account the requirements for growth in production and employment and should respect the capacity of individual countries to set up and execute their adjustment plans.

56. The Heads of State or Government agreed that the external debt problem did not concern only the financial situation of their countries but that, due to the renegotiation practices imposed by the International Monetary Fund and other multilateral financial institutions, it is also a serious matter related to the sovereignty of the State over its natural resources and economic activities. In this regard, they stated that under no circumstances should the renegotiation processes involve conditions which remove from the purview of the State the capacity to define its own economic policy and the allocation of resources for investment and consumption, which are indispensable to the exercise of their rights to development and to prevent the lowering of the already impoverished standard of living of their peoples. The Heads of State or Government thus reasserted the inalienable right of all States to choose their economic systems freely, regulate their economic activities and make their own decisions regarding the policies which they consider suitable to face the crisis and foster their development, including debt servicing.

57. The Heads of State or Government emphasized that the developing debtor countries had undertaken strenuous adjustment efforts in response to their external environment and that this was having serious social and political consequences for them. They however regretted that the adjustment process remains largely asymmetrical and unjust because developed countries are not making parallel efforts to adopt and implement appropriate economic policies in a co-ordinated manner, to eliminate trade restrictions and subsidies to exports, or to reduce effectively the fiscal imbalances that lead to high real interest rates which at present are well above historical level. They reaffirmed the need to deal with the debt problem on the basis of growth and adjustment. They noted that although this had come to be recognized by the major developed countries, the steps so far proposed were inadequate.

58. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the direct relationship existing between the effective and durable solution of the serious external debt problems of developing countries and the implementation of the new International Economic Order. They reaffirmed their view that the complete 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.

59. The Heads of State or Government called upon the Governments of debtor developing countries, creditor developed countries and international financial and banking institutions

to engage in political dialogue with the developing countries in order to find jointly genuine solutions to the external debt problems of developing countries. They emphasized that, to that end, the international community should adopt a series of measures, inter alia the following:

- (i) recognition of shared responsibilities between debtors, creditors, international financial and banking institutions;
- (ii) bringing down real interest rates not relying on the market mechanism and stretching out payments, grace and consolidation periods;
- (iii) establishing with additional resources a new credit facility in the IMF to expand the Compensatory Financing Facility to alleviate the debt service burden caused by high real interest rates; substantially changing the conditionality criteria of the international financial institutions; and 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;
- (iv) 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; developing new mechanisms to help the 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; and reinitiating the financial flows for development;

- (v) differentiating, for countries heavily indebted to the international banking system, existing debt from new credit flows, for the purpose of determining interest rates, in order to provide incentives for new flows of funds to debtor countries; and giving special treatment to the poorer and least developed countries in the solution of their external debt problems;
- (vi) substantially increasing the market access of developing countries' exports in developed countries; the immediate implementation of developed countries' commitments on standstill and rollback of protectionism; reversing the trend towards disruptive market practices, discrimination and managed trade; and strengthening of commodity markets in order to ensure fair and remunerative prices to producers.

60. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their call 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 recommendations of the Mid-Term Global Review of the Substantial New Programme of Action for the 1980s (SNPA) held in 1985.

61. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the offer by the Government of Peru to host in Lima the Expert Consultative Meeting for the exchange of information related to national experiences on the external debt issue. In this context, they urged non-aligned and other developing countries to participate in the above-mentioned meeting at a high and expert level. They recommended that the report of the expert meeting be presented to the forthcoming Conference of Ministers of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.

62. The Heads of State or Government noted with appreciation the efforts made and action taken by the Group of 77 in the United Nations in keeping the problem of external debt crisis and development of developing countries under constant review. Given the importance of this issue, the Heads of State or Government decided that full consideration should be given to the "External debt crisis and development" at the forthcoming regular session of the General Assembly. They noted with satisfaction that the Group of 77 in New York had taken the necessary steps to have the issue of "External debt crisis and development" inscribed as a specific item on the agenda of the forty-first session of the United Nations General Assembly. They expressed their support for further actions in this regard by the Group of 77 in New York.

63. The Heads of State or Government also noted with satisfaction the recent conclusions and proposals of the recent thirty-third meeting of the Ministers of the Group of 24 for International Monetary Affairs, inter alia, in the field of debt, transfer of resources and international

monetary reform. They invited the Group to continue with its efforts in searching for the solution of the pressing problems besetting the international monetary and financial relations.

VIII. TRADE AND RAW MATERIALS

64. The Heads of State or Government expressed profound concern at the world economic crisis which has adversely affected the capacity of the developing countries to participate in international trade. They noted with concern that world trade with regard to products exported by developing countries continued to be characterized by market instability, an excessive and continuous decline in the prices of their products, lack of access to the markets of the developed countries, the upsurge of protectionism, unfair competition due to subsidized exports by developed countries and the decisive influence of transnational corporations of some developed countries as regards price setting by virtue of their control of the main markets of these products.

65. The Heads of State or Government stressed the importance of expansion of trade for the world economy as a whole. They 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 1962-1982. Their share in trade in manufactures was 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 their products which 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.

66. The Heads of State or Government noted that the increases registered in the price of crude oil during the last decade had been used by the developed countries as a pretext for sharp increases in the prices of their manufactures exports. They expressed their concern that in spite of the recent declines in the oil prices there had been no corresponding decline in the price of manufacture exports of the industrialized countries.

67. The Heads of State or Government further expressed deep concern at the excessive and continuous downward trend in the prices of commodities exported by the developing countries and the worsening of their terms of trade, which had accentuated their balance-of-payments difficulties and led to a reverse transfer of resources. Several commodity markets have become highly unstable and chaotic. The Heads of State or Government noted with concern that no serious attempt at the international level to reverse this trend was evident and stressed that urgent consideration should be given to measures for resolving these problems. In this context, the Heads of

State or Government called for the intensification of efforts, at all appropriate forums, to strike a balance between the prices of exports of raw materials and commodities of the developing countries and the prices of imports from the industrialized countries.

68. The threat to the international trading system remains grave. In spite of repeated and eloquent appeals to halt protectionism, sectoral arrangements and the so-called 'voluntary export restraint arrangements' and other action devised to circumvent GATT rules are on the rise. The limited success of the Ministerial Session of 1982 has hardly been followed up and the Work Programme adopted by that Session remains unimplemented due to the position taken by some industrialized countries. GATT's surveillance of restrictive practices and harassment of exports remained deficient. Further, the GATT system suffered from inadequate and ineffective dispute settlement and enforcement mechanism, consequently, developing countries' rights could not be protected or enforced. The lack of a comprehensive understanding on safeguards had led to the creation of barriers against exports of developing countries, especially in the very areas in which they had established advantage. Moreover, action to restrict trade was being taken on a discriminatory basis against developing countries and was being perpetuated by developed countries, instead of their adopting appropriate adjustment measures. Nearly a third of the exports of developing countries to the developed countries continues to face barriers of one kind or another as well as intensified protectionist measures.

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69. There was also an increasing tendency on the part of some developed countries to institute unjustified investigations on antidumping 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 followed by certain developed countries in the areas of money, finance, exchange rates and budgets, and that fuelled the forces of protectionism. It was therefore necessary that co-ordinated macro-economic measures be taken in those areas with the full participation of developing countries.

70. The Heads of State or Government noted with grave concern that little or no progress has been made in major areas of international trade and related development matters. Even the agreements which had emerged were neither effective nor meaningful. The Common Fund for Commodities, agreed on in June 1980, remains inoperational. Very few international commodity agreements have been negotiated: most of them lacked effective mechanism and some had collapsed. No effective code had emerged on restrictive business practices or in the area of transfer of technology. Developing countries' efforts to make the Set of Principles and Rules on Restrictive Business Practices a legally binding code had been unsuccessful, while a 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. The Heads of State or Government expressed

disappointment at the extension and enlargement of the discriminatory régime directed against developing countries on international trade in textiles and clothing. They regretted the lack of substantial progress in the agricultural sector and in the area of tropical products. Extraneous elements had been built into the generalised system of preferences schemes of some countries and these too discriminated between developing countries. Differential and more favourable treatment for developing countries was being diluted or even neglected.

71. Conscious of the need to promote the trade and development of the developing countries, the Heads of State or Government called for, inter alia, result-oriented discussions to be held in UNCTAD on the inter-related issues of money, finance, trade and development. Bearing in mind the linkage between trade, money, finance and development, they called on the developed countries to undertake co-ordinated action in the field of money and finance and to take the necessary 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. In this context, the UNCTAD secretariat should provide the necessary analytical studies to support intensive and purposeful negotiations on international economic co-operation.

72. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their support for the Integrated Programme for Commodities as contained in

UNCTAD resolution 93(IV). In this context, they called for the conclusion of further international commodity agreements, the strengthening of existing ones and the ratification of the agreement establishing the common fund for commodities so as to make it operational as early as possible. In this regard the Heads of State or Government called on the non-aligned countries which have not yet ratified the agreement to do so without delay. Furthermore they called especially 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 delay.

73. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the imperative for IMF to ensure a substantial expansion and liberalization of the Buffer Stock Financing Facility in order to grant the developing countries a rapid, full and automatic compensation of their deficit without imposition of conditions. They also called for the establishment of a globalized STABEX scheme with a view to stabilizing commodity export earnings of developing countries.

74. The Heads of State or Government stressed the importance of producers' associations as one of the means for improving the negotiating strength of developing countries to secure fair and remunerative prices for their exports as well as increase their export earnings. They further stressed that international co-operation should be enhanced to bring about greater participation by developing countries in the processing, marketing and distribution of commodities.

75. They further stressed the need to strengthen commodity agreements 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.

76. The Heads of State or Government emphasized the need to improve the generalised scheme of preferences particularly with regard to its functioning and the number of products covered. They stressed further that existing schemes should be extended to all developing countries. Developed countries should eliminate all forms of discrimination as well as the graduation of developing countries, including progressive tariffs dependent on the level of processing.

77. 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 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 countries. The prevailing situation, characterized by a multitude of derogation and deviations from the GATT principles 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 to negotiate on a priority basis a comprehensive agreement on safeguards which is based on the principles of GATT, especially non-discrimination, and which contains, 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 forms, 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 exports of subsidized agricultural products which compete with the exports of developing countries. Tariff escalation and intensification of non-tariff measures at highest 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;

(e) 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 Heads of State or Government recognized that GATT did not have jurisdiction in the areas of services, intellectual property and investment. They felt that services covered a wide 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 Heads of State or Government declared emphatically that no linkage should be established between access for goods of developing countries and concessions by them in the areas of services, as inter alia this would accentuate the existing asymmetries in the international economic order.

78. The Heads of State or Government requested the Contracting Parties of GATT to take a decision at their Ministerial Session at Punta del Este to exclude the racist regime of South Africa from participation in the forthcoming round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations.

79. The Heads of State or Government 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 non-aligned and other members of the Group of 77 to participate effectively in the negotiations on the GSTP launched in Brasilia in May 1986 in order to promote their early and successful conclusion not later than 1 May 1987.

80. The Heads of State or Government 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. They 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.

81. The Heads of State or Government, taking into account the Co-ordinating Bureau's communiqué of 28 July 1986, demanded the immediate implementation of the judgement given by the International Court of Justice on 27 June 1986, which declares that the United States of America, by imposing a trade embargo and taking other coercive economic measures against Nicaragua, has violated its obligations under the Treaty of Friendship, Trade and Navigation signed between the two countries, and that the United States of America is obliged to compensate the Republic of Nicaragua for the damage caused by the violation of the above-mentioned Treaty.

82. The Heads of State or Government examined the measures taken by the United States Administration against the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, namely, the imposition of an economic boycott and the freezing of its assets in the United States. They condemned these measures as a form of economic coercion for political ends, and called on the United States Administration to rescind them forthwith. They expressed their solidarity with the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in countering these measures which are aimed at undermining its economic and social development plans, and infringing on the sovereignty and independence of its people. They called on all countries to make appropriate and concrete arrangements to assist the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya in overcoming these arbitrary measures.

IX. UNCTAD

83. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the important role played by UNCTAD since its formation in the area of international economic co-operation in trade and development and in this context stressed the need to preserve the spirit and objectives of that organization as embodied in United Nations General Assembly resolution 1995(XIX) and subsequent relevant resolutions and decisions aimed at enhancing the integrity of UNCTAD in fulfilling its mandate. They recalled that UNCTAD was the principal instrument of the United Nations General Assembly for international economic negotiations on trade and development issues.

84. The Heads of State or Government considered the seventh session of UNCTAD as an opportunity for a comprehensive and

interrelated review of the world economic situation and its consequences on the trade and development of developing countries. In this context they stressed that the seventh session of UNCTAD should, inter alia, take effective steps for the launching of a programme for world economic recovery and the reactivation of even and sustained growth and development. The seventh session of UNCTAD should, in the light of the current economic crisis, consider key international economic issues, inter alia, in the field of commodities, trade, money, and finance, external debt and development and their interrelationships. They called for the adoption of action-oriented measures and strategies of international co-operation to alleviate the problems of developing countries in these areas. In this context, special attention should be given to the problems of the least developed countries. The Heads of State or Government expressed the hope that the seventh session of UNCTAD would restore constructive, sustainable and result-oriented negotiation between developed and developing countries, and invited all States to undertake adequate preparations for, and to be represented at the ministerial level at, UNCTAD VII.

X. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

85. The Heads of State or Government expressed grave concern at the continuing and serious deterioration in the food and agricultural situation 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 in a comprehensive manner in accordance with the different dimensions of the problems and immediate, short-term and long-term perspectives. In this context, they called for sustained and adequate international support for the attainment of self-sufficiency in food production in developing countries.

86. They noted with concern the stagnation in the commitment of external resources to the agricultural sector, and particularly the decline in concessional flows. They also noted with regret that multilateral assistance to the Agriculture Sector fell by about 5 per cent in 1985 (FAO Report), and urged the developed countries to take determined action to reverse this trend, inter alia, by increasing their contributions to the multilateral agencies, bearing in mind the difficult financial situation faced by agencies, such as the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) which use their resources for agricultural development. They considered it essential that immediate 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, suffering from a chronic food deficit.

87. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that the right to food was a basic 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 strengthening of international co-operation in regard to food and agriculture was important for improved economic conditions and enhanced food security. In this context they stressed 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 developing and strengthening their logistical and administrative capacities as well as their internal distribution systems. They urged the strengthening of the global information and early warning system in food and agriculture of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and emphasized the importance of establishing and improving national and regional early warning systems. They also welcomed the measures undertaken by the World Food Programme to ensure speedy and timely delivery of food aid as well as the development of an information system for dissemination on a regular basis of all relevant information on food aid to facilitate planning and operational co-ordination.

48. The Heads of State or Government emphasized the need for strengthening subregional, regional and interregional co-operation for the promotion of food security and agricultural development. They called upon the relevant bodies of the United Nations system to accord priority to supporting economic and technical co-operation among developing countries in food and agriculture.

89. In this regard they reiterated the call made at the Seventh Summit Conference for the early establishment of a food security system of the non-aligned and other developing countries.

90. The Heads of State or Government 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.

91. They appealed urgently to the international community to give its full support to IFAD in order to ensure a firm financial basis for the Fund. In this context, they appealed urgently to the developed and developing countries in a position to do so to make a further effort by increasing their relative share in the Third Replenishment of IFAD, having regard to the critical economic situation prevailing in the developing countries.

92. The Heads of State or Government 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 Harare Declaration on the food crisis in Africa, adopted during the thirteenth Food and Agriculture Organization Regional Conference for Africa, as well as the relevant United Nations 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 of Africa,

adopted at Monrovia, and the Lagos Plan of Action. On this basis, the Heads of State or Government 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 or Government of the Organization of African Unity at its twenty-first ordinary session.

93. They welcomed with satisfaction the IFAD Special Programme for African countries affected by drought and desertification established to help these countries in their recovery, rehabilitation and long-term development process. Noting that some of the major industrialized countries had not pledged their contribution to this programme, even though the latter had been adopted unanimously, they appealed urgently to those countries to act promptly so that the objective of \$US 300 million could be attained in the shortest possible time. They would thus give further evidence of their support for the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990.

XI. ENERGY

94. The Heads of State or Government 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.

95. The Heads of State or Government noted that many developing countries continued to face serious problems in the development of energy resources. They reaffirmed the provisions 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.

96. They further noted that the level of energy lending by the international financial institutions was still inadequate and they urged the enlargement of these 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.

97. The Heads of State or Government emphasized that the international community should devote serious attention to the effective implementation of the Nairobi Plan of Action for the Development and Utilization of New and Renewable Sources of Energy (NPA). They 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 Heads of State or Government urged further energetic action in this regard.

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

XII. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

99. The Heads of State or Government stressed the important role of science and technology for promoting the development of the developing countries. Sadly, 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 ensure 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 Heads of State or Government 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 this regard. They also welcomed the regional steps taken for rehabilitation of the field of science and particularly the decision of the Twenty-Second

Summit Conference of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to convene the first Congress of Scientists in Africa in Brazzaville (People's Republic of the Congo) in June 1987 and appealed to all member States of the Non-Aligned Movement to provide appropriate support for the Congress.

100. The Heads of State or Government, in accordance with the objectives laid down at the 1979 Vienna Conference on Science and Technology for Development, urged the developed countries to demonstrate 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 10 per cent of their research and development expenditure to studying questions of particular interest for the developing countries, in order to enable them to attain their objectives of conducting 20 per cent of world research and development activities by the year 2000.

101. The Heads of State or Government noted 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 Heads of State or Government 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 Heads of State or Government emphasized, 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 National Conference on Science and Technology for Development, particularly those relating to transfer of technology.

102. The Heads of State or Government noted with concern that efforts had not yet been successful to effect the long-term financial and institutional arrangements for the United Nations Financing System for Science and Technology for Development which had been agreed upon by consensus in the General Assembly. They invited all non-aligned countries and other developing countries to continue their efforts to bring into effect the long-term arrangements of the United Nations financing system on science and technology for development in accordance with General Assembly resolution 37/244.

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

104. The Heads of State or Government 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 obstacles 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 effort. They urged interested non-aligned 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.

105. The Heads of State or Government called upon developed countries to improve considerably their mechanism for the transfer of technology to developing countries, particularly by making the conditions more flexible and by eliminating restrictive and discriminatory practices and policies.

106. The Heads of State or Government stressed the importance of initiating practical measures to ensure co-operation among developed countries in the field of science and technology and welcomed the finalization of the Statute of the Centre for Science and Technology for non-aligned and other developing countries. They urged all member countries to expedite the process of ratification so that the Centre could become operational very soon.

107. The Heads of State or Government 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.

XIII. INDUSTRIALIZATION

108. The Heads of State or Government 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 Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that balanced economic development required that both the agricultural and industrial sectors should grow in tandem, each reinforcing the other.

109. The Heads of State or Government observed that very little progress had been made towards realizing 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.

110. The Heads of State or Government 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 mandates.

111. The Heads of State or Government stressed the need for immediate 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.

112. The Heads of State or Government urged Governments to expand and diversify the exchange of information and human resources in technical, scientific, financial, energy and other fields.

XIV. TELECOMMUNICATIONS

113. The Heads of State or Government recognized the importance of the Conference of the International Telecommunications Union, particularly those dealing with high-frequency broadcasting and space 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.

114. They 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 developmental 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 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.

115. The Heads of State or Government recalled that important advances had been achieved in science, technology and space applications. The effective and peaceful utilization of these advances should bring great benefits to humanity. They noted that the advantages resulting from the utilization of outer space had not been fairly distributed among the countries of the world. The principle of equitable and guaranteed access should constitute the essence of any new regulatory mechanism and the particular needs of the developing countries, including those of the equatorial countries, should be taken into consideration. Co-operation between the non-aligned countries and other developing countries could change the present situation and the Heads of State or Government reiterated their willingness to lay the basis for such co-operation. For their part, the developed countries should also increase their total co-operation in order to ensure that the benefits resulting from the peaceful utilization of outer space would be equitably shared by all humanity.

XV. SOVEREIGNTY OVER NATURAL RESOURCES

116. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the inalienable right of all countries and peoples to exercise permanent, total and effective full 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 non-aligned 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.

117. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their support for peoples still under colonial domination and foreign occupation and reaffirmed the 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 regimes 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.

118. The Heads of State or Government 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.

XVI. LAW OF THE SEA

119. The Heads of State or Government noted with satisfaction that since the adoption of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea in 1982, 159 signatures and 26 ratifications have already been received. They also noted with satisfaction the progress made thus far by the Preparatory Commission for the International Sea Bed Authority and the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea towards completing its work, with a view to ensuring the early entry into operation of the Authority and the Tribunal. They appealed to all States that had not done so to consider ratifying or acceding to the Convention at the earliest possible date to enable the effective entry into force of the new legal régime.

120. The Heads of State or Government recalled that General Assembly resolution 2749 (XXV) of 17 December 1970, the Convention of the Law of the Sea of 1982 and subsequent related resolutions and decisions, in proclaiming that the sea-bed and ocean floor, the subsoil thereof, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, as well as the resources of the area were the common heritage of mankind had stressed inter alia that:

- (a) resources which are the common heritage of mankind cannot be appropriated by any State, company or individual;
- (b) such resources must be managed through appropriate international machinery for the benefit of mankind as a whole, particular consideration being given to the needs of developing countries;
- (c) the benefits derived from the common heritage must be shared and must include not only financial benefits but also managerial prerogatives and technology transfer.

They further recalled that the Convention had established the International Sea Bed Authority as the sole competent body for the management of that area and its resources for the benefit of humanity as a whole.

121. In that context the Heads of State or Government expressed grave concern at the recent actions of some developed countries aimed at undermining and circumventing the Convention and its related resolutions. They declared that any unilateral action by any state or group of states through a

mini-convention or parallel regime inconsistent with the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea would have no validity.

122. The Heads of State or Government strongly condemned the "Provisional Agreement on Matters Concerning the Great Ocean Deeps" signed by Belgium, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America, which aims at usurping the common heritage of mankind. They reaffirmed that the agreement was nullius in terra and that it could not serve to create legitimate rights since it is incompatible with contemporary international law in general and with the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea in particular.

123. In this regard, the Heads of State or Government noted with satisfaction the firm position adopted by the Preparatory Commission, in its declaration of 30 August 1985, in rejecting 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 forming a basis for creating legal rights. They declared any such claim, agreement or action as wholly illegal.

124. The Heads of State or Government expressed grave concern at the legislative and other measures taken in particular by the United States of America, the Federal Republic of Germany and the United Kingdom for the exploration of the sea-bed and rejected them as illegal under the Convention of the Law of the Sea and the pertinent resolutions.

XVII. TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS

125. The Heads of State or Government regretted that obstacles still 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 progress in developing countries. They stressed that the activities of transnational corporations should be undertaken within the framework of the national priorities and development plans of developing countries. The Heads of State or Government expressed disappointment at the lack of progress in the finalization of the code despite the constructive and flexible attitude adopted by the developing countries and some developed countries. In this regard they called upon other developed countries to adopt a positive and constructive approach towards the negotiations on an effective and meaningful code. They emphasized that the adoption of the code was a necessary element for the establishment of just and equitable relations among countries.

126. The Heads of State or Government deplored the illegal and inadmissible policies and practices of some transnational corporations whose motivation to maximize profits leads them to distort the economies and undermine the sovereignty of developing countries. They condemned the continued collaboration by some transnational corporations with the minority régime of South Africa and stressed that this collaboration has only served to entrench apartheid and to prolong Pretoria's illegal occupation of the territory of

Namibia. They called upon these transnational corporations to comply strictly with all United Nations Security Council decisions on this matter and to desist from obstructing efforts aimed at the eradication of apartheid.

127. The Heads of State or Government noted with satisfaction the report of the Panel of Eminent Persons set up to conduct public hearings on the activities of transnational corporations in South Africa and Namibia. They called upon the Commission on Transnational Corporations and the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations to propose concrete actions aimed at halting the activities of transnational corporations in South Africa which strengthen apartheid and urged non-aligned and other developing countries to co-operate in pursuing the necessary actions in the relevant forums of the United Nations system in order to achieve this purpose.

XVIII. ENVIRONMENT AND OTHER QUALITATIVE ASPECTS OF DEVELOPMENT

A. ENVIRONMENT

128. The Heads of States or Government expressed concern over the continued deterioration in 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.

129. They stressed that the protection of the marine environment is a common responsibility of all States and called on all States strictly to refrain from any actions and activities that endanger the quality of the marine environment and ecological conditions and jeopardize marine life.

130. The Heads of State or Government 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. They 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 environment and development objectives.

131. The Heads of State or Government expressed their full support for United Nations General Assembly resolutions 37/215, 38/163, 39/167 and 40/197 regarding problems related to remnants of war in the territories of the developing countries. They appealed to all countries responsible for such remnants to co-operate with the United Nations Secretary-General, organizations and specialized agencies in supporting the legitimate demands of the countries

affected by the existence of war remnants, particularly mines, as the continued presence of these in their territories seriously jeopardized their development efforts.

132. The Heads of State or Government noted with appreciation 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 alleviate the effects of drought and desertification.

133. They 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

134. The Heads of State or Government, 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 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 regard, they emphasized the importance of identifying indicative patterns of consumption

that adequately met fundamental socio-economic needs and adapting them to specific local and national conditions, taking into account national experience, plans and strategies. They 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

135. The Heads of State or Government commended the Government of Sri Lanka for taking the initiative to focus international attention on the needs of the homeless through its proposal to have 1987 accepted by the United Nations as the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless. They recognized the continuing need for efforts to improve the shelter and neighbourhood of poor and disadvantaged people throughout the world and urged non-aligned and other developing countries to support and join in the specific plans and tasks of co-operation that resulted from the housing objectives proposed by the Group of Co-ordinating Countries on Housing. They reaffirmed their determination to strengthen and expand co-operation with the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (HABITAT) to support and implement measures related to the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless, which is to be observed in 1987.

XX. ROLE OF WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

136. The Conference emphasized that full participation by women in social, political, economic and cultural development should

remain an integral part of national development plans of non-aligned and other developing countries and of overall efforts aimed at the establishment of the New International Economic Order.

137. In this respect, they expressed their full conviction that the recommendations of the Conference of non-aligned and other developing countries which was held in New Delhi in March 1985 and the World Conference on Women held in Nairobi, Kenya, form a comprehensive and constructive basis for achieving these goals.

138. The Heads of State or Government fully committed themselves to the speedy implementation of the recommendations of the World Conference and called upon the international community to increase support to programmes aimed at enhancing the role of women in the development process.

139. The Heads of State or Government called on the entire international community to use all means at its disposal to intensify the struggle against apartheid in order to enable the women of Namibia and of South Africa to participate actively in the implementation of the forward-looking strategies for achievement of the objectives of the United Nations Decade for Women: Equality, Development and Peace.

140. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the convening of the Pan-African Women's Congress in Luanda in September 1986 and considered that that meeting would be an important event for the effective participation of women in the economic and social development of their respective countries.

XXI. DESERTIFICATION AND AID TO VICTIMS OF DROUGHT

141. The Heads of State or Government noted with concern that the rapid encroachment of the desert in Africa and the persistent drought there and in other parts of the developing world had seriously affected the development efforts of several countries and the socio-economic conditions of their peoples, particularly their food production and economic activity thus engendering emergency situations resulting in a desperate struggle for survival.

142. The Heads of State or Government emphasized that the realization of the objectives of the struggle against desertification and drought demands human, technical and financial resources that are beyond the means of the affected countries. In this regard, they urged the international community, especially the developed countries, to give full support to the efforts undertaken by the affected countries. They stressed that assistance from the international community should not be aimed solely at relieving the emergency situation, but rather should be oriented towards the infrastructural improvement of these countries.

143. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the results yielded in formulating a concerted policy in the struggle against drought and desertification by the countries members of the Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel (ICDS), the Western African Economic Community, the Maghreb countries, as well as Egypt and Sudan, during a Ministerial Conference held in Dakar from 18 to 25 July, 1984 and the subsequent second conference, also convened in Dakar, in

November, 1985. The Heads of State or Government appealed to the United Nations Sudano-Sahelian Office (UNSO) to increase its assistance to the member countries of the ICDS considering the continued geographical degradation and the increasing shortage in foodstuffs.

144. The Heads of State or Government noted with satisfaction the establishment by the East-African subregional countries of Djibouti, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, Sudan and Uganda of an Inter-governmental Authority on Drought and Development (IGADD) and welcomed the convening of a summit meeting in this regard in Djibouti from 15 to 17 January 1986. The Heads of State or Government fully supported the efforts of these countries and called upon the international community to give them the necessary financial and technical assistance.

145. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the consideration, for the first time, of the item entitled "Countries stricken by desertification and drought" at the thirty-ninth session of the United Nations General Assembly and subsequently at the fortieth session. They appealed to the international community to implement urgently United Nations General Assembly resolutions 39/208 and 40/175 on the subject.

146. The Heads of State or Government also 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 to African countries affected by drought and hunger and appealed to the international community, particularly the developed countries, to contribute generously to this Fund.

XXII. SITUATION OF REFUGEES AND DISPLACED PEOPLE IN AFRICA

147. The Heads of State or Government expressed grave concern at the present influx of refugees in Africa, together with the adverse effects which the refugee burden continues to impose on the frail economies of the countries of asylum.

148. In this regard, the Heads of State or Government welcomed the convening of the Second International Conference on Assistance to Refugees in Africa (ICARA II) in 1984, whose objective had been to search for lasting solutions to the problems of the refugees. They called on the international community, 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 and urged all countries to assist in the relief and rehabilitation of all African refugees and returnees.

149. The Heads of State or Government were also deeply concerned at the magnitude and the plight of displaced persons in Africa and in this context urged 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.

150. With regard to the refugee situation in southern Africa, the Heads of State or Government reiterated that the apartheid régime of South Africa and its policies of military aggression and economic destabilization against the States and peoples of the region is the root cause of the increased number of refugees and displaced persons in that subregion. In this

context, they reaffirmed the right of the front-line States and other independent African States in the region to receive and give shelter to the victims of apartheid. The Heads of State or Government expressed their full support for the measures taken at the twenty-first ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity with a view to granting financial and material assistance to the southern African States and to the national liberation movements, so as to enable them to resist South Africa's acts of destabilization.

**XXIII. LIVING CONDITIONS OF THE PALESTINIAN PEOPLE
IN THE OCCUPIED PALESTINIAN TERRITORIES**

151. The Heads of State or Government 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.

152. The Heads of State or Government affirmed the provisions of the Charter of Economic Rights and Duties of States and stressed in particular that the elimination 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 Heads of State or Government 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 prolong the Israeli occupation.

153. The Heads of State or Government decided to oppose any attempt to give the occupying Power, Israel, membership of any United Nations regional economic commission.

XXIV. CRITICAL ECONOMIC SITUATION IN AFRICA*

154. The Heads of State or Government noted with concern that the acute economic crisis facing the African countries had persisted in most of the affected countries. Negative trends in the per capita incomes have not shown any signs of recovery

*Reservation: Zaire

while growth rates have stagnated. Furthermore, the adverse international economic environment characterized, inter alia, by high interest rates, falling commodity prices, rising protectionist barriers, deteriorating crushing debt service burdens and low levels of external concessional assistance, and in addition the devastating effects of persistent drought and the inexorable encroachment of the desert, have continued seriously to debilitate the concerned economies, making their recovery even more difficult. A paradoxical situation has indeed arisen, characterized by a net outflow of financial resources from Africa to the developed countries.

155. The Heads of State or Government recognized that the development of the African continent was the prime responsibility of the African Governments and peoples, who have and continue to take painful measures of readjustment which are not without their political and social consequences. They also recognized that, according to all projections, recovery, growth and development prospects would remain extremely remote, unless the present efforts of the African countries are fully supported by the international community to assist them to meet their emergency needs and noted that during the Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly on the Critical Economic Situation in Africa, the international community recognized the need to provide the additional external resources for Africa's economic recovery. They 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 can be found. They therefore appealed to the international community and financial institutions urgently to make available sufficient resources for the full and effective implementation of the United Nations Programme of Action for African Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990.

The Heads of State or Government recalled the seriousness of the debt and resource constraints facing African countries. They invited the creditor developed countries and the multilateral financial, monetary and banking institutions to adopt urgently concrete measures in order to solve Africa's external debt problem; these measures should focus in particular on the conditions of the present external debt and the granting of additional financial resources on favourable conditions in order to help the African debtor countries to continue on the path of growth and economic development. In this context, they backed the decision of the Twenty-second Summit Conference of the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity with regard to the holding of an international conference on Africa's external debt.

157. The Heads of State or Government considered the economic consequences of the destabilization policies of the racist régime of South Africa against the countries of southern Africa and reaffirmed their full support and solidarity with these countries as well as the liberation movements in overcoming the devastating effects of

destabilization. In this regard, they commended the Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) for the significant progress it has made in initiating programmes in important economic sectors vital for economic growth and collective self-reliance and in lessening the dependence on South Africa of the economies of the member countries. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the results of the recent Annual Consultative Conference on SADCC, held in Harare in January 1986, which had discussed the sectoral strategies to be adopted for the next five years, and they called upon the international community to provide all possible financial and other assistance for the programmes of SADCC. They also urged the non-aligned countries to provide greater support for SADCC programmes and projects in order to give concrete content to their solidarity with front-line States.

158. In reviewing 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 of Africa adopted in New Delhi in April 1985, the Heads of State or Government welcomed 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, as well as the efforts made by India in co-ordinating assistance in overcoming the emergency needs of Sub-Saharan African countries. They urged the non-aligned countries and other developing countries to continue the efforts to extend all possible assistance with a view to

meeting the identical priority needs of the African countries as spelled out in the plan of action of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the United Nations Programme of Action for Africa's Economic Recovery and Development 1986-1990.

XXV. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS DECADE IN AFRICA

159. The Heads of State or Government reviewed the implementation of the programmes of the Transport and Communication Decade in Africa and noted with regret that the financial and technical resources for the realization of these programmes have been by all accounts inadequate. They urged the international community to provide the requisite economic and logistical support to the African countries in order to enable them to accelerate the realization of the programme of the Transport and Communications Decade in Africa (1978-1988).

XXVI. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS DECADE

IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

160. The Heads of State or Government recalled General Assembly resolution 39/227 concerning the Transport and Communications Decade for Asia and the Pacific (1985-1994) and urged the international community to provide necessary support for realization of the objectives of this decade.

XXVII. LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

161. The Heads of State or Government were gravely concerned at the continued deterioration in the socio-economic conditions in the least developed countries which, because of structural constraints, were least able to withstand external shocks. Shortfalls in export earnings and the deterioration in

the terms of trade, coupled with the decreasing flow of external resources, had severely reduced both their import capacity and consumption and investment. The crushing 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 problems required an urgent response from the international community for both short-term recovery and long-term development.

162. The Heads of State or Government 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 Heads of State or Government endorsed the conclusions and recommendations of the Inter-governmental Group on the Least Developed Countries, on the mid-term review of the SNPA. They further called upon the international community to take urgent, concrete and adequate measures to implement the SNPA in the remainder of this decade so as to enable the least developed countries to overcome their structural difficulties, meet the basic needs of their people at the earliest date and achieve self-reliant development. The Heads of State or Government, with reference to General Assembly resolution 40/205, supported the call for a United Nations Conference for review and appraisal of implementation of the SNPA in 1990 with a view to determining the future course of action. They affirmed their full support for the holding of such a review conference and recommended participation in it at an appropriate level.

XXVIII. LAND-LOCKED COUNTRIES

163. The Heads of State or Government recalled earlier appropriate decisions of the Non-aligned Movement with regard to land-locked developing countries and recommended that an assessment of implementation of these decisions be made through appropriate international agencies including UNCTAD before UNCTAD VII in order to ensure their right of free access to and from the sea and freedom of transit, as provided for in article 125 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, and in order to provide for necessary international assistance to meet their special needs. 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 of action in respect of such transit facilities should be undertaken in consultation with, and with the approval of, the transit country concerned.

164. In this connection, the Heads of State or Government strongly condemned South Africa's measures recently adopted to delay the free transit of Zambia's and Zimbabwe's goods and persons from and to the sea, in order to disrupt and weaken the economies of both countries, openly challenging the principles of international law set forth in the United Nations Law of the Sea Convention, the United Nations Convention on Transit Trade of Land-Locked Countries as well as fair trade practices.

XXIX. ISLAND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

165. The Heads of State or Government recognized the particular problems faced by island developing countries, which were due in particular to the limitations arising from their smallness, remoteness and proneness to natural disasters, constraints in transport and communications, great distances from market centres, extremely limited internal markets, scarcity of natural resources, heavy dependence on a few commodities, on depletable and non-renewable resources or services for their foreign exchange earnings, fragility of the environment and heavy financial burdens. They further recognized that such limitations inherently constituted major constraints on the development process, particularly, in small-island economies, often frustrating and inhibiting the efforts of the countries concerned to effect the structural transformation necessary to attain self-sustaining growth.

166. The Heads of State or Government, also 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.

167. The Heads of State or Government also welcomed the decision of the United Nations General Assembly, contained in its resolution 39/212 of 18 December 1984, 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. They reiterated their support for the holding of this meeting and proposed that it should preferably take place in 1986. The Heads of State or Government urged all developing member countries of the Movement to work towards making this meeting a success.

168. In this context, the Heads of State or Government 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.

XXX. MOST SERIOUSLY AFFECTED COUNTRIES

169. The Heads of State or Government noted with deep concern the deterioration in the economic and financial position of the most seriously affected countries since the Seventh Summit

Conference. They expressed their support for the most seriously affected countries and, in this context, reaffirmed the relevant paragraphs of the International Development Strategy for the Third United Nations Development Decade pertaining to those countries and called for concrete measures in their favour. The Heads of State or Government urged the international community to take the necessary decisions, as envisaged in the International Development Strategy, and implement it without further delay.

XXXI. DRUG ABUSE AND ILLICIT TRAFFICKING

170. The Heads of State or Government viewed with grave concern the growing problem of drug abuse and the increase in illicit trafficking in narcotic drugs. They stressed that, apart from their deleterious effects 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 regard the Heads of State or Government emphasized that the elimination of this scourge called for determined political will and coherent action to tackle simultaneously the problems of reduction and control of demand, production distribution and illicit consumption of drugs.

171. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the concerted and determined efforts being taken by the international community to combat the menace of drug abuse and illicit

trafficking. They committed 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, they 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.

172. The Heads of State or Government further urged the early conclusion of a Convention against Traffic in Narcotic 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 and they urged the industrialized countries to increase their financial contributions to those programmes through the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control and to step up their efforts to reduce the demand for illicit drugs.

XXXII. ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

A. OVERVIEW

173. The Heads of State or Government stressed that, over the years, ECDC has become a tangible reality that has evolved into innovative concepts based on the principle of collective

self-reliance. These concepts were crystallized into precise objectives and translated into detailed programmes and projects in several sectors of economic co-operation. They expressed their conviction that the Fifth Meeting of the Co-ordinating Countries of the Action Programme of ECDC of Non-Aligned Countries, held at New Delhi in April 1986, and the high-level meeting of the Group of 77 held at Cairo in August 1986, constituted an important phase in the evolution of ECDC, characterized by a viable, realistic and pragmatic approach. In this context, they stressed the indispensable role of member States of the Non-Aligned Movement and the Group of 77 in the follow-up and the implementation of the recommendations of the two meetings. They expressed their satisfaction at the progress made in furthering economic co-operation among developing countries since the adoption at the Seventh Summit Conference of the Declaration on Collective Self-Reliance Among Non-Aligned Countries. They reaffirmed the commitment of the non-aligned countries to further promoting self-reliant development as an indispensable and integral part of the effort of developing countries to restructure international economic relations and for the establishment of the New International Economic Order.

174. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the fact that bilateral, sub-regional and regional co-operation among developing countries had been considerably strengthened in Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Mediterranean. In this regard they welcomed the establishment of the South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SAARC) at the Dhaka

Summit held in December 1985 as well as the similar efforts of the non-aligned and other developing countries to establish meaningful co-operation among themselves.

175. The Heads of State or Government stressed the pressing and urgent need for accelerating the pace of economic co-operation among developing countries (ECDC) particularly in view of the present adverse world economic environment and the continuing deadlock in the restructuring of international economic relations. They urged that the vast potential of ECDC be fully explored, in order to reduce the developing countries' vulnerability and enhance their capacity for negotiation with the developed countries. They reaffirmed their view that co-operation among developing countries is neither a substitute for nor an alternative to co-operation between developing and developed countries. They recognized the need for the optimum use of the existing complementarities in the human, natural, financial and technological resources of the non-aligned and other developing countries and, in this regard, urged these countries to consider according preferential treatment for the procurement of expertise, equipment and supplies from each other.

176. The Heads of State or Government also stressed that the economic co-operation among non-aligned and other developing countries should proceed from perceived economic and social benefits so that subsequent implementation and follow-up might be, to the extent possible, a self-generating, self-sustaining and self-financing process.

177. The Heads of State or Government, 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 the co-operation. They recommended that the focal points advise governments and other governmental institutions of the need to adopt appropriate measures, including legislative ones, to facilitate economic co-operation among developing countries.

178. The Heads of State or Government 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 programmes and projects. In this regard, they expressed concern over the tendency in the United Nations system to utilize consultants and procure equipment from developed 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 non-aligned 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.

179. The Heads of State or Government 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 in New Delhi in July 1985, which had provided significant political impetus for the launching of GSTP negotiations which took place at Brasilia in May 1986.

B. ACTION PROGRAMMES FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

180. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their deep commitment to providing political support for strengthening co-operation among non-aligned 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.

181. The Heads of State or Government recalled the recommendations of the Seventh Summit Conference on the harmonization and co-ordination of the two action programmes and expressed their satisfaction with the steps taken to that end in order to make them mutually complementary. In this context, they took note of the joint report 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. 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 developing countries.

(a) Action Programme for Economic Co-operation
(Non-Aligned)

182. The Heads of State or Government assessed the

implemental of the Action Programme for Economic Co-operation of Non-Aligned Countries. They considered the report of the Fifth Meeting of Co-ordinating Countries held in New Delhi in April 1986 and noted with satisfaction that appreciable progress had been made in the implementation of the Action Programme in several spheres of co-operation. They however recognized the need to accelerate the implementation of recommendations given in some of the other sectors. In this context, the Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the existence of a large potential for mutual co-operation in the various spheres identified by the Seventh Summit and called on co-ordinating countries to make further efforts in this direction so that the overall progress would measure up to the political will of the non-aligned countries to forge greater co-operation.

183. In accordance with the recommendations of the Fifth Meeting of the Co-ordinating Countries of the Action Programme for Economic Co-operation of Non-Aligned Countries, the Heads of State or Government approved the recommendations of the Fifth Meeting of the Co-ordinating Countries of the Action Programme for Economic Co-operation of Non-Aligned Countries concerning the rationalization of implementation of the Action Programme for Economic Co-operation, especially improved co-ordination and follow-up of co-operation in all fields.

184. The Heads of State or Government took note of the holding in Antananarivo in March 1986 of the meeting of Experts of Co-ordinating Countries in the Field of Monetary

and Financial Co-operation, to examine the proposal concerning funds for development and stabilization. The Heads of State or Government stressed the need for the in-depth studies recommended successively by the Meeting of Experts, the Fifth Meeting of the Co-ordinating Countries for the Action Programme for Economic Co-operation of Non-Aligned Countries and the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau at New Delhi in April 1986. For the conduct of these studies they requested assistance from institutions such as research centres or foundations in member countries and from UNCTAD. The Heads of State or Government requested the Co-ordinating Bureau to appoint a group of experts to study the views and comments of Governments on the results of the proposed studies and to submit a report to the Ministerial Meeting as soon as possible so as to allow the Ninth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries to adopt appropriate decisions.

(b) Caracas Programme of Action (Group of 77)

185. The Heads of State or Government noted with satisfaction the efforts made to strengthen and promote economic co-operation among developing countries under the Caracas Programme of Action of the Group of 77.

186. The Heads of State or Government noted the evaluation made by the Fourth Meeting of the Intergovernmental Follow-up and Co-ordination Committee (IFCC-V) of the Group of 77, held at Jakarta in August 1985, that greater efforts of developing countries were needed to accelerate the process of implementation of the Caracas Programme of Action. They welcomed the agreement reached at the IFCC meeting on the

necessity to reaffirm and strengthen the commitment into action-oriented measures that would regenerate the momentum for the consistent implementation of the Caracas Programme of Action with a full sense of solidarity and realism. In view of this evaluation, and upon the recommendation of this meeting, the Foreign Ministers of the Group of 77 at their meeting in New York decided to convert this meeting into a high-level meeting.

187. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the outcome of the high-level meeting of the Group of 77 on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries (ECDC), held in Cairo, Egypt, from 18 to 23 August 1986. They considered that the meeting represented a distinct landmark as it provided the impetus for furthering ECDC goals and objectives. They expressed their support for the specific measures contained in the final report of the meeting, aiming at implementing specific and mutually beneficial projects within the framework of the schemes and programmes elaborated in the Caracas Programme of Action.

188. The Heads of State or Government commended with satisfaction the Cairo Declaration on Economic Co-operation among Developing Countries which reaffirmed the full unwavering support of the States Members of the Group of 77 to ECDC and spelled out concrete and action-oriented measures for the future strategy to further intensify ECDC.

XXXIII. ACTION PROGRAMME FOR ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

I. INTRODUCTION

189. The Economic Action Programme of the non-aligned countries was first adopted at the Cairo Summit and then elaborated at the subsequent Summit Conferences in Lusaka, Algiers, Colombo, Havana and New Delhi. It is the embodiment in the economic sphere of the determination of the non-aligned and other developing countries to explore and pursue the immense possibilities of co-operation among themselves in the financial, technical, industrial, trade and other fields, with a view to achieving collective self-reliance and the development of their economies. But above all, it is an integral part of the efforts of non-aligned countries to restructure international economic relations and a key element in their struggle for the establishment of the New International Economic Order.

190. Conscious of the above-mentioned objectives and desirous of further strengthening economic co-operation among non-aligned and other developing countries, the Conference reviewed the implementation of the Action Programme for Economic Co-operation since the Seventh Summit Conference held in New Delhi in 1983 and noted that substantial progress had been made in the implementation of the Action Programme in several spheres of co-operation. However, the Conference noted with serious concern the limited progress achieved in some of the other sectors. Reaffirming the existence of a large potential for mutual co-operation in the diverse spheres identified by the Seventh Summit, the Conference called on the

Co-ordinating Countries to make further efforts in this direction so that the overall progress would be commensurate with the strong political will of the non-aligned countries to forge greater co-operation.

191. The Conference stressed its commitment to the solidarity of the non-aligned and other developing countries which made it possible to harmonize the diversity of interests and achieve unified positions. In this regard, it invited the member States of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and of the Group of 77 to give urgent attention to these fundamental aspects towards strengthening them further.

192. In accordance with the decision of the Seventh Summit Conference of 1983, the Fifth Meeting of the Co-ordinating Countries of the Action Programme was held in New Delhi in April 1986. The recommendations of that meeting were approved by the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau also held in New Delhi in April 1986. In line with the recommendations made in these meetings, the Conference stressed the need for further harmonization and co-ordination of activities under the Action Programme for Economic Co-operation of non-aligned countries and the Caracas Programme of Action of the Group of 77 so that they may reinforce one another. It also emphasized the need for time-bound implementation, especially in those programmes where the benefits of mutual co-operation can be realized in a very short period. Furthermore, the Conference stressed that economic co-operation among non-aligned and other developing countries should proceed from perceived economic and social

benefits so that subsequent follow-up and implementation is, to the extent possible, a self-generating, self-sustaining and self-financing process.

19). The Conference reviewed the activities in the various spheres covered by the Action Programme and provided guidelines for future action in the individual spheres as given below:

A. RAW MATERIALS

The Conference:

- (a) stressed that co-operation among producers of raw materials was extremely important if the problems in the commodity sector were to be tackled effectively. In this regard, the importance of producers' associations, the strengthening of these associations and the establishment of new ones was reiterated;
- (b) urged developing countries concerned that have not yet joined producers' associations to do so as soon as possible in order to promote further co-operation in this sphere;
- (c) invited the producers' associations established on the initiative of the developing countries to consider favourably the necessary steps for joining the Council of Producers' Associations in order that it may become operational as soon as possible;
- (d) emphasized the need to expedite negotiations on the implementation of UNCTAD's Integrated Programme for Commodities and to this end urged the developed countries to exercise greater political resolve;

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- (e) reiterated the need to bring the Common Fund into operation as soon as possible. In this regard, developing countries that have not yet done so were invited to ratify the agreement so as to induce the developed countries to do likewise;
- (f) directed that in the light of new developments a review of the present situation be carried out by the Co-ordinating Countries with a view to formulating a strategy to implement the recommendations of the Eighth Summit Conference.

B. TRADE, TRANSPORT AND INDUSTRY

The Conference:

- (a) took note, with satisfaction, of the analytic and pivotal role played by the Non-Aligned Action Programme in the sectors of trade, transport and industry and particularly the efforts made by the APEC/TTI;
- (b) welcomed the launching of the first round of GSTP negotiations during the Ministerial Meeting held in Brasilia, Brazil in May 1986 and urged all developing countries to participate actively in the negotiations so as to promote their early and successful completion not later than 1 May 1987;
- (c) took note of the establishment of the Association of State Trading Organizations (ASTRO) of developing countries and invited the interested organizations of developing countries which have not yet done so to join.

- (d) welcomed the initiative taken by Indonesia to convene a Technical meeting on Co-operation in the field of fertilizers, scheduled to be held in Jakarta, Indonesia, from 21 to 24 October 1986 and advised the State Trading Organization of the non-aligned countries and other developing countries to attend the meeting.
- (e) called on member countries of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and other developing countries to co-operate in the compilation and usage of trade information among developing countries available from institutions operating at the subregional, regional and interregional levels;
- (f) recommended that non-aligned countries provide all necessary political, economic and logistical support for the realization of the programmes of the Transport and Communications Decade of Africa (1978-1988) and the Transport and Communications Decade of Asia and the Pacific (1985-1994);
- (g) urged developing countries to carry out research on transport problems, including the means of improving the situation as regards the transport of products of existing producers' associations with particular attention being given to the problems of land-locked countries;
- (h) further urged the developing countries to examine areas for co-operation in shipping and trans-shipment services, packaging and distribution;

- (i) called upon the Co-ordinating Countries to take steps to ensure the implementation of the Pharmaceutical Project under APEC/TTI;
- (j) further called on developing countries to examine possibilities of co-operation in the field of sugar derivatives, food processing, pesticides, fertilizers, storage facilities, irrigation equipment and agricultural machinery;
- (k) urged UNIDO to increase its support for ECDC activities in industrial co-operation between non-aligned and other developing countries.

C. MONETARY AND FINANCIAL CO-OPERATION

The Conference:

- (a) reaffirmed the position that the Caracas Programme of Action provided a good opportunity for non-aligned countries and other developing countries to co-ordinate their efforts in the implementation of programmes in the sphere of money and finance;
- (b) took note, with satisfaction, of the recommendations of the meeting of the Group of Experts of the Co-ordinating Countries in this sphere held in Antananarivo from 24 to 28 March 1986 regarding the proposal to establish a stabilization fund, a development fund and a monetary fund and stressed the need to undertake studies as recommended at an early date;

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- (c) emphasized the need for full implementation of the decisions of the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Summit Conferences, in particular the need to organize a meeting of representatives of the central banks and finance ministries in order to promote financial and monetary co-operation among non-aligned and other developing countries;
- (d) urged all non-aligned and other developing countries to intensify their efforts to promote the objectives of the Movement in international economic and financial and monetary forums;
- (e) urged that steps be taken to make operational the Solidarity Fund for Economic and Social Development;

D. INSURANCE

The Conference:

- (a) resolved to increase and broaden co-operative activities of non-aligned and other developing countries in the field of insurance and reinsurance;
- (b) called on the Co-ordinating Countries to continue to take account of the work of the Group of 77 as part of the necessary co-ordination and harmonization of the co-operation programmes of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the Group of 77;
- (c) recommended the setting up of concrete co-operation programmes in the sphere of insurance and reinsurance services in order to allow the maintenance of foreign exchange and the sharing of

risks, thus in this way reducing dependence of non-aligned and other developing countries on transnational corporations and strengthening their negotiating positions vis-à-vis developed countries.

E. SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT

The Conference:

- (a) expressed its satisfaction at the progress made in carrying out recommendations of the previous Summit conferences in the sphere of science and technology;
- (b) welcomed the conclusions reached by the Brioni Panel Meeting on the New Technological Revolution and the Developing Countries, held in Brioni, Yugoslavia, 8-9 July 1986;
- (c) recommended that the non-aligned and other developing countries make all efforts for the mastery of new technology particularly microelectronics, biotechnology, new materials and non-conventional energy sources;
- (d) invited co-ordinating countries for scientific and technological development to develop a common strategy for co-operation among developing countries in the field of science and technology with the indication of concrete projects for such co-operation and to update a framework for co-operation with developed countries;
- (e) invited all non-aligned and other developing countries to expedite the signing and ratification of the statutes of the Centre for Science and

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Technology of non-aligned and other developing countries in order to facilitate the early operationalization of the Centre.

F. TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION AND CONSULTANCY SERVICES

The Conference:

- (a) called upon all non-aligned and other developing countries to expedite consideration of the proposal on Project Development Mechanism for Techno-Economic Co-operation;
- (b) called upon non-aligned and other developing countries to take active part in TCDC activities undertaken within the framework of the Caracas Programme of Action;
- (c) noted that the International Centre for Public Enterprises of Developing Countries (ICPE), Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, had evolved into a well-organized joint institution of developing countries. It had accumulated sufficient experience and expertise in various fields of public enterprise management and had increased its capacities to render an important contribution to the promotion of human resources development, co-operation in the field of finance, trade, technology, joint ventures, industry, agriculture, consultancy and integration of women in development;
- (d) invited those non-aligned and other developing countries which have conducted or are planning to conduct major public enterprise sector

rationalizations and reforms to share their experiences among them and to use for that purpose as far as possible the expertise and facilities of the Centre and similar centres in other countries of the Non-Aligned Movement.

G. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

The Conference:

- (a) took note with satisfaction of the results of the third meeting of Co-ordinating Countries in this sector held at Rabat, Morocco from 28 to 31 July 1986 and emphasized the need for the implementation of its recommendations;
- (b) recommended that Co-ordinating Countries consider the feasibility of an appropriate time-bound programme for co-operation in food and agriculture for the period 1986-1988 taking into account the Action Programme and decisions adopted at the Eighth Conference and at previous non-aligned meetings regarding food and agriculture;
- (c) called upon the Co-ordinating Countries to examine continuously the proposals and schemes for a food security system in order to determine future courses of action in view of the recent developments in this regard, giving special attention to the least developed countries;
- (d) recommended that in implementing the Plan of Action to meet the Critical Economic Situation in Africa, special attention be given to the co-operative

actions in the area of increasing their own food productivity to help them tackle the problem of production, of storage and marketing of food products. In this regard, the Conference further recommended the organization, with the assistance of FAO, of seminar courses, field visits and other measures which may assist in the dissemination of research findings and crop cultivation techniques gained from agro-research institutions and experimental farms in developing countries to African countries which have similar climatic and ecological conditions;

- (e) noted with satisfaction the results of the meeting of Irrigation Experts of Co-ordinators of the Non-Aligned Countries for Food and Agriculture, held at Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, from 16 to 22 June 1984, and urged that the recommendations of that meeting, especially those relating to the setting up of mechanisms for co-ordination of technical co-operation between non-aligned and other developing countries in irrigation and drainage, be implemented;
- (f) welcomed the offer made by the Republic of Argentina to host the Fourth meeting of Co-ordinating Countries in this sector, which will take place in 1988.

H. FISHERIES

The Conference:

- (a) stressed the need to implement the decisions adopted at the Third Ministerial Meeting on Fisheries Co-operation held in Havana in April 1981, and subsequent meeting of the Co-ordinating Countries;
- (b) urged Co-ordinating Countries - represented in FAO - to convene meetings with a view to co-ordinating, consulting and promoting the implementation of the Programme of Action in the sphere of fisheries;
- (c) requested the Co-ordinating Countries to circulate a questionnaire among non-aligned member countries in order to facilitate the collection of primary information for the formulation of future co-operation projects among them;
- (d) welcomed the offer by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to host a meeting of experts of the non-aligned and other developing countries on aqua-culture in Pyongyang in September 1987;
- (e) stressed the need for co-ordination between activities in this sector and those in the sector of food and agriculture, and in this context urged consideration of the recommendations of the meeting of Co-ordinating Countries in the food and agriculture sector held at Rabat (Morocco) from 28 to 31 July 1986.

I. HEALTH

The Conference:

- (a) emphasized the need for the full implementation of the agreed goals and objectives as contained in the Action Programme in the field of health as well as in the documents adopted on the basis of this programme and recommendations adopted at the meetings of health ministers of non-aligned and other developing countries and invited the co-ordinators to take practical steps in this regard;
- (b) supported in full the Medium-Term Programme (1984-1989) of technical co-operation among developing countries for the purpose of achieving the goal of Health for All by the Year 2000 finalized at the Eighth Meeting of the Co-ordinating Countries held in Brioni in March 1984 and adopted by the Eighth Meeting of Health Ministers of non-aligned and other developing countries;
- (c) called upon non-aligned and other developing countries to implement actively the Medium-Term Programme and for that purpose to take appropriate measures including drawing up biennial plans;
- (d) expressed support for the efforts of WHO aimed at realizing the goal of Health for All and at redirecting its activities towards programmes of developing countries and at supporting TCDC,

particularly its orientation towards the realization of the strategies and programmes for the achievement of this goal;

- (e) recommended the continuance of the present practice of holding meetings of health ministers of non-aligned and other developing countries during the World Health Assembly with a view to co-ordinating all efforts for achieving the goal of Health for All.

J. EMPLOYMENT AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

The Conference:

- (a) called on non-aligned and other developing countries to carry out more structured co-ordination within the framework of ILO in order to adopt common strategies and achieve greater and more effective joint action;
- (b) supported activities aimed at strengthening horizontal technical co-operation including the pursuance of professional education and the development of human resources in the rural and non-structured sectors;
- (c) urged non-aligned countries to make every effort to set up the Mutual Assistance Solidarity Fund in accordance with the decisions of the Baghdad Conference of Labour Ministers of December 1981 which was ratified by the Managua Labour Ministers Conference of 1984;

- (d) took note, with satisfaction, of the recommendation of the Managua Conference regarding the establishment of an international fund for professional education and invited non-aligned and other developing countries to take individual and collective measures for its implementation;
- (e) called for the early constitution of a working group for the revision of the actual procedures criteria, and composition of the instruments of control for the application of international labour regulations within ILO and that its report be presented to the seventy-third session of ILO;
- (f) urged ILO to continue striving to arrive at solutions to the structural problems on a global basis.

K. TOURISM

The Conference:

- (a) reaffirmed the important role played by tourism in the economic and social development of non-aligned and other developing countries and hence underlined the need for non-aligned countries to play a catalytic role in promoting as well as expanding mutual co-operation among developing countries in the development of, inter alia, the requisite infrastructure of tourism such as means of transport, hotel industry, tourist sites, organization of tourist literature and cultural activities;

(b) called for greater harmonization and co-ordination of specific policies and the efforts made by the non-aligned countries in the sphere of tourism in order to enable their share of world tourism to grow in a sustained manner and in this connection urged the co-ordinators in this field to meet as soon as possible to examine, inter alia, the following possibilities:

- setting up joint projects;
- facilitating travel between non-aligned and other developing countries;
- promoting the exchange of expertise and training of personnel;
- promoting joint action in regard to the world tourist market;
- establishing training centres on a regional scale;
- holding meetings at different levels ranging from ministers and senior officials connected with tourism to tourist and travel agencies and the hotel industry on a regular basis.

L. TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS AND PRIVATE FOREIGN INVESTMENT

The Conference:

(a) decided that the work relating to transnational corporations and private foreign investment be for the present undertaken by the Research and Information System (RIS) of non-aligned and other developing countries until such time as a final decision is taken in regard to the Information Centre;

- (b) regretted the lack of progress in concluding negotiations on the Code of Conduct on Transnational Corporations at the United Nations and in this context urged the developed countries to demonstrate the requisite political will to enable the early finalization and adoption of the Code of Conduct on Transnational Corporations;
- (c) stressed the need to energize the activities of the non-aligned and other developing countries at the United Nations in order to ensure that the United Nations Centre on Transnational Corporations (UNCTC) functions in a manner conducive to safeguarding the interests of developing countries;
- (d) decided that the RIS of non-aligned and other developing countries should establish liaison with UNCTC in addition to its links with counterpart institutions existing in non-aligned and other developing countries in order to facilitate the effective utilization of information available in non-aligned and other developing countries and enable further co-ordinated research to be undertaken to highlight issues of common concern to the developing countries.

M. PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORT

The Conference:

- (a) noted with satisfaction the progress made in this sphere thus far;

- (b) took note of the results of the Second General Conference of Ministers and Senior Officials in the Sphere of Physical Education and Sport held in Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, July 1986, which underlined the importance of strengthening bilateral and multilateral co-operation among the non-aligned and other developing countries in the fields of physical education and sport;
- (c) called on all non-aligned countries to do their utmost to help achieve a successful conclusion, in the next meeting to be held in Lausanne at the initiative of the International Olympic Committee with regard to the 24th Olympic Games;
- (d) invited non-aligned countries to uphold and promote the ideals of the Olympic Movement and Olympic Games as a means of enhancing and strengthening friendship among all peoples and nations irrespective of their economic and social systems on the basis of full equality and precluding all mercantile considerations;
- (e) decided to encourage exchange among member countries of the Movement in the field of sports including, inter alia, the organization of sports events at the national regional and interregional levels;
- (f) noted with satisfaction the offer presented by Cuba to host the Third Conference of Ministers and Senior

Officials in the Sphere of Physical Education and Sport of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to be held in 1989.

N. RESEARCH AND INFORMATION SYSTEM

The Conference:

- (a) stressed the important role of RIS designed to forge effective links between research institutions of non-aligned and other countries;
- (b) noted with appreciation the progress made thus far in this sphere;
- (c) called upon RIS to continue consultations with the committee of six institutions designated by the Co-ordinating Countries to finalize recommendations as soon as possible regarding expert groups on select topics decided by the Second Conference of RIS held in New Delhi in November 1988;
- (d) recommended that RIS continue to broaden and intensify its contact with other institutions and information systems with a view to becoming a professional focal point for the dissemination of economic and financial information relevant to non-aligned and other developing countries and in this context urged RIS to continue to harmonize its areas of coverage with the Multi-Sectoral Information Network of the Group of 77;
- (e) urged RIS to continue with its efforts to obtain consultative status in UNCTAD, UNIDO and other United Nations bodies;

- (f) noted that the proposal regarding the establishment of an Advisory Group of Eminent Persons requires further study and elaboration by the Research and Information System of non-aligned and other developing countries;
- (g) invited more non-aligned and other developing countries to join the group of co-ordinators and to designate one or more institutions to join the RIS network;
- (h) decided that work relating to transnational corporations and private foreign investment be undertaken for the present by RIS until such time as a final decision is taken in regard to the Information Centre on Transnational Corporations for non-aligned countries.

O. ROLE OF WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT

The Conference:

- (a) called on developing countries to undertake the necessary legal, political and organizational measures to enable the creation of conditions for the elaboration and realization of the Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women by the Year 2000;
- (b) emphasized that the full participation of women in the process of development should, inter alia, enable the participation of women in the decision-making process on development, including the appointment of women to responsible positions to enhance their contribution to national development;

- (c) stressed the need for non-aligned countries to undertake measures aimed at eradicating tendencies and social practices that are counter to the interests, role and status of women;
- (d) recommended that organized and co-ordinated studies of the problems associated with women in areas of particular importance to their status in society, agriculture, legislation, education, information, technology and technological co-operation be undertaken in order to pinpoint appropriate measures and take concrete actions in all areas of the development of non-aligned countries;
- (e) recommended also that an adequate conceptual and methodological framework for the development of statistical and other indicators which can enable the evaluation of steps for the advancement of women be developed;
- (f) called on non-aligned countries to promote all forms of economic and technical co-operation at various levels through the inclusion of the aspects of relevance to the advancement of women;
- (g) underlined the importance of a co-ordinated participation of non-aligned and other developing countries in the work of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women and in other bodies and agencies of the United Nations system with a view to realizing the "Forward-looking Strategies by the Year 2000" and in this context

stressed the need for non-aligned and other developing countries to participate in the future activities of the Commission, the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and the General Assembly dealing with questions relevant to the advancement of women;

- (h) supported the activities of the International Centre for Public Enterprises (ICPE) in the field of the study of the problems of the integration of women in the process of development and in the implementation of programmes for women in non-aligned and other developing countries including the programme adopted by the Nairobi Conference;
- (i) endorsed the possibility of holding a meeting of the Co-ordinating Countries during 1986-1987 and in this context took note with appreciation of Yugoslavia's offer to host such a meeting.

P. PEACEFUL USES OF NUCLEAR ENERGY

The Conference:

- (a) underscored the need to continue to co-ordinate efforts with a view to promoting the interest of non-aligned and other developing countries in various international forums including the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and to promoting international co-operation on peaceful uses of nuclear energy among non-aligned and other developing countries and to working towards a successful United Nations Conference for the

Promotion of International Co-operation on Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy (UNCFICPUNE);

- (b) reaffirmed the inalienable right of every State to develop their own programmes for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy according to their economic and social requirements and needs and that international co-operation under just and non-discriminatory conditions should play an increasingly decisive role in this field;
- (c) took note of the mandate given by the Second Meeting of Co-ordinating Countries in this sector and recommended that the Third Meeting of the Co-ordinating Countries be held before the Conference (UNCFICPUNE) which is expected to be held in March/April 1987 in order to enable the non-aligned countries to review all the activities undertaken by the Group at this stage.

Q. TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The Conference:

- (a) emphasized the importance of cross-sector co-ordination as the field of telecommunications cuts across most of the other areas of the Action Programme and particularly because telecommunications is a most appropriate means for exchanging and conveying information on other areas among non-aligned and other developing countries;
- (b) reaffirmed the decision to establish a centre for co-operation among non-aligned and other developing

countries in the sphere of postal services and telecommunications and in this context urged all non-aligned and other developing countries who have not yet done so to submit their comments on the draft statutes for the centre for co-operation among non-aligned and other developing countries in the sphere of postal services and telecommunications;

- (c) recommended that an assessment of the progress made in the implementation of the recommendation of the December 1981 Belgrade Meeting of Co-ordinating Countries in the field of telecommunications be made by the experts of the co-ordinating countries;
- (d) called upon the co-ordinating countries to continue their efforts aimed at reaching agreement on the reduction of telecommunications tariffs by member States of the Non-Aligned News Agency Pool (NANAP) in accordance with the recommendations of the Joint Meeting of the Ministers of Information and Ministers of Telecommunication of the countries hosting the redistribution centres of NANAP, held in May 1984 at Cairo;
- (e) called upon all non-aligned and other developing countries to co-operate closely among themselves in order to harmonize and co-ordinate their approaches in relevant international institutions such as the International Telecommunication Union.

R. HOUSING

The Conference:

- (a) emphasized the need to exchange information and experience on technological developments in the field of building materials, management and training;**
- (b) called for greater co-ordination among non-aligned and other developing countries and with international organizations involved in the field of housing etc., with a view to obtaining maximum benefits from the programmes for training personnel for country studies and to obtain expert services;**
- (c) invited non-aligned and other developing countries to assess their needs in personnel resources in technical, administrative, financial and management areas with a view to making bilateral and mutual arrangements for training of personnel with other member countries and also by making maximum use of programmes offered by international organizations;**
- (d) urged all developing countries to make best use of the services of non-governmental organizations in housing;**
- (e) extended full support to the objectives of the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless and take the initiative to carry through the momentum generated by HABITAT for the implementation of the special programme of action formulated for the year 1987;**
- (f) recommended that the second meeting of the co-ordinators should be held as soon as possible.**

S. EDUCATION AND CULTURE

The Conference:

- (a) took note with appreciation of the progress made thus far in this sector;
- (b) assessed the valuable work of the "JOSIP BROZ TITO" gallery of art of the non-aligned countries situated in Titograd, Yugoslavia and its contribution to the enhancement of co-operation among non-aligned countries in the field of culture and in this context encouraged the Centre to continue to pursue and further expand its activities;
- (c) to this end called upon non-aligned countries to continue with the enrichment of the gallery and its permanent collection of works of art;
- (d) desirous of further enhancing co-operation in this sector, decides to transform the "JOSIP BROZ TITO" gallery into a common institution of the non-aligned countries;
- (e) invited the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries to prepare a draft Statute of the Gallery as a common institution of non-aligned countries;
- (f) welcomed the efforts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to set up a Museum of National Musical Instruments from non-aligned and other developing countries and in this context called upon non-aligned countries to contribute various kinds of their national musical instruments to the Museum of National Musical Instruments;

- (g) invited all non-aligned countries to participate fully and actively in the Seminar on Eradication of Illiteracy and Expansion of School Enrolment of Children which will be held in Pyongyang from 22 to 27 October 1986 and at the film Festival of the non-aligned and other developing countries to be held in Pyongyang from 1 to 13 September 1987;
- (h) expressed support for the role played by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in its field of competence;
- (i) called upon non-aligned countries to co-ordinate their positions in international conferences and in UNESCO on issues of interest to the Movement;
- (j) recommended that Co-ordinating Countries meet at least once every year to review the progress made and consider the follow-up action for implementation of programmes adopted by the First and Second Conference of Ministers of Education and Culture, held in Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea from 24-28 September 1983 and in Havana Cuba from 1-4 April 1986 respectively. As a first step, the Co-ordinating Countries should convene a meeting of officials and specialists from the Departments of Education and Culture to propose concrete measures for implementing the recommendations of the Conference of Ministers of Education and Culture.

T. STANDARDIZATION, MEASUREMENT AND QUALITY CONTROL

The Conference:

- (a) took note with appreciation of the progress made in this sphere which include, inter alia, the setting up of a data bank for a centralized information network which would serve for effective exchange of information among non-aligned countries in the field of standardization, measurement and quality control; and the establishment of an international centre for training of personnel from non-aligned countries in the above-mentioned sector;
- (b) called upon the Co-ordinating Countries to continue efforts for the full implementation of the Action Programme in this sector and in this context urged more non-aligned countries to participate in activities in this sphere;
- (c) decided to further invite non-aligned and other developing countries which had not done so to submit replies to the questionnaire circulated by the four functional groups and called upon the Co-ordinating Countries to periodically review progress in this regard.

U. INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

The Conference:

- (a) took note of the fact that successive meetings at Summit, Ministerial and Co-ordinating Bureau levels as well as meetings of the Group of 77 have given serious consideration to the state of the world

economy and international economic relations as well as to the dialogue between developed and developing countries;

- (b) also indicated the direction to be followed in the effort to promote the interests of developing countries, the restructuring of the existing international economic system and the establishment of the New International Economic Order; and in view of the above, and given that these issues are the basic concern of the Non-Aligned Movement and the Group of 77, decided that the sphere of international co-operation for development need not remain a separate sector of the Action Programme.

V. ENVIRONMENT

The Conference:

- (a) urged non-aligned countries to continue efforts to co-ordinate their positions at United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) particularly in view of the ongoing preparations in UNEP for the Environmental Perspective to the year 2000 and beyond;
- (b) called upon non-aligned and other developing countries to give due importance to ecologically balanced development and to co-operate with a view to conserve the environment, particularly in the struggle against drought and desertification, by pooling their information on resource conservation techniques and technologies;

- (c) recommended that the co-ordinating countries in this sector meet as soon as possible to co-ordinate their efforts in this regard.

II. FUTURE DIRECTIONS

194. Conscious of the need for further rationalization aimed at improvement in the implementation, co-ordination and monitoring of the Action Programme for Economic Co-operation, the Conference decided to regroup the 22 spheres of the Action Programme into the following sectors:

- (1) Raw materials, industry and trade;
- (2) Standardization, weights and measures and quality control;
- (3) Transport and telecommunications;
- (4) Monetary and financial co-operation and insurance;
- (5) Scientific and technological development and technical co-operation and consultancy services;
- (6) Food and agriculture and fisheries;
- (7) Health
- (8) Employment and human resources development;
- (9) Research and information system and transnational corporations and foreign private investment;
- (10) Role of women in development;
- (11) Nuclear energy for peaceful purposes;
- (12) Housing and co-operation in the preservation of the environment;
- (13) Education and culture, sports and tourism.

195. The Conference further requested the Sixth Meeting of the Co-ordinating Countries to evaluate the impact of the above

rationalization of the sectors in terms of the overall objectives of the Action Programme for Economic Co-operation, taking into account the recognized need for the harmonization between the Action Programme for Economic Co-operation of Non-Aligned Countries (APEC) and the Caracas Programme of Action (CPA) in order to enhance the complementarities between them. In this context, the Conference decided that attention be paid to the following:

- (i) consider the actions taken under APEC and CPA in the following spheres; health, employment, and human resources development, sports, role of women in development, telecommunications, housing, standardization, weights and measures and quality control, education and culture, food and agriculture, nuclear energy for peaceful purposes;
- (ii) further review the actions in the areas of raw materials, trade, transport and industry, and monetary and financial co-operation - and examine specifically whether any of these activities are being overlapped with the Caracas Programme of Action of the Group of 77, it being understood that these areas are being dealt with under the Caracas Programme of Action.

196. In furtherance of the need to promote activities under the Action Programme, the Conference recommended that the co-ordinating countries in the various spheres of co-operation adopt the following approach in their endeavours:

- (a) establish priorities in the different sectors of co-operation and, in these priority areas, undertake time-bound programmes and projects, including joint ventures;
- (b) consider ways and means to increase the effectiveness of the existing institutional framework, including that of the United Nations system, as appropriate and where necessary, and provide financial and technical support and effective mechanisms to give such programmes and projects a concrete shape;
- (c) promote technical co-operation through assistance to each other in training, technical education, exchange of personnel and expertise, etc., and also organize symposia, seminars and conferences to promote mutual interaction;
- (d) co-ordinate the positions of non-aligned countries in the relevant United Nations bodies and in other international organizations so that their programmes are oriented to bring optimum benefit to developing countries;
- (e) support subregional, regional and interregional co-operation among non-aligned and other developing countries.

197. The Conference urged all non-aligned and other developing countries to respond to the call made by the Seventh Summit Conference for all Members of the Movement to impart fresh impetus to collective self-reliance and economic co-operation

among developing countries and to mobilize all the necessary resources and deploy the requisite means for the effective implementation of the Action Programme.

198. The Conference recommended that the Sixth Meeting of the Co-ordinating Countries in all spheres of the Action Programme for Economic Co-operation of Non-Aligned Countries and other developing countries should be held between the Eighth and Ninth Summit Conferences.

XXXIV. LIST OF CO-ORDINATING COUNTRIES AS AT 6 SEPTEMBER 1986

199. The following is the list of co-ordinating countries of the various spheres of co-operation as it would appear following the adoption of the recommendation to rationalize the APEC programmes from 22 to 13.

1. RAW MATERIALS, INDUSTRY AND TRADE
Afghanistan, Algeria, Argentina, Bangladesh, Cameroon, Congo, Cuba, Gabon, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Islamic Republic of Iran, Kenya, Malta, Mauritania, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Pakistan, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Tunisia and Zaire.
2. STANDARDIZATION, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES AND QUALITY CONTROL
Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Guinea, India, Iraq, Islamic Republic of Iran, Kenya, Nicaragua and Yugoslavia.
3. TRANSPORT AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS
Afghanistan, Argentina, Burundi, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Gabon, Guinea, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Islamic Republic of Iran, Malta, Mozambique, Pakistan, Yugoslavia and Zaire.

4. MONETARY AND FINANCIAL CO-OPERATION AND INSURANCE
Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Guinea, India, Iraq, Islamic Republic of Iran, Madagascar, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Yugoslavia and Zaire.
5. SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT AND TECHNICAL CO-OPERATION AND CONSULTANCY SERVICES
Algeria, Argentina, Cameroon, Congo, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, India, Iraq, Islamic Republic of Iran, Jordan, Kenya, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Panama, Peru, Somalia, Tunisia, Yugoslavia and Zaire.
6. FOOD AND AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES
Algeria, Argentina, Angola, Bangladesh, Cameroon, Congo, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Islamic Republic of Iran, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malta, Mauritania, Morocco, Mozambique, Nigeria, Peru, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, Sri Lanka, Sudan, United Republic of Tanzania, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia and Zaire.
7. HEALTH
Afghanistan, Central African Republic, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Guinea, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Yugoslavia and Zaire.
8. EMPLOYMENT AND HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT
Argentina, Cuba, Cyprus, Bangladesh, Gabon, Guinea, Jamaica, Morocco, Tunisia and the Yemen Arab Republic.
9. RESEARCH AND INFORMATION SYSTEM AND TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS
Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Guinea, India, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Peru, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, Yugoslavia and Zaire.
10. ROLE OF WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT
Angola, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Congo, Cuba, Bangladesh, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Gabon, Guinea, India, Iraq,

11. NUCLEAR ENERGY FOR PEACEFUL PURPOSES
Jamaica, Kenya, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Senegal, Yugoslavia and Zaire. Algeria, Argentina, Cameroon Central African Republic, Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Indonesia, Iraq, Islamic Republic of Iran, Jordan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Morocco, Niger, Nigeria, Pakistan, Tunisia, Yugoslavia and Zaire.
12. HOUSING AND CO-OPERATION IN THE PRESERVATION OF THE ENVIRONMENT
Argentina, Bangladesh, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Gabon, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Kenya, Mauritania, Morocco, Nigeria, Pakistan, Senegal, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Yugoslavia and Zaire.
13. EDUCATION AND CULTURE, SPORTS AND TOURISM
Algeria, Angola, Bangladesh, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Egypt, Guyana, India, Islamic Republic of Iran, Kenya, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Panama, Somalia, Tunisia, Viet Nam, Yugoslavia and Zaire.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

Agenda for the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries

- 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 at Harare
- VII. Organization of work
- VIII. Strengthening the role and policy of non-alignment 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 non-aligned countries in the implementation of their policy and decisions, including the intensification of measures to combat colonial domination and foreign occupation, apartheid, zionism and racial discrimination, and in

this context to provide effective support for national liberation movements

- 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 and its implications for international security and economic and social development, human survival and peaceful coexistence in the age of nuclear weapons
- XII. 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 principle of peaceful coexistence
- XIII. Non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of States
- XIV. Peaceful settlement of disputes between non-aligned countries on the basis of the United Nations Charter 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 non-aligned 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 the seventh session of UNCTAD in order to have a unified position for non-aligned and other developing countries during that session

(c) Consideration of the issue of external debt crisis and development

(d) 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

(e) 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

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

(g) Review of international efforts on the critical economic situation in Africa, including the implementation of the Non-Aligned Movement's Plan of Action

(h) The situation of the land-locked, island and most seriously affected developing countries

(i) United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea

XVI. Analysis of measures and further action to strengthen collective self-reliance, including programmes for mutual assistance, designed to strengthen solidarity and socio-economic co-operation among non-aligned and other developing countries; consideration of the various reports of the Co-ordinating Countries on different spheres, e.g.

raw material

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

role of women in development

scientific and technological development

housing

education and culture

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. The crisis facing the United Nations and the challenge to multilateralism and the ways to overcome the crisis, strengthening the efficacy of the United Nations in promotion and preservation of international peace and security and in equitable international co-operation and the enhancement of the pivotal role of non-aligned countries in the United Nations system

XVIII. Co-operation among non-aligned 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 non-aligned countries,
including the date and venue of the Ninth
Conference of Heads of State or Government of
Non-Aligned Countries
- XX. Composition of the Co-ordinating Bureau
- XXI. Other matters

APPENDIX II

Keynote address by the Honourable Robert Gabriel Mugabe,
Prime Minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, on the
occasion of the inaugural ceremony of the Eighth
Conference of Heads of State or Government of
Non-Aligned Countries

The Right Honourable Shri Rajiv Gandhi, Chairman of the
Movement of Non-Aligned Countries;

Your Majesties;

Your Excellencies, Presidents, Prime Ministers,
Vice Presidents, Deputy Prime Ministers and
Distinguished Ministers, Heads of Delegations of
Member Countries of our Movement;

The Representative of the Secretary-General of the
United Nations;

Honourable Ministers;

Your Excellencies, Delegates, Observers and Guests
attending this Eighth Summit Conference of our Movement;

Comrades and Friends;

Ladies and Gentlemen;

I invite you all to rise and observe one minute of
silence in memory of the late Chairperson of our Movement, our
friend, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, a devoted champion of
non-alignment and dedicated daughter of India.

We also pay homage to other leaders of our Movement who
have passed away since New Delhi, including
Linden Forbes Burnham, late President of Guyana; Le Duan,
General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist
Party of Viet Nam; Maurice Bishop, late Prime Minister of
Grenada and Sekou Touré, late President of Guinea.

Majesties, Excellencies, Comrades and Friends, I welcome you to Harare, the "city that does not sleep" and capital of Zimbabwe. Your distinguished presence amongst us bestows great honour on our young nation. You are amongst friends, amongst brothers and sisters and, above all, amongst allies in the common and arduous struggle to make our world a better place for all who live in it and for future generations. We welcome you because your firm solidarity and invaluable assistance most assuredly lightened the heavy burdens we had to bear in liberating this land from a vicious colonialism six and a half years ago.

I thank you most sincerely, Mr. Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, for the generous and warm words you have said about my country.

Zimbabwe is a young and developing country. Hence when the Movement asked us to host the Eighth Summit Conference, just about a year ago, it came both as a great surprise and an enormous challenge to the people and Government of Zimbabwe. We were acutely conscious of the limitation of time and of our relative inexperience in organizing such a momentous event. But fortified by your faith in us and conscious of our duty to the Movement and the suffering people of southern Africa, we took up the gauntlet. The rest is now history. All we now crave for is your indulgence for any limitations, shortfalls and discomfort you may have experienced since your arrival in our country.

The Republic of Zimbabwe may be a new independent State, but its people and their culture are neither new nor young. Scattered all over Zimbabwe and some of the neighbouring countries are nearly two hundred mainly medieval stone-built cities, towns, palaces and courts or "dzimbabwes", as we call them. It is after this stone-building civilization, whose revival is seen in the Shona stone sculpture of the twentieth century, that our country is named. Our forebears used stones to construct their dwellings and preferred rock outcrops for foundations. Today we are determined to build a new Zimbabwe on the rock of national reconciliation with the stone bricks of unity, equity, tranquillity, justice, peace and above all the brotherhood of man.

Mr. Chairman, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, I know I am expressing the deep sentiments of gratitude of the whole Movement when I thank you most sincerely for the dynamic and prudent manner in which you steered the Movement in the last two years. In spite of the tragic circumstances under which you assumed the mantle of Chairman of the Movement, you have carried out your duties with characteristic dedication, dignity, skill and sensitivity for which your people are justifiably renowned. Zimbabwe is indeed most fortunate to receive the torch from the healing hand of India.

I also wish to thank the many countries, bodies and individuals who have assisted us in various ways in the preparations for the Summit, including the supply of furnishings, transport, medicaments, stationery supplies, cash

donations and various types of electronic equipment. Without the generosity of the many who came to our assistance, the burden of organizing this conference might have been unbearable.

Our world is faced with many challenges: the quest for economic development, for human rights, for justice and for human dignity. But all these are predicated on the assumption of the continued existence of human life. The one question therefore that today precedes all others, in that without an answer to it answers to all other questions become pointless, is the question of disarmament. Preventing the annihilation of mankind consequent upon nuclear war is the pre-condition of all our endeavours.

This fundamental fact was recognized as early as 1978 when the international community, in adopting the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly, the first devoted to disarmament, stated unequivocally that: "We must halt the arms race and proceed to disarmament or face annihilation".

Yet in the eight years that have intervened since, we have seen more, not less, expenditure on nuclear weapons; more, not less, nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction; greater, not less, insecurity. Global military expenditures are now in the order of US\$1 trillion per year.

Indeed the statistics are as gloomy as they are familiar: global military outlays currently run at two million dollars

per minute. For every 100,000 people in the world there are 556 soldiers, but only 85 doctors. For every soldier the average world military expenditure is US\$20,000 while for every school-age child the average public education expenditure is a paltry US\$380. Developed countries spend twenty times as much on military expenditures as they do on economic aid. Only one-fifth of arms expenditure, in just one year, could wipe out the scourge of world hunger by the year 2000. All these facts illustrate the central theme of our time - the conspicuous misuse and abuse of scarce resources in the midst of poverty, hunger and disease. Surely the time has come to call mankind back to sanity: to reorder his priorities in favour of life and development, as against death and destruction.

We welcome the joint statement by the two super-Powers that a nuclear war cannot be won and therefore must never be fought. Consequently we urge them to follow through the logic of that reasoning by abolishing from the face of the earth the means for waging such a war. It is our conviction that an essential step in this direction would be the conclusion of a comprehensive test-ban treaty, prohibiting all nuclear-weapon tests by States in all environments, for all time.

Pending the conclusion of such a treaty, it is essential that there be a moratorium on all nuclear tests by all nuclear-weapon powers. In this regard the world lauds the unilateral moratorium by the Soviet Union which ran for a year

from August 1985 to August 1986 and has recently been extended till January next year. We urge the Soviet side to continue its self-imposed restraint and call on all other nuclear-weapon States, in particular the United States which, together with the Soviet Union, accounts for the bulk of such tests, to join in the moratorium. It is also essential that all nuclear-weapon States enter into internationally binding agreements on a nuclear weapon freeze. In this connection we commend the efforts of the Six-Nation Five-Continent Initiative whose proposals on these and other disarmament issues are in line with the positions espoused by our Movement. In particular we call upon the nuclear-weapon powers to seriously consider the constructive proposals on verification presented by the Six.

Confidence-building measures in disarmament in and of themselves, however, will not lead to long-lasting peace and security unless they are accompanied by similar measures in international economic relations. The current state of the world economy, especially as it relates to prospects for development in non-aligned and other developing countries is a cause for grave concern to us. The development crisis of the early 1980s is by all account, far from over. If anything, it has escalated. Over a third of developing countries experienced zero or negative growth rates of real gross national product per head in 1985 and in many cases the situation shows no sign of improvement this year. Commodity

markets, particularly those of primary commodities, of which developing countries are major exporters, remained depressed and unstable in 1985 as they were throughout most of the 1980s.

Between 1980 and 1985, the price of primary commodities produced by developing countries declined by an average of 7.4 per cent per annum, that is over double that of manufactured goods. This, coupled by a rise in protectionism in developed markets, a general worsening in the terms of trade of developing countries, high interest rates and a decline in the flows of official development assistance in real terms to developing countries has resulted in an unprecedented "bleeding" of the developing countries.

The truth is that the economies of the developing South are subsidizing those of the developed North. As a result, we have seen a deepening of the economic crisis. For example, the United Nations 1986 World Economic Survey estimates that the decline in commodity prices, including oil, has resulted in substantial gains for the developed countries of over \$US 100 billion. At the same time, the net interest paid in external debt servicing by developing countries amounted to \$US 54 billion in 1985 and the net income outflow on foreign direct investment amounted to \$US 13 billion during the same year. Meanwhile the transfers of resources from developed to developing countries continue to decline and amounted to only \$US 13 billion in loans and credit facilities, \$US 14 billion in

Official Development Assistance and \$US 9 billion in direct investment. Such heavy financial haemorrhage coupled with severe economic undernourishment has robbed many developing countries of the capacity to service their external debts.

The debt crisis, in particular the debt service burden it imposes on economies of the debtor countries concerned, has reached grotesque proportions. The World Bank estimates that the accumulated debt of the developing world has risen to \$812.4 billion and that the debt service payments alone account for 61.2 per cent of the overall payments of debt. This is a cause for serious concern, not only for the debtor countries concerned, but also for all of humanity interested in the survival of the world economy. The debt crisis evokes the imagery of a voracious primordial beast, of gargantuan appetite, gobbling up all the export earnings of the developing countries. The monster must be neutralized before it devours not only our earnings, but our very independence of action and sovereignty over our natural resources and economic activities. We must develop co-ordinated plans, initiatives and schemes to tackle the problem. To do nothing is suicidal. To allow the monster to deal with us on a "case by case basis" is a recipe for disaster.

The direct relationship existing between money, trade, debt, development and stability in the international monetary and financial system cannot be over-emphasized. The persistent instability in the financial markets, the prevailing high

interest rates and exchange rate misalignments militate against the expansion of the world economy. Sustained and equitable economic growth, beneficial to all, can only be possible in a world economic régime free from the imbalances, inequalities and inadequacies of the present international economic system. In the light of the current situation, the establishment of the the New International Economic Order, based on justice, equity and sovereign equality, remains an absolute necessity of our time. The forces ranged against us may be many, but we should not be deterred. We should continue to vigorously pursue all options available with the view to creating a new and better world.

The revival of growth in the world economy demands that dialogue between the developed and developing countries be resumed without further delay. The current stalemate in global negotiations does not augur well for the future. In this context the forthcoming meeting of UNCTAD, therefore, provides an opportune moment for both the developing and developed countries to take joint action with a view to launching a programme for world economic recovery and the reactivation of balanced and sustained growth and development.

Increased South-South co-operation and collective self-reliance, particularly in view of the present adverse world economic environment and the continuing deadlock in the negotiations for the restructuring of international economic relations, is an indispensable and integral part of our

efforts to restructure the current unjust and inequitable world economic system.

Besides reducing the vulnerability of the developing countries' economies, such co-operation further enhances our collective bargaining strength in global negotiations. It is high time that we face up to the fact that so long as the impressively long list of areas of mutual assistance and co-operation in our Action Programme for Economic Co-operation remains largely a series of blueprints, so long will our partners in the developed North remain sceptical of our resolve to bring about changes in the present world economy. Let our solidarity and mutual assistance be truly action-oriented. We should resolve, here and now, to reaffirm our commitment to action-oriented solidarity, mutual co-operation and assistance among non-aligned and other developing nations. There is much we can do to help each other. We must do it. And the time is now.

It is only through the promotion of co-operative relations, not only among the developing countries, but also between the North and South that we can arrest and reverse the present retreat from multilateralism to unilateralism and bilateralism. In the world of today, interdependence is a fact of life, and hence the promotion of international co-operation and multilateralism should be the concern of every nation.

Forces opposed to the freedom of peoples continue to frustrate the realization of the rights of peoples still under colonial domination to self-determination and independence and

violate the sovereignty and territorial integrity of non-aligned countries. One such evil force is the system of apartheid in South Africa: a system that denies our common humanity; assails our sense of human decency, violates all norms of morality and dehumanizes both its victims and its perpetrators. It is a system which the United Nations has rightly declared to be a crime against humanity. The apartheid régime kills defenceless demonstrators as a matter of routine; violently uproots and relegates millions of its black citizens to wretched dust bowls and tortures and murders those whom it holds in detention. It has incarcerated Nelson Mandela, the heroic and legendary symbol of the struggling masses of South Africa, for nearly a quarter of a century just because he dared to demand the freedom of his people. In addition, it holds thousands of its opponents in jail, without trial.

The defence of apartheid requires not only internal repression and genocide at home but constant aggression against neighbouring States. Pretoria follows a policy of State terrorism directed at the neighbouring independent States. Against these States South Africa has devised an integrated and comprehensive regional policy of hegemony that combines the use of economic sanctions with the fomenting of political unrest in neighbouring countries through the agency of armed bandits, recruited, armed, financed and directed by it. Through these activities of State-sponsored terrorism the

régime has truly become a threat, both to regional and international peace and security.

It is common knowledge that the régime has also extended its abhorrent system to Namibia which it has continued to subject to colonial bondage two decades after the United Nations had terminated its mandate over that territory. The plight of the people of illegally occupied Namibia differs little from that of the majority of the people of South Africa. They too are oppressed, brutalized and denied the most elementary human and other rights. Furthermore, the racist régime presides over the plunder of Namibia's natural resources by transnational corporations and uses the territory of Namibia as a springboard to commit aggression against its neighbours.

Much of this analysis of the nature and character of the apartheid régime is well known. What is needed now is action: action to eradicate the evil system of apartheid; action to resist Pretoria's aggression against the neighbouring independent States; and action to stop South Africa's illegal colonial occupation of Namibia. In this context, I welcome and commend for your consideration, adoption and implementation the recommendations of the World Conference on Sanctions against South Africa, held in Paris from 16 to 20 June 1986 and those of the International Conference for the Immediate Independence of Namibia, held at Vienna from 7 to 11 July this year. Both conferences endorsed the position long held by our Movement that comprehensive mandatory

sanctions are the only effective peaceful means left to force South Africa to dismantle apartheid; stop its naked acts of aggression; and terminate its illegal occupation of Namibia. I earnestly urge that, pending the adoption of comprehensive mandatory sanctions under chapter VII of the United Nations Charter by the Security Council, members of this Movement should agree to adopt and implement for a start the voluntary selective sanctions against South Africa outlined in the declarations adopted in Paris and Vienna.

We should continue to press the key industrial countries, in particular the Government of the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan and the present United States Administration, to agree to the imposition of comprehensive mandatory sanctions against South Africa. Our actions must be co-ordinated and concerted. In this context, we may wish to consider the sending of a team of Foreign Ministers from our Movement to visit capitals of key industrial countries to canvass for the adoption and implementation of mandatory sanctions. Secondly, we could further decide to designate a team of Foreign Ministers to represent the Movement at the forthcoming special session of the United Nations General Assembly on Namibia in September this year. Finally, we should endeavour to increase the nature and amount of concrete material assistance we render to the liberation movements of South Africa and Namibia. In this regard, support for the front-line and other independent States

in the region is critical so that they may become dependable bulwarks against apartheid.

Our Movement's commitment to justice, freedom and equality obliges us to fully support all struggles for these cherished values not only in Africa but also in the Middle East, Central America, Asia and the Mediterranean where people are struggling to free themselves from imperialism, external interference, intervention, hegemonism, destabilization and other forms of domination.

In relation to Africa, we are appalled that in Angola naked interference with the sovereignty of that country has, beginning with the demand for the withdrawal of the Cuban forces as a condition for Namibia's independence, proceeded to assume a more dangerous dimension, that of affording military assistance to the counter-revolutionary and reactionary forces of UNITA bent on overthrowing a legitimate Government; so that UNITA now enjoys the full support of both apartheid South Africa and the Reagan Administration. Perhaps an even more shocking event was the recent indiscriminating bomb-attack upon Tripoli. Surely, such international "bullyism" serves only to exacerbate rather than ameliorate tense bilateral relations and constitutes a grave threat not only to regional but also to international peace and security.

In the Middle East, Israel's continued bellicose conduct poses a serious threat to international peace and security. We support the call for an urgent international conference on the Middle East at which all the parties involved in the

dispute, including the PLO, would participate. There can be no lasting solution to the Middle East problem until the Palestinian question, which is the heart of the problem, is resolved and the occupied Palestinian and other Arab lands are returned to their rightful owners.

It is most disturbing that the largest number of international hotbeds of tensions today exist mainly on the soil of non-aligned countries. This sad state of affairs is primarily due to the intensification of bloc power politics and general interference in the internal affairs of small States. We are deeply saddened by the initiation and continuation of the war between the two sister-non-aligned countries, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq. Use or threat of use of force in the settlement of international disputes is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of the Movement of Non-Alignment. We earnestly appeal to our brothers of Iran and Iraq to put an end to the carnage and to respect international humanitarian law. We urge them to see their way clear to a peaceful resolution of this cruel and tragic conflict.

The situation in Cyprus continues to threaten the sovereignty of that country and peace in the entire Mediterranean region. We call upon all external powers to cease forthwith all interference in the internal affairs of Cyprus and withdraw their troops from the island State so as to facilitate negotiations between the two Cypriot communities.

There will neither be peace nor security on the Korean Peninsula for as long as foreign intervention continues to perpetuate the idea of "Two Koreas". Foreign interference must stop so as to enable both the North and the South to engage in the intercommunal talks aimed at the peaceful reunification of that country. It is important that all foreign troops are withdrawn from the Peninsula immediately in order to set the stage for the process of peaceful reunification.

Tension in the Central American, the Caribbean and South Atlantic regions has persisted largely due to foreign intervention aimed at destabilizing and undermining progressive Governments there. In Nicaragua we are witnessing the use of military force against the territorial integrity and political independence of that country, all because it has dared to choose a political and socio-economic system which is at variance with that of the dominant power in the region. The United States Government openly finances, trains, equips, deploys and directs contras against Nicaragua. The contras have inflicted indescribable human and material damage against the peace-loving people of that country. We call on the United States to promote international law by respecting and abiding by the recent decision of the International Court of Justice. We ask that Nicaragua be allowed to pursue its chosen course of socio-economic development. We are convinced that the Contadora Peace Process is a rational route to a comprehensive regional peace plan that will satisfy the concerns of all parties in the Central American conflict.

We would similarly urge that foreign intervention, especially as expressed through the presence of foreign forces, in such countries as Afghanistan and Kampuchea should be speedily terminated and the people of these lands left to determine their own destiny.

Your Excellencies, our Movement stands for very little if it does not stand for the freedom and self-determination of colonized and oppressed people. In New Caledonia, Saharawi, Mayotte and other territories, the peoples yearn for their freedom and they must be allowed to enjoy it. Colonialism is thoroughly discredited in our day and age. It should thus be rooted out of these lands so that their people might shape their own destiny in the same manner and to the same degree as other free people.

Distinguished Heads of Delegations, Honoured Delegates, Observers and Guests, once again, I welcome you to Zimbabwe. May your stay here be the most comfortable and happiest possible. May our deliberations be attended with the positive spirit that inspired Tito, Nehru, Nasser, Sukharno, Nkrumah and others to launch our Movement a quarter of a century ago today. We cannot and should not fail them. The struggle continues.

Thank you.

APPENDIX III

Report of the Rapporteur-General

1. The Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries met at Harare, Zimbabwe, from 1-6 September 1986. It was preceded by a Preparatory Meeting of Senior Officials, held on 26 and 27 August 1986, and a Conference of Foreign Ministers held on 28 and 29 August 1986.

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

Afghanistan (Democratic Republic of), Algeria, Angola, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Botswana, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Pakistan, Palestine Liberation Organization, Panama, Peru, Qatar, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone,

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Singapore, Somalia, South West Africa People's Organization, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Syrian Arab Republic, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, United Republic of Tanzania, Vanuatu, Viet Nam, Yemen Arab Republic, Yemen (People's Democratic Republic of), Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

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

4. The following countries and organizations attended the Conference as guests: Australia, Austria, Dominican Republic, Finland, Greece, Holy See, Mongolia, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Commonwealth Secretariat, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, International Committee of the Red Cross, International Conference on the Question of Palestine, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), Latin American Economic System (SELA), Preferential Trade Area (PTA), Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC), United Nations Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean, United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, United Nations Committee on the

Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestine People, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, United Nations Council for Namibia, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid, United Nations Special Committee on Decolonization, World Food Programme and World Health Organization.

Inaugural ceremony

5. Shri Rajiv Gandhi, Prime Minister of India, declared the Conference open.
6. The Conference observed one minute's silence in memory of the late Chairperson of the Movement, Shrimati Indira Gandhi.
7. The Honourable Prime Minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, Comrade R.G. Mugabe, delivered a keynote address, which the Conference decided by acclamation to circulate as a Conference document (NAC/CONF.8/Doc.12).
8. Votes of thanks were moved by H.E. Mr. Denis Sassou Nguesso, President of the People's Republic of Congo, on behalf of the African members; H.E. Syed Ali Khamenei, President of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on behalf of the Asian members; H.E. Mr. Spyros Kyprianou, President of the Republic of Cyprus, on behalf of the European members; H.E. Mr. Daniel Ortega Saavedra, President of the Republic of Nicaragua, on behalf of the Latin American and Caribbean members; and by Comrade Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the

Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization,
on behalf of national liberation movements.

Election of Officers (Agenda item II)

9. Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi proposed that the Prime Minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, Comrade R.G. Mugabe, be elected Chairman of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries. The proposal was seconded by H.E. Dr. Kenneth Kaunda, President of the Republic of Zambia, speaking on behalf of the African members; H.E. Dr. Mohammad Mahathir, Prime Minister of Malaysia, on behalf of the Asian members; H.E. Mr. Hugh Desmond Hoyte, President of the Republic of Guyana, on behalf of the Latin American and Caribbean members; H.E. Dr. A. Sceberras Trigola, Foreign Minister of Malta, on behalf of the European members; and H.E. Dr. Sam Nujoma, President of the South West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO), on behalf of national liberation movements. The proposal was adopted by acclamation. Comrade R.G. Mugabe assumed the Chairmanship of the Conference.

10. On the recommendation of the Conference of Foreign Ministers, the Conference decided that its Bureau would be constituted as follows:

Vice-Chairmen
for Africa:

Ethiopia
Gabon
Guinea-Bissau
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Senegal
SWAPO

	Uganda
	Zambia
for Asia:	Bangladesh
	Democratic People's Republic of Korea
	Indonesia
	Iran, Islamic Republic of
	Iraq
	Palestine Liberation Organization
	Syrian Arab Republic
	Viet Nam
for Latin America and the Caribbean:	Cuba
	Guyana
	Nicaragua
	Peru
for Europe:	Cyprus
	Yugoslavia
Reporteur-General:	H.E. Modibo Keita (Mali)
Chairman of the Political Committee:	H.E. Abdallah S. Al-Ashtal (People's Democratic Republic of Yemen)
Chairman of the Economic Committee:	H.E. Oswaldo de Rivero (Peru)
Ex-officio member:	India

11. The Conference noted that H.E. Dr. C.M.B. Utete had been appointed Secretary-General of the Conference by the Conference of Foreign Ministers.

Admission of new members and participation by observers and guests (Agenda item III)

12. In accordance with the recommendation of the Conference of Foreign Ministers, the Conference invited FLNKS to participate as an observer and Australia, Greece, the Mongolian People's Republic, the Commonwealth Secretariat, ECOWAS, IFAD, PTA, SADCC, SELA and UNHCR to participate as guests.

Solemn Ceremony in Commemoration of the Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of the Founding of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries

13. Addresses were delivered by the Honourable Prime Minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, Comrade R.G. Mugabe, Chairman of the Movement, and by Shri Rajiv Gandhi, Prime Minister of India. Statements were then made by H.E. Chadli Benjedid, President of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria, on behalf of the African members; H.E. Mr. Taha Yasin Ramadhan, First Deputy Prime Minister of Iraq, on behalf of the Asian members; President Fidel Castro Ruz of the Republic of Cuba, on behalf of the Latin American and Caribbean members; H.E. Sinan Hasani, President of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, on behalf of the European members; and H.E. Dr. Sam Nujoma, President of SWAPO, on behalf of national liberation movements.

14. The Draft Declaration in Commemoration of the Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of the Founding of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries (NAC/CONF.9/Doc.3) was adopted by acclamation.

Report of the Chairman of the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries (Agenda item IV)

15. Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi presented a report on the activities of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries during the Chairmanship of India (NAC/CONF.8/Doc.6/Corr.1), which the Conference noted.

Adoption of the Agenda (Agenda item V)

16. The Conference adopted its agenda (NAC/CONF.8/Doc.5/Corr.1)

Recommendations of the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries held in Harare (Agenda item VI)

17. The Conference approved the recommendations contained in the report of the Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries (NAC/CONF.8/FM/Doc.9/Rev.1)

Organization of work (Agenda item VII)

18. The Conference noted that Political and Economic Committees had been established to consider the draft final documents and that they had started work during the Conference of Foreign Ministers. It decided that agenda items VIII to XIV and XVII to XX should be considered in the Political Committee and items XV and XVI in the Economic Committee.

General Debate

19. In the course of the general debate, the Conference heard statements by the following member countries and organizations:

Algeria, Islamic Republic of Iran, Argentina, Cuba, Zambia, Peru, Nigeria, Ethiopia, Yugoslavia, Mozambique, Malaysia, Guyana, Sri Lanka, Uganda, Syrian Arab Republic, Zaire, Kuwait, Angola, Mali, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Iraq,

Benin, Egypt, Indonesia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya*, Lesotho, Madagascar, Nicaragua, United Republic of Tanzania, Liberia, Nepal, Pakistan, Guinea-Bissau, Jordan, Viet Nam, Morocco, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Cyprus, Palestine Liberation Organization, Jamaica, Panama, Bahrain, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Ghana, Maldives, Bolivia, Suriname, Sudan, Bangladesh, Vanuatu, Kenya, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Colombia, Niger, Ecuador, Guinea, Yemen Arab Republic, Equatorial Guinea, Somalia and Malta.

20. The following countries waived their right to speak, but circulated statements in the plenary: Barbados, Belize, Botswana, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Mauritania, Mauritius, Oman, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Togo, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates and Venezuela.

Special Declaration on southern Africa

21. The Conference adopted by acclamation a Special Declaration on southern Africa (NAC/CONF.8/FM/Doc.10/Rev.1) and decided to constitute the Action for Resisting Invasion, Colonialism and Apartheid (AFRICA) Fund (NAC/CONF.8/FM/Doc.10/Rev.1/Add.1).

* This statement was the subject of a joint statement by the Heads of the delegations of Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire and Zaire (see enclosure I) and of a communication from the Head of the delegation of Egypt (see enclosure II).

Special Appeal by the Eighth Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Movement for the Immediate Independence of Namibia

22. The Conference adopted by acclamation a Special Appeal by the Eighth Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Movement for the Immediate Independence of Namibia (NAC/CONF.8/Doc.16)

Harare Declaration on the Strengthening of Collective Action

23. The Conference adopted by acclamation the Harare Declaration on the Strengthening of Collective Action (NAC/CONF.8/Doc.15).

Harare Appeal on Disarmament

24. The Conference adopted by acclamation the Harare Appeal on Disarmament (NAC/CONF.8/Doc.14).

Report of the Political Committee

25. The Conference took note of the report of the Political Committee (NAC/CONF.8/Doc.18).

Report of the Economic Committee

26. The Conference took note of the report of the Economic Committee (NAC/CONF.8/Doc.19).

Report of the Rapporteur-General

27. The Conference adopted the report of the Rapporteur-General (NAC/CONF.8/Doc.20).

Resolution of thanks to the Government and People of Zimbabwe

28. A resolution expressing the gratitude of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government to the Government and people of Zimbabwe was adopted by acclamation.

Final documents

29. The Conference adopted the Final Documents by acclamation.

Further gatherings of non-aligned countries, including the date and venue of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries (agenda item XIX)

30. The Conference, recalling that, at the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau, held at New Delhi, the Ministers had taken note of the offer by the Government of Nicaragua to host the Ninth Summit Conference, received the offer with satisfaction. They expressed the solidarity of the Movement with Nicaragua in her defence of her sovereignty, territorial integrity and the right of her people to decide their own destiny in the face of foreign aggression. They condemned the United States contempt of the judgement of the Hague International Court of Justice which constitutes defiance of International Law.

31. The Conference further took note with appreciation of the offer by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia to host the Ninth Summit. The Conference agreed that the final decision on the date and venue of the Ninth Summit Conference of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries should be taken by a Ministerial Conference to be held not later than 1988 in Cyprus. The Conference decided that an extraordinary ministerial meeting on South-South co-operation would be held at Pyongyang, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in 1987.

Composition of the Co-ordinating Bureau (agenda item XX)

32. The Conference decided that the Co-ordinating Bureau would be open-ended and noted that candidatures would be submitted in New York.

Other matters

33. There was no discussion under this item.

Closing Session

34. The closing session of the Conference was held on 7 September 1986. The closing address was delivered by The Honourable Prime Minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, Comrade R.G. Mugabe.

35. Votes of thanks were moved by H.E. Mr. Silvino M. da Luz, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Cape Verde, on behalf of the African members; H.E. Mr. Maumoun Abdul Gayoom, President of the Republic of Maldives, on behalf of the Asian members; H.E. Mr. Alan Garcia, President of Peru, on behalf of the Latin American and Caribbean members; Mr. V. Camilleri, on behalf of the European members; and Comrade Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, on behalf of national liberation movements.

ENCLOSURE I

Joint statement by the Heads of the Delegations
of Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire and Zaire

Following the malevolent, discourteous and improper remarks concerning their Heads of State and their countries, made by Colonel Quaddafi on 4 September 1986 at the Eighth Summit Conference of the Non-Aligned Countries, the Heads of the Delegations of Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire and Zaire, while welcoming the immediate and appropriate reaction of the Chairman of the Conference, His Excellency Mr. Robert Mugabe, Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, wish to reaffirm their attachment to the principles and ideals which have hitherto guided the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and particularly those concerning stout respect for the sovereignty of every State and non-interference in the internal affairs of other States.

The Heads of the Delegation of these three countries therefore express, on behalf of their respective Heads of State, their deep indignation at and their contempt for this wild statement by Colonel Quaddafi, directed at States which have always sought to affirm their personality at the international level by rejecting any form of subjugation, blackmail or intimidation.

The Heads of Delegations of these three countries draw the attention of the Conference to the urgent need for all member States to abide strictly by the principles and values of the Movement, which have hitherto ensured its cohesion in diversity.

Harare, 4 September 1986

The Heads of the Delegations of
Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire and Zaire

CAMEROON

(Signature)

COTE D'IVOIRE

(Signature)

ZAIRE

(Signature)

ENCLOSURE II

Communication from the Head of the
Delegation of Egypt

Dear Prime Minister and Chairman of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries,

In response to Your Excellency's directives, the Egyptian Delegation has refrained from asking for a right of reply to the vicious, obnoxious and abusive language used by the head of the Libyan Delegation against the Non-Aligned Movement as well as against my country, but I would like to put on record my total rejection and my strongest objection to such language. The abuse and insults by Libya against the majority of the non-aligned countries and Egypt among them, only reflects the low level to which Libya has brought the debate in our Conference.

Furthermore, my Government strongly rejects the attempt of the Libyan Delegation to dismiss and discredit the Non-Aligned Movement and its principles, to which we strongly adhere, these principles to the elaboration of which we have contributed and which we have defended for the last 25 years.

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I would be grateful, Excellency, if you could circulate this letter to all members of the Movement as an official document of the Conference.

Yours sincerely

(Signed)

DR BOUTROS BOUTROS GHALI
Minister of State for
Foreign Affairs and Head
of the Egyptian Delegation
to the Eighth Non-Aligned
Summit

To H.E. The Right Honourable
Robert Mugabe
Prime Minister of Zimbabwe
and Chairman of the Movement
of Non-Aligned Countries

APPENDIX IV

Report of the Conference of Foreign Ministers
of Non-Aligned Countries

1. The Conference of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries met at Harare, Zimbabwe, on 28 and 29 August 1986, under the chairmanship of Cde. Dr. W. P.M. Mangwende, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Zimbabwe.

Inaugural session

2. H.E. Mr. Shiv Shanker, Minister of External Affairs and Commerce of India, declared the Conference open and proposed that Cde. Dr. W.P.M. Mangwende, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Zimbabwe, be elected Chairman of the Conference by acclamation. The proposal was adopted by acclamation. Cde. Dr. Mangwende assumed the chairmanship and delivered an opening address.

3. The Conference then heard statements of congratulation by H.E. Dr. Blamo, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Liberia, on behalf of the African Group; H.E. Mr. Kusumaatmadja, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Indonesia, on behalf of the Asian Group; H.E. Mr. Dizdarevic, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia, on behalf of Europe; H.E. Mr. Alconada, Deputy Foreign Minister of Argentina, on behalf of Latin America and the Caribbean and H.E. Dr. Farouk Khaddoumi, Foreign Minister of the Palestine Liberation Organization, on behalf of national liberation movements.

Adoption of the Agenda

4. The Conference adopted the following agenda:

- "1. Opening of the Ministerial Conference
2. Election of Officers
3. Adoption of the Agenda
4. Report by the Chairman of the Preparatory Meeting of Senior Officials
5. Recommendation regarding the election of Officers of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries
6. Recommendation regarding applications for admission of new members and for participation as observers and guests
7. Organization of work, including the constitution of the Political and Economic Committees
8. Preparations for the Solemn Ceremony in Commemoration of the Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of the Founding of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries
9. Report of the Conference of Foreign Ministers to the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries
10. Other matters."

Report by the Chairman of the Preparatory Meeting of Senior Officials (agenda item 4)

5. The report of the Preparatory Committee at the Level of Senior Officials and Ambassadors (NAC/CONF.8/Doc.8/Rev.1) was presented to the Conference by its Chairman, Ambassador N. Krishnan of India. The Conference took note of the report

and the recommendations contained therein. It recommended the following draft provisional agenda for the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries:

- 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 Harare
- VII. Organization of work
- VIII. Strengthening the role and policy of Non-Alignment 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 measure of solidarity of the non-aligned countries in the implementation of their policy and decisions including the intensification of measures to combat colonial domination and foreign occupation, apartheid, racial discrimination and in this context to provide effective support for national liberation movements

- 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 and its implications for international security and economic and social development, human survival and peaceful coexistence in the age of nuclear weapons
- XII. 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 principle of peaceful coexistence
- XIII. Non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of States
- XIV. Peaceful settlement of disputes between non-aligned countries on the basis of the United Nations Charter 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 non-aligned 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 the seventh session of UNCTAD in order to have a unified position for non-aligned and other developing countries during that session
- (c) Consideration of the issue of external debt crisis and development
- (d) 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.
- (e) 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

- (f) The situation of the least developed countries, review of the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action (SNPA)
- (g) Review of international efforts on the critical economic situation in Africa, including the implementation of the Non-Aligned Movement's Plan of Action
- (h) The situation of the land-locked, island and most seriously affected developing countries
- (i) United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea

XVI. Analysis of measures and further action to strengthen collective self-reliance, including programmes for mutual assistance, designed to strengthen solidarity and socio-economic co-operation among non-aligned and other developing countries; consideration of the various reports of the Co-ordinating Countries on different spheres, e.g.

raw material

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

role of women in development

scientific and technological development

housing

education and culture

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. The crisis facing the United Nations and the challenge to multilateralism and the ways to overcome the crisis, strengthening the efficacy of the United Nations in promotion and preservation of international peace and security and in equitable international co-operation and the enhancement of the pivotal role of Non-aligned Countries in the United Nations system

XVIII. Co-operation among non-aligned 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 non-aligned countries, including the date and venue of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries
- XX. Composition of the Co-ordinating Bureau
- XXI. Other matters."

6. It was agreed that the additional items that had been proposed for inclusion in the agenda of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries would be referred to the Political Committee.

Recommendation regarding the election of Officers of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries (agenda item 5)

7. On the recommendation of the Preparatory Meeting of Senior Officials, the Conference decided that its Bureau would be constituted as follows:

- | | |
|------------------------------|--|
| Chairman: | Zimbabwe |
| Vice-Chairmen
for Africa: | Ethiopia |
| | Gabon |
| | Guinea-Bissau |
| | Libyan Arab Jamahiriya |
| | Senegal |
| | SWAPO |
| | Uganda |
| | Zambia |
| for Asia: | Bangladesh |
| | Democratic People's
Republic of Korea |
| | Indonesia |

	Iran, Islamic Republic of
	Iraq
	Palestine Liberation Organization
	Syrian Arab Republic
	Viet Nam
for Latin America and the Caribbean:	Cuba
	Guyana
	Nicaragua
	Peru
for Europe:	Cyprus
	Yugoslavia
Rapporteur General:	Mr. Modibo Keita (Mali)
Chairman of the Political Committee:	H.E. Abdalla S. Al-Ashtal (People's Democratic Republic of Yemen)
Chairman of the Economic Committee:	H.E. Oswaldo de Rivero (Peru)

8. It recommended that, in accordance with established practice, the Bureau of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries should be the same as that of the Conference of Foreign Ministers.

9. The Conference approved the appointment of H.E. Dr. C.M.B. Utete as Secretary-General of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries.

Recommendation regarding applications for admission of new members and for participation as observers and guests (agenda item 6)

10. Pursuant to the recommendations made by the Co-ordinating Bureau at its meetings in New York and by the Preparatory Meeting of Senior Officials held at Harare, the Conference decided to recommend to the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries that:

- (a) The Front de Libération Nationale Kanak et Socialiste (FLNKS) be invited to participate as an observer;
- (b) Australia, Greece and Mongolia be invited to participate as guests;
- (c) Commonwealth Secretariat, Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), Preferential Trade Area (PTA), Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC), Latin American Economic System (SELA) and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) be invited to participate as guests.

Organization of work, including the constitution of the Political and Economic Committees (agenda item 7)

11. In accordance with the usual practice, the Conference established Political and Economic Committees, which began the work of considering the draft final documents for the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries.

12. On the question of the representation of Kampuchea, the Chairman recalled that the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government had decided that "the Co-ordinating Bureau, acting in the capacity of an ad hoc committee, be charged to examine the question further and to make a recommendation thereon to the Meeting of Foreign Ministers to be held in 1985". The Co-ordinating Bureau, acting in the capacity of an ad hoc committee, could not make any recommendation thereon to the Meeting of Foreign Ministers held in Luanda in 1985. In view of this situation, the Ministerial Conference recommended to the Heads of State or Government that:

- (i) The Co-ordinating Bureau be given a renewed mandate to examine the question further and report to the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government.
- (ii) No further consideration be given to the question at the Eighth Conference.

Preparations for the Solemn Ceremony in Commemoration of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Founding of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries (agenda item 8)

13. In accordance with the recommendation of the Preparatory Meeting of Senior Officials, the Conference recommended that the draft Declaration in Commemoration of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Founding of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries (NAC/CONF.8/Doc.3) should be adopted and issued on the occasion of the Solemn Ceremony to be held on the afternoon of 1 September 1986.

Report of the Conference of Foreign Ministers to the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries (agenda item 9)

14. The Conference adopted its report (NAC/CONF.8/FM/Doc.9/Rev.1) and decided to transmit it to the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries.

Other matters

15. On the proposal of the representative of Congo, it was decided to refer the Draft Special Declaration on Southern Africa (NAC/CONF.8/FM/Doc.10) to the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government.

16. The Conference took note of the proposal by the representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to add the words "in particular the question of Palestine, the situation in the Middle East, southern Africa, Namibia and Central America" after the words "political situation" in agenda item IX of the draft provisional agenda for the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries and recommended that those issues be discussed under that item.

17. The Conference approved the text of the statement contained in NAC/CONF.8/Inf.7 and decided to issue it to the Press.

APPENDIX V

Report of the Meeting of the Preparatory Committee
at the Level of Senior Officials and Ambassadors

1. The Meeting of the Preparatory Committee at the Level of Senior Officials and Ambassadors held four sessions on 26 and 27 August, under the Chairmanship of H.E. Ambassador N. Krishnan, Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations and Chairperson of the Co-ordinating Bureau in New York.

Adoption of the agenda (agenda item 1)

2. The Meeting adopted the following agenda:

1. Adoption of the agenda
2. Preparations for the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government
Recommendations to the Conference of Foreign Ministers
 - (a) Draft provisional agenda
 - (b) Applications for admission of new members and for participation as observers and guests
 - (c) Election of officers of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government
 - (d) Organization of work
3. Preparations for the Solemn Ceremony in Commemoration of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Founding of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries

4. Report of the Senior Officials' Meeting to the Conference of Foreign Ministers

5. Other matters.

Preparations for the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government

Recommendations to the Conference of Foreign Ministers (agenda item 2)

(a) Draft provisional agenda

3. The Meeti recommended the following draft provisional agenda for the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries:

- 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 at Harare
- VII. Organization of work
- VIII. Strengthening the role and policy of non-alignment 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 non-aligned countries in the implementation of their policy and decisions including the intensification of measures to combat colonial domination and foreign occupation, apartheid, racial discrimination and in this context to provide effective support for national liberation movements
- 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 and its implications for international security and economic and social development, human survival and peaceful coexistence in the age of nuclear weapons
- XII. 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 principle of peaceful coexistence

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

XIV. Peaceful settlement of disputes between non-aligned countries on the basis of the United Nations Charter 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 non-aligned 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 the seventh session of UNCTAD in order to have a unified position for non-aligned and

other developing countries during that session

- (c) Consideration of the issue of external debt crisis and development
- (d) 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.
- (e) 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
- (f) The situation of the least developed countries, review of the implementation of the Substantial New Programme of Action (SNPA)
- (g) Review of international efforts on the critical economic situation in Africa, including the implementation of the Non-Aligned Movement's Plan of Action
- (h) The situation of the land-locked, island and most seriously affected developing countries

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(i) United Nations Convention on the Law of
the Sea

XVI. Analysis of measures and further action to
strengthen collective self-reliance,
including programmes for mutual assistance,
designed to strengthen solidarity and
socio-economic co-operation among non-aligned
and other developing countries; consideration
of the various reports of the Co-ordinating
Countries on different spheres, e.g.
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
role of women in development
scientific and technological development
housing
education and culture
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. The crisis facing the United Nations and the challenge to multilateralism and the ways to overcome the crisis, strengthening the efficacy of the United Nations in promotion and preservation of international peace and security and in equitable international co-operation and the enhancement of the pivotal role of Non-aligned Countries in the United Nations system

XVIII. Co-operation among non-aligned 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 non-aligned countries, including the date and venue of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries

XX. Composition of the Co-ordinating Bureau

XXI. Other matters".

4. The following additional proposals were made for incorporation in the draft provisional Agenda for the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries:

"Add the following two new items:

'State terrorism'

'United States threats against some Arab States'."

(Syrian Arab Republic)

"Add the following new item:

'Ways and means to protect member States of the Non-Aligned Movement from acts of aggression committed by a great power'."

(Libyan Arab Jamahiriya)

"(1) Include the following item after agenda item XIII:

'Non-aggression and non-threat or use of force in international relations'

(2) Include the following item after item XIV:

'Right of nations to preserve their culture and national heritage'."

(Islamic Republic of Iran)

"Proposal for the amendment of item IX:

'Add the word 'zionism' after the word 'apartheid'."

(Syrian Arab Republic)

The delegations concerned have reserved the right to raise the matter again at the Conference of Foreign Ministers.

(b) Applications for admission of new members and for participation as observers and guests

5. Pursuant to the recommendations made by the Co-ordinating

Bureau at its meetings in New York and the discussions at the Meeting of Senior Officials held in Harare, the Meeting recommended that :

- (i) the Front de Liberation Nationale Kanak et Socialiste (FLNKS) be invited to participate as an observer;
- (ii) Australia, Greece and Mongolia be invited to participate as guests; and
- (iii) Commonwealth Secretariat, Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), Preferential Trade Area (PTA), Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC), Latin American Economic System (SELA) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) be invited to participate as guests.

(c) Election of officers of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government

6. The Meeting recommended that the Bureau for the Conference of Foreign Ministers (28-29 August 1986) be constituted as follows:

Chairperson:	Zimbabwe
Vice-Chairpersons: for Africa:	Ethiopia
	Gabon
	Guinea-Bissau
	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
	Senegal

	SWAPO
	Uganda
	Zambia
for Asia:	Bangladesh
	Democratic People's Republic of Korea
	Indonesia
	Iran, Islamic Republic of
	Iraq
	Palestine Liberation Organization
	Syrian Arab Republic
	Viet Nam
for Latin America and the Caribbean:	Cuba
	Guyana
	Nicaragua
	Peru
for Europe:	Cyprus
	Yugoslavia
Rapporteur General:	Mali
Chairperson of the Political Committee:	H.E. Abdalla S. Al-Ashtal People's Democratic Republic of Yemen
Chairperson of the Economic Committee:	H.E. Oswaldo de Rivero Peru

7. It recommended that, in accordance with established practice, the Bureau of the Conference of Heads of State or

Government of Non-Aligned Countries should be the same as that for the Conference of Foreign Ministers.

8. The Meeting noted the appointment of His Excellency Dr. C.M.B. Utete as Secretary-General of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries.

(d) Organization of Work

9. The Meeting recommended that the Conference of Heads of State or Government should set up two main committees of the whole, namely the Political and Economic Committees, which would begin work ad referendum on 27 August 1986 and would function simultaneously with the Plenary. The normal working hours would be 09.30 to 12.30 and 15.00 to 18.00 and night sessions would be held when necessary.

10. In accordance with usual practice, the two Committees would commence the work of considering the draft final documents. It was recommended that the arrangement be confirmed by the Conference.

Agenda for the Conference of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Non-Aligned Countries

11. The Meeting also considered the draft provisional Agenda for the Conference of Foreign Ministers and recommended the following draft agenda:

1. Opening of Ministerial Conference
2. Election of Officers
3. Adoption of Agenda
4. Report by the Chairman of the Meeting of Senior Officials

5. Recommendation regarding the election of Officers of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries
6. Recommendation regarding applications for admission of new members and for participation as observers and guests
7. Organization of work, including the constitution of the Political and Economic Committees
8. Preparations for the Solemn Ceremony in Commemoration of the Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of the Founding of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries
9. Report of the Conference of Foreign Ministers to the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries
10. Other matters".

Preparations for the Solemn Ceremony in Commemoration of the Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of the Founding of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries (agenda item 3)

12. The Meeting noted that the Solemn Ceremony would be held on the afternoon of 1 September 1986. After considering the draft presented by the host country, the Meeting recommended a draft Declaration (NAC/CONF.8/Doc. 3) to be adopted and issued on the occasion of the Solemn Ceremony.

Report of the Senior Officials' Meeting to the Conference of Foreign Ministers (agenda item 4)

13. The Meeting adopted its report and decided to transmit it to the Conference of Foreign Ministers.

Other matters (agenda item 5)

14. The Meeting adopted unanimously the proposal of the delegation of Yugoslavia that H.E. Ambassador N. Krishnan of India, in his capacity of Chairperson of the Co-ordinating Bureau in New York, should receive sincere thanks and praise for his services which have helped to strengthen the unity and solidarity of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.

APPENDIX VI

Report of the Political Committee

1. The Conference of Foreign Ministers, which preceded the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, decided on 28 August 1986 to set up a Political Committee to examine the draft Political Declaration (NAC/CONF.8/Doc.1) circulated by the host country, Zimbabwe. It was further instructed to consider item XIX (Further gatherings of non-aligned countries, including the date and venue of the Ninth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries) and item XX (Composition of the Co-ordinating Bureau) of the agenda for the Eighth Conference. H.E. Abdalla S. Al-Ashtal (People's Democratic Republic of Yemen) was elected Chairman of the Political Committee.

Organization of work

2. The Committee held its first meeting on 28 August and decided to begin its work with a preliminary exchange of views, after which it would examine the Declaration section by section. It decided to set up two working groups, under the chairmanship of Ambassadors Dubey (India) and Kam (Panama), to deal with sections III to V and XXVIII to XXXV respectively.

Work of the Committee

3. The Political Committee held 16 meetings between 28 August and 6 September 1986. At the first meeting, the draft Political Declaration was introduced by H.E. Dr. I.S.G. Mudenge, Permanent Representative of Zimbabwe to the

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United Nations. A general exchange of views took place in which 41 delegations participated. The Committee then proceeded to consider the Draft Declaration section by section.

4. In the course of its work, the Committee made a thorough examination of Sections I to XXXV of the Draft Declaration, including revised texts submitted by the working groups under Ambassadors Dubey and Kam and by the various regional groups. Altogether, 96 written amendments were proposed and circulated.

5. After exchanging views on further gatherings of non-aligned countries, the Political Committee decided to refer the matter to the Heads of State or Government.

6. Candidatures were invited for membership of the Co-ordinating Bureau.

7. At its sixteenth meeting held on 6 September 1986, the Political Committee adopted its Report (NAC/CONF.8/Doc.18) and approved the revised text of the Draft Political Declaration contained in document NAC/CONF.8/Doc.1/Rev.1 for submission to the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government for adoption.

APPENDIX VII

Report of the Economic Committee

1. The Conference of Foreign Ministers which preceded the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries decided on 28 August 1986 to set up an Economic Committee to examine the draft Economic Declaration (NAC/CONF.8/Doc.2) and the Action Programme for Economic Co-operation (NAC/CONF.8/Doc.2/Add.1) circulated by the host country, Zimbabwe. H.E. Oswaldo de Rivero (Peru) was elected Chairman of the Economic Committee.

Organization of work

2. At its first meeting on 28 August, the Committee decided to begin its work with a general debate, after which it would take up the draft Declaration and the Action Programme section by section. It also decided to set up a working group on South-South co-operation, under the chairmanship of Ambassador Tan (Malaysia), to deal with section XXXII and the Action Programme for Economic Co-operation.

Work of the Committee

3. The Economic Committee held 12 meetings between 28 August and 6 September 1986. At the first meeting, H.E. Dr. S.J. Mahaka, Ambassador of Zimbabwe to Belgium, introduced the draft Economic Declaration, after which a general debate was held in which a large number of delegations took part. The Committee then proceeded to consider the draft Declaration section by section.

4. In the course of its work, the Committee made a detailed examination of sections I to XXXI of the draft Declaration. It also considered revised texts of section XXXII and the Action Programme submitted by the Working Group chaired by Ambassador Tan. Altogether, 114 written amendments were proposed and circulated.

5. At its twelfth meeting, held on 6 September 1986, the Economic Committee adopted its report (NAC/CONF.8/Doc.19) and approved the revised texts of the draft Economic Declaration contained in document NAC/CONF.8/Doc.2/Rev.1 and of the Action Programme for Economic Co-operation contained in document NAC/CONF.8/Doc.2/Rev.1/annex 11 for submission to the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government for adoption.

APPENDIX VIII

Closing address by the Honourable Robert Gabriel Mugabe,
Prime Minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe and Chairman
of the Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government
of Non-Aligned Countries

Majesties

Excellencies

Distinguished Guests and Delegates

I wish to say: you came, you saw, and you truly conquered. Yes, you have captured the hearts and the imagination of the Zimbabwean people and conquered the negativism of the sceptics, the detractors and the ill-wishers of non-alignment who were gleefully waiting to see discord and disunity rend our Movement as we conducted our business.

The events of the past few days have shown once again what we mean when we say that we believe in unity in diversity. Our different socio-economic and political systems have not prevented us from reaching consensus on a wide variety of subjects. We have also demonstrated our determination to work for a better and safer world and put its governance and the relations between the States which comprise it on a sound and rational footing. We have not pretended that our task was easy. In fact we have not concealed the fact that we occasionally have different perceptions on some issues. But then where can one find even just two people who agree on everything at all times?

To those struggling for self-determination and freedom and against colonialism, racism, apartheid and zionism we have sent a powerful message that they do not stand alone. We have pledged to give national liberation movements greater

diplomatic, moral and material support and to isolate and resolutely oppose in every forum the forces of oppression, domination and occupation.

We have reaffirmed our adherence to the principle of the sovereign equality of States; restated our opposition to the use and threat of use of force in relations between States and condemned the policies of the great Powers and blocs, of interference and intervention in the internal affairs of other States. We have refused to allow the blocs to cast essentially local issues in terms of East-West rivalries and bloc politics. In this regard, we noted how great Power interference had exacerbated local conflicts in southern Africa, in Central America and in South-West Asia, among other areas. We have demanded once again that such interference and interventions cease.

We have also appealed yet again to our friends in the Islamic Republic of Iran and Iraq to put an end to their tragic conflict by abiding by the principles of the Movement and of the United Nations on the question of the inadmissibility of the use of force in international relations and the need for the peaceful settlement of disputes.

The question of the arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, with the threat it poses to continued survival of mankind, was again identified as the most pressing problem of our time, it having been fully recognized, furthermore, that the arms race diverts resources badly needed for development to combat hunger, disease, illiteracy and underdevelopment.

During the past few days, we have had ample opportunity to review the current state of international economic relations and to assert further our role in the search for lasting solutions to the economic ills haunting our planet. The interrelated issues of money, finance, trade, external debt and development were highlighted as some of the most pressing problems of our time which, moreover, require urgent and concerted action on a global scale. In addition and equally importantly, we renewed our call for the establishment of the New International Economic Order for whose creation we have fought so hard until now.

We reaffirmed our strong conviction that in an increasingly interdependent world, there is no viable alternative to dialogue and multilateralism. All States, big or small, should have an equal say in the decision-making process in all matters affecting the destiny of mankind. This is why we cannot accept that a handful of powerful countries should have the prerogative to dictate and direct the trend of events in the world economy without due regard to the interest of others, in particular those of the developing countries. We urge the developed countries to pay heed to our call and to join our efforts to reactivate dialogue in international economic relations through the resumption of global negotiations.

We have resolved to increase mutual assistance and technical co-operation among non-aligned and developing

countries in the spirit of collective self-reliance with the aim of accelerating the economic development of our countries. Besides, South-South co-operation is an integral part of our endeavour to establish the New International Economic Order. In this regard I am very pleased that many countries have supported the concrete proposal of establishing an Independent Commission to examine closely how we can increase co-operation and interaction among and between the countries of the South. The idea that the South should look at itself has been discussed on many occasions in the past. It is most gratifying that Mwalimu Julius Nyerere, formerly President of the United Republic of Tanzania, as Chairman, a renowned advocate of South-South co-operation, which he called a Trade Union of the Poor Nations, has accepted the Chairmanship of the Commission. His personality, experience, vision and dynamism will certainly enhance the Commission and give it much-needed direction. May I thank our colleague and brother, Prime Minister Mahathir Mohammed, for his own role as Chairman of the Steering Committee in helping to establish the Independent Commission.

The Commission should go beyond the level of identifying the causes of our under-development to that of proposing joint strategies and specific measures that we can take to bring an end to poverty, hunger, illiteracy, economic stagnation, and the multitude of economic problems facing our countries. I would urge all members of our Movement to support the

Commission by giving it the financial resources and technical assistance it needs and by providing the statistical and economic information that it will require.

Despite the mischievous insinuations of detractors, our Movement should be justifiably proud of its record. Our policies, vision and efforts have resulted in the attainment of freedom by the vast majority of humanity. We have worked assiduously against racism, apartheid and Zionism, as well as against all forms of oppression and foreign domination.

The Movement is not only an expression of our felt need to safeguard the sovereignty and national independence of our membership, but also an important vehicle for securing those ends. The ultimate evidence of our success is the appeal the policy of non-alignment now enjoys as reflected in the growth of the Movement and in the espousal of policies of non-alignment even by individual citizens and groups from countries belonging to political-military blocs.

I cannot conclude my remarks without thanking all of you who by your presence and participation in this Conference have made it such a success. Both in terms of the preparations for hosting it and the co-operation and guidance we have had during the actual deliberations, your contributions have been invaluable. Your co-operation, friendship and grace during the actual Conference itself also gave the proceedings an atmosphere conducive to productive discourse. I also thank those who have put so much into the organization of this

Conference - the international team of translators, interpreters, secretaries - who worked long, punishing hours to make this Conference a success. The world media who covered our deliberations and the thousands of other invisible hands who before and during the Conference laboured with patience and dedication to make this occasion possible. We say to all of them: Thank you; Shukran; Merci Beaucoup; Gracias; or in our language Siyabonga, Tinotenda!

And with a thunderous but warm voice the entire people of Zimbabwe say to you, "Well done, brothers and sisters. Go well and please come again".

Yes, Zimbabweans will forever remember and cherish happy memories of your distinguished presence in our country. Bon Voyage!

Thank You.

APPENDIX IX

Resolution of thanks to the Government and
people of Zimbabwe

The Eighth Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries, meeting at Harare, Republic of Zimbabwe, from 1 to 6 September 1986,

Extended its sincere thanks and deep gratitude to the Government and people of Zimbabwe, as well as to the Honourable Robert Gabriel Mugabe, Prime Minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, for their warm and friendly welcome, which contributed greatly to the success of this Conference held in the beautiful city of Harare;

Congratulated the Prime Minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, the Honourable Robert Gabriel Mugabe, for his eloquent Inaugural Address in which he reiterated the Movement's abiding and deep commitment and dedication to the principles of non-alignment directed towards the consolidation of peace, justice and progress in the world, the attainment of disarmament and the establishment of the New International Economic Order based on justice and equity, the struggle against apartheid and racism, and the quest for self-determination, as well as stressing the indispensable need to strengthen the unity and action-oriented solidarity of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries;

Applauded the Government of the Republic of Zimbabwe for the excellent facilities which were made available to the

participants in the Conference, and for the efficient and excellent organization and quality of the services placed at the disposal of the Conference;

Recorded its deep appreciation for the contribution of the Republic of Zimbabwe, one of the youngest members of the Movement, towards the promotion of the role of non-alignment in strengthening peace, equitable international relations, co-operation and friendship among nations;

Reiterated its conviction that the Conference will strengthen the unity and solidarity of the Movement, thus enhancing the important and dynamic role that the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries is destined to play in the solution of major international problems.

APPENDIX X

Participation at the Conference

AFGHANISTAN, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF

Sultan Ali Keshtmand
Chairman of the Council of Ministers

ALGERIA

H.E. Mr. Chadli Bendjedid
President

ANGOLA

H.E. Mr. José Eduardo dos Santos
President

ARGENTINA

H.E. Mr. Raúl Ricardo Alfonsín
President

BAHAMAS*

BAHRAIN

H.E. Shaikh Mohammed Bin Mubarak Al-Khalifa
Minister of Foreign Affairs

* Did not attend.

BANGLADESH

H.E. Mr. Mizanur Rahman Chowdhury
Prime Minister

BARBADOS

H.E. Mr. Fozlo Brewster
Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs

BELIZE

H.E. Mr. Kenneth E. Tillet
Ambassador Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative to the United Nations

BENIN

H.E. Mr. Mathieu Kerekou
President

BHUTAN

His Majesty King Jigme Singye Wangchuck

BOLIVIA

H.E. Dr. Julio Aillon Garrett
Vice-President

BOTSWANA

H.E. Dr. Quett Joni Ketumile Masire
President

BURKINA FASO

Cpt. Thomas Sankara
President

BURUNDI

H.E. Mr. Egide Nkuriyingoma
Minister for External Relations and Co-operation

CAMEROON

H.E. Mr. Mahamat Paba Sale
Minister Delegate
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

CAPE VERDE

H.E. Mr. Aristides Maria Pereira
President

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Mr. Jean Willybiro-Sako
Minister
Secretary of State for the Interior

CHAD

H.E. Mr. Gouara Lassou
Minister of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation

COLOMBIA

H.E. Mr. Hector Charry Samper
Ambassador
Permanent Representative to the United Nations

COMOROS

H.E. Mr. Ahmed Abdallah Abderemane
President

CONGO

H.E. Mr. Denis Sassou-Nguesso
President

COTE D'IVOIRE

Mr. Simeon Ake
Minister of Foreign Affairs

CUBA

H.E. Mr. Fidel Castro Ruz
President of the Council of State

CYPRUS

H.E. Mr. Spyros Kyprianou
President

DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

H.E. Mr. Pak Song Chol
Vice-President

DJIBOUTI

H.E. Mr. Omar Kamil Warsama
Minister of Justice

ECUADOR

H.E. Mr. Julio Correa-Paredes
Ambassador
Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs

EGYPT

Dr. Boutros Boutros Ghali
Minister of State for Foreign Affairs

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Mr. Alejandro Evuna
Minister
Secretary-General
Office of the President

ETHIOPIA

Cde Mengistu Hailemariam
General-Secretary of the Central Committee of the
Workers' Party
Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council
Commander-in-Chief of the Army

GABON

H.E. Mr. El Hadj Omar Bongo
President

GAMBIA

The Hon. Lamin Kiti Jabang
Minister of External Affairs

GRENADA*

GHANA

H.E. Mr. Justice Daniel P. Annan
Vice-Chairman,
Provisional National Defence Council

GUINEA

H.E. Commandant Kerfalla Camara
Minister
Permanent Secretary/CMRN

GUINEA - BISSAU

Division General Joao Bernardo Vieira
President of the Council of State

GUYANA

H.E. Cde H.D. Hoyte
President

INDIA

H.E. Mr. Rajiv Gandhi
Prime Minister

*Did not attend.

INDONESIA

**H.E. Mr. Umar Wirahadikusumah
Vice-President**

IRAN, ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF

**H.E. Mr. Said Ali Khameni
President**

IRAQ

**H.E. Mr. Taha Yasin Ramadhan
Member of the Revolutionary Command Council
First Deputy Prime Minister**

JAMAICA

**H.E. the Rt. Hon. Hugh L. Shearer
Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs**

JORDAN

**H.E. Mr. Taher N. Masri
Minister of Foreign Affairs**

KAMPUCHEA*

KENYA

**The Hon. Elijah W. Mwangale, EGH, MP
Minister of Foreign Affairs**

***Seat vacant.**

KUWAIT

**Sheikh Sabah al-Ahmed al-Sabah
Deputy Prime Minister
Minister of Foreign Affairs**

LAO PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

**Mr. Sipaseuth Phoune
Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers**

LEBANON

**H.E. Dr. Khalil Makkawi
Ambassador to Italy and the Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations**

LESOTHO

His Majesty King Moshoeshoe II

LIBERIA

**H.E. Dr. Samuel K. Doe
President**

LIBYAN ARAB JAMAHIRIYA

**Col. Muammar Gaddafi
Leader of the Great Al-Fateh Revolution**

MADAGASCAR

H.E. Mr. Didier Ratsiraka
President

MALAWI

The Hon. E.C.I. Bwanali
Minister of Transport and Communications

MALAYSIA

Datuk Seri Dr. Mahathir Mohamad
Prime Minister

MALDIVES

H.E. Mr. Maumoon Abdul Gayoom
President

MALI

Gen. Moussa Traore
President

MALTA

Dr. Alex Sceberras Trigona
Minister of Foreign Affairs and Culture

NAURITANIA

H.E. Mr. Ahmed Ould Minnih
Minister of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation

MAURITIUS

The Hon. Murlidas Dooloo
Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Natural Resources

MOROCCO

Mr. Abdellati P. Filali
Minister of Foreign Affairs

MOZAMBIQUE

Mr. Samora Moisés Machel
President

NEPAL

His Majesty King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev

NICARAGUA

Mr. Daniel Ortega Saavedra
Commander of the Revolution
President

NIGER

H.E. Mr. Hamid Algabid
Prime Minister

NIGERIA

Major-General Ibrahim B. Babangida, CFR
President
Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces

OMAN

H.E. Mr. Yusuf Al-Alawi Abdulla
Minister of State for Foreign Affairs

PAKISTAN

General Mohammad Zia-Ul-Haq
President

PALESTINE LIBERATION ORGANIZATION

Mr. Yasser Arafat
Chairman

PANAMA

H.E. Mr. Roderick Esquivel
Vice-President

PERU

Dr. Alan Garcia Perez
President

QATAR

H.E. Shikh Ahmad Bin Seif Al-Thani
Minister of State for Foreign Affairs

RWANDA

H.E. Mr. François Ngarukiyintwali
Member, CC of MRND
Minister of Foreign Affairs and Co-operation

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

H.E. Dr. Manuel Pinto da Costa
President and Head of Government

SAUDI ARABIA

H.R.H. Prince Saud Al-Faisal
Minister of Foreign Affairs

SENEGAL

H.E. Mr. Abdou Diouf
President

SEYCHELLES

Mr. France Albert Rene
President of the Republic

SIERRA LEONE

The Hon. Abdul Karim Koroma
Minister of Foreign Affairs

SINGAPORE

Mr. S. Dhanabalan
Minister for Foreign Affairs

SOMALIA

H.E. Dr. Abdurahman Jama Barre
Minister of Foreign Affairs

SOUTH WEST AFRICA PEOPLE'S ORGANIZATION

Dr. Sam Nujoma
President

SRI LANKA

The Hon. Ranasinghe Premadasa MP
Prime Minister

SUDAN

Mr. Ahmed Ali Al Mirshani
President of the Council of State

SURINAME

Mr. Henk F. Herrenberg
Minister for Foreign Affairs

SWAZILAND

The Hon. S.J.S. Sibanyoni
Minister of Foreign Affairs

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

**Mr. Abdul Halim Khaddam
Vice-President of the Republic**

TOGO

**H.E. Mr. Atsu-Koffi Amega
Minister of Foreign Affairs**

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

**H.E. Dr. Basil Ince
High Commissioner in London**

TUNISIA

**H.E. Mr. Beji Caid Essebsi
Special Envoy of the President**

UGANDA

**Mr. Yoweri Museveni
President**

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

**H.E. Mr. Rashid Abdulla Alnoaimi
Minister of State for Foreign Affairs**

UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

**H.E. Mwinyi Ali Hassan
President**

VANUATU

**The Hon. Father H. Lini
Prime Minister**

VIET NAM

**Mr. Nguyen Huu Tho
Vice-President**

YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

**Dr. Abdul Qarim Al-Eryani
Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister**

YEMEN, PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF

**H.E. Mr. Heider Abubaker Al-Atass
Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council**

YUGOSLAVIA

**H.E. Mr. Sinan Hasani
President of the Presidency of the SFR of Yugoslavia**

ZAIRE

**Mr. Kengo Wa Dondo
Prime Minister**

SAMBIA

**Dr. Kenneth D. Kaunda
President**

ZIMBABWE

**H.E. Cde S.V. Muzenda
Deputy Prime Minister**

OBSERVERS

**Antigua and Barbuda*, Brazil, Costa Rica*, Dominica*,
El Salvador*, Mexico, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Uruguay,
Venezuela, African National Congress, Afro-Asian People's
Solidarity Organization, Front de Libération Nationale Kanak
et Socialiste, League of Arab States, Organization of the
Islamic Conference, Organization of African Unity,
Pan Africanist Congress of Azania, Socialist Party of Puerto
Rico, United Nations.**

*Did not attend.

GUESTS

Australia, Austria, Dominican Republic, Finland, Greece, Holy See, Mongolia, Portugal, Romania, San Marino, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Commonwealth Secretariat, Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific,* Economic Community of West African States,* Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, International Committee of the Red Cross,* International Conference on the Question of Palestine, International Fund for Agricultural Development, Latin American Economic System, Preferential Trade Area, Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference, United Nations Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean, United Nations Commissioner for Namibia, United Nations Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestine People, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, United Nations Council for Namibia, United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, United Nations High Commission for Refugees, United Nations Industrial Development Organization,* United Nations Special Committee against Apartheid, United Nations Special Committee on Decolonization, World Food Programme and World Health Organization.

* Did not attend.