

NAC/CONF.8/Doc.1
26 August 1986
Original: ENGLISH
EIGHTH CONFERENCE
OF HEADS OF STATE OR GOVERNMENT
OF NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES
Harare, August-September 1986
EIGHTH CONFERENCE
OF HEADS OF STATE OR GOVERNMENT
OF NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES
HARARE, 1-6 SEPTEMBER 1986
DRAFT POLITICAL DECLARATION '

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Eighth Conference of Heads of State 5: 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.
 4. The representatives of the following countries and organizations, as well as national liberation movements, attended the Conference as Observers.
 5. Guest delegations were present at the Conference from the following countries and organizations.
 6. The Meeting was inaugurated by
 1. 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 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, made an outstanding contribution 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.
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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 is 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, HAR-001

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 from 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 arrestation and reversal of present dangerous trends in the international situation and the promotion of conditions conducive to

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co-operation and peaceful coexistence among States. They stressed the importance of .working for general and complete disarmament, the maintenance of peace based on justice, the elimination of hotbeds of tension, aggression and conflict, and the promotion .of just and peaceful settlement of international disputes 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 independence, equality, justice and co-operation among all States.

15. The Heads I 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 ythat 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 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
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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, theyv 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.

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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 is directly related to the degree of loyalty 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.

III. ASSESSMENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

19. 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

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between developed and developing countries continues to widen. Great Power policies and practices of domination and intertention 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 United Nations Charter, 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

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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.

20. 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.

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21. 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.

22. 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;

23. 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 United Nations Charter, heighten their military and political competition, threaten the security of non-aligned and other States, and pose an increasing risk of nuclear war.

24. 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
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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.

25. 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.

26. 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.

27. 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. Detente, in order to be durable, must be universal

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and comprehensive and Open to universal participation, in the interest of all states. Such detente 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 equal footing, continuing to make a constructive contribution to it in the interest of the entire international community.

28. 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

29. 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.

30. 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

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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.

31. 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.

32. 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 First Special Session of the General Assembly devoted to disarmament (SSOD-1) and those
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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.

33. 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 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.

34. The Heads of State or Government were greatly perturbed by the announced intention of the Government of the United States of America to terminate its compliance with the provision 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 and to contribute to the efforts of the international community in
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seeking ways to attain security through disarmament, in particular, nuclear disarmament.

35. The Heads of State or Government expressed deep concern at the preparations under way for the militarization of 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.

36. 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.

37. 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 Outer Space Treaty 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 pending negotiations and the conclusion of 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 into outer space could, through a constant ladder of action and reaction, lead to an escalation of the arms race in both "offensive" and "defensive; weapons, thus mixing 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.

38. 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 or 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 expressed the hope that the two countries will steadfastly pursue 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 deep reductions in existing nuclear arsenals.

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39. 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.

40. The Heads of State or Government urged the two negotiating parties to constantly bear in mind that not only their own national interests but also the vital interests of all peoples of the world are at stake and, accordingly, to keep the United Nations General Assembly and the Conference of Disarmament duly informed of the progress of their negotiations.

41. 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.

42. In this connection, the Heads of state or Government welcomed the comprehensive and timely programme for nuclear disarmament in a phased, timebound framework recently put
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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. s

43. 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.

44. While negotiations are under way for a nuclear-weapons test-ban treaty, there should be a moratorium on all testing,
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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 March and April 1986 for putting an end to all nuclear testing, as well as their offer to lend their good offices for the establishment of verification mechanisms 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 requested that country to continue to refrain from nuclear-weapons testing. At the same time, 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 a moratorium on nuclear tests.

45. 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.

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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.

46. 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 declaration of 22 May 1984 and 28 January 1985, 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 the 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 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.

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47. 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.

48. 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, constituted an important disarmament measure. 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.

49. 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

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of nuclear weapons and the preservation of international peace and security. In this regard, they strongly condemned the racist South African regime 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 regime, which had given that country its nuclear capability. They noted with grave concern that collaboration with the racist South African regime not only violated many resolutions of the United Nations, including the consensual view of the international community, expressed in the Final Document of the Tenth Special Session of the General Assembly that 'the massive accumulation of armaments and the acquisition of nuclear weapons by racist regimes presents 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 and arms technology by such regimes, especially through strict adherence by all States to relevant decisions of the Security Council', but also undermined the objective of maintaining Africa as a nuclear-weapon-free zone and sabotaged the efforts undertaken in the interests of disarmament and the peace and security of the region.

50. 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. Though the use of chemical

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weapons is already proscribed by the 1925 Geneva Protocol, it was the conviction of the Heads of State or Government 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. The Heads of State or Government considered the use of chemical weapons by any State, and under any circumstances, deplorable, and called for the strict observance of the 1925 Geneva Protocol on the use of chemical weapons.

51. 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
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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.

52. In accordance with the criteria cited above, where the regional situation so permits that at the initiative of all States so concerned, States should consider and adopt measures at the regional level with a view to strengthening peace and security at a lower level of 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.

53. 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.

54. 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

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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.

55. 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 the 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.

56. 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

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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, 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.

57. 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.

. 58. The Heads of State or Government regretted that it had not been possible to convene an International Conference on 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 early convening of the Conference.
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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, when the Conference is held, 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 hinder 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 International Economic 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

59. 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

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of nuclear energy. This co-operation is of special significance in fields where their countries can achieve a greater degree of self-sufficiency.

60. 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;

61. 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.

62. 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

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energy for peaceful purposes in conformity with its own freely determined priorities and needs.

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

64. Having considered the preparations for the United Nations Conference on the Promotion of Co-operation in 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 programmes of social and economic development of developing countries in accordance with their priorities, interests and needs.

65. 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.

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VI. SITUATION IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

66. 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 can be no peace, stability or security in southern Africa until the obnoxious system is completely eradicated.

67. 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.

68. The Heads of State or Government strongly condemned the Pretoria regime 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
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mercenaries by the racist regime for the purpose of destabilizing neighbouring independent States and of overthrowing their governments.

69. 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 regime, 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 regime were also the result of the increased arrogance of the regime 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. Destabilization '

70. The Heads of State or Government expressed support for the communique issued by the Meeting of the Heads of state or Government of the front-line States held in 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.

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71. 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 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 regime 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 regime in Pretoria to make it stop forthwith its acts of State terrorism and destabilization against the neighbouring independent States. _,

72. The Heads of State or Government condemned the racist Pretoria regime 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 regime 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.

73. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their view that the occupation of southern Angola by the racist Pretoria regime 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".

74. 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

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People's Republic of Angola, AHG/Decl.1(XXII), 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 Statee 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. aot against the Organization of African Unity.'

75. 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
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Peopler 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 Organization of African Unity and the entire Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. By its disregard of the calls of the Organization of African Unity and the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, by its gross interference in the internal affairs of Angola and by its open collaboration with the racist Pretoria regime 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 an honest broker in the negotiating process leading to the speedy implementation of United Nations Security Council resolution 435 (1978).

76. 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 Perez de Cuellar, Secretary-General of the United Nations, on 17 November 1984 of a platform for comprehensive negotiations. They welcomed

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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.

77. 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 United Nations Security Council resolution 8/16838 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 regime 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 regime for its intransigence and bad faith.

78. The Heads of State or Government expressed their deep concern over the acts of political, economic and military destabilization committed by the racist regime of South Africa against the People's Republic of Mozambique. In this regard, they reiterated their firm condemnation of the utilization of South African territory for the infiltration of armed bandits perpetrating massacres against the defenceless population of

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Mozambique and causing the destruction of economic and social infrastructure in that country.

79. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their total support for the people and the Government of Mozambique and , for the preservation of that country's peace, independence and national sovereignty. They appealed to all members of the Non-Aligned Movement and the international community as a whole to render diplomatic, political, financial and material assistance to Mozambique _in order to enable it to strengthen its defence capability.

80.. The Heads of State or Government condemned South Africa for its continued destabilization activities including armed attacks against the Republic of Botswana and the Kingdom of Lesotho which constitute a violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of those countries. They demanded the immediate cessation of the acts of aggression committed against these countries and full compliance by the racist Pretoria regime with resolutions adopted by the United Nations Security Council on this matter, including full and adequate compensation for the damage to life and property caused by these acts of aggression.

81. They condemned in the strongest terms the recent attacks by the racist Pretoria regime against the Republics of Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe and warned that these dastardly acts of aggression constituted an attempt by the Pretoria regime to widen the conflict in southern Africa and posed a serious threat to the peace and security of the region and also to international peace and security. They called the
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attention of the international community to this grave escalation of the conflict in southern Africa and the increased arrogance of the racist Pretoria regime in defiance of international law and civilized practice. The Heads of 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 regime, 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.

82. 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 the 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.

83. 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

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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

84. The Heads of State or Government strongly condemned the racist South African regime 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 Non-Aligned Movement 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 (XX) of 14 November 1974.

85. 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

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under its sole, authentic and legitimate representative, the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO). In this connection, they commended 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 regime.

86. 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.

87. 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.

88. 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

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destabilization -against the neighbouring independent countries and prolonging its illegal occupation of Namibia. rIn particular, they requested all States to cease forthwith all political, economic, diplomatic, military, nuclear, cultural, Sporting and other relations with the racist Pretoria regime, in conformity with Security Council resolution 283 (1977), so as to hasten. the termination of its- illegal and colonial occupation of Namibia. 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.

90. The Heads of State or Government reiterated that the right of the Namibian people to independence could not be made hostage to East-West confrontation or- the struggle of their power blocs for spheres of influence 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.

91. 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.

92. 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
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reaffirmed their firm support for the United Nations Council for Namibia in its role as the Legal Administering Authority of Namibia until its independence.

93. 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.

94. In view of the intransigence of the racist South African regime 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.

95. 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. -

96. 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
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successes scored in the battlefield against racist South Africa and its occupationist troops in Namibia.

97. 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 on the issues concerning the continued racist South African occupation of the international territory of Namibia.

98. 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 to immediately 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.

99. 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 repression in Namibia, and utter disregard for basic human rights.

100. 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, to solemnly 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.

101. The Heads of State or Government strongly condemned the racist South African regime for its intransigence which is the major obstacle to the implementation of the United Nations
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Plan for Namibian independence in accordance with Security Council resolution 435 (1978). They were indignant that the racist regime'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'.

102. The Heads of State or Government strongly condemned the racist Pretoria regime 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 United Nations Security Council resolution 566 of 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

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regime or to any representative or organ of the puppet regime 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 regime has established in the capitals of certain Western countries to legitimize its puppet institutions in Namibia.

103. 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 General Assembly. 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

104. 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 regime'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 regime had brought South Africa to the brink of a racial conflagration which now threatened to engulf the entire subregion.

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

106. 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

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South African regime to abandon forthwith its reprehensible policy of apartheid.

107. 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 regime and the authentic leaders of the oppressed people, and enter into negotiations with the genuine

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representatives of the oppressed people for the purpose of establishing a democratic basis for the governance of the country.

108. 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 regime 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.

109. 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 regime, such as the so-called "Natal Option", aimed at hoodwinking the international community and detailing the liberation struggle in order to prolong the oppression of the voteless majority.

110. 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.

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111. The Heads of State or Government asserted that the growing militarization of the racist South African regime, 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 regime 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 regime a nuclear capability in violation of paragraph 12 of the Declaration of the Final Document of the First Special Session of the General Assembly devoted to Disarmament (1978) which warned of the danger of nuclear armaments in the hands of racist regimes and, furthermore, that these States are ,frustrating the efforts of the United Nations Disarmament Commission in fulfilling its mandate of ' making recommendations to the United Nations General Assembly on how to combat the nuclear capability of the racist South African regime. They emphasized that these actions reinforced the racist regime'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 regime.

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

113. The Heads of State or Government strongly condemned the increasing co-operation between the racist regimes 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 regimes 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 regimes 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.

114. Noting that in spite of the increased brutality of the racist Pretoria regime 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.

115. 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 regime.

116. 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.

117. 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
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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 regime, and the rendering of all appropriate assistance to those striving for freedom and peace in southern Africa.

118. 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 regime, 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 regime by impeding the Security Council from fulfilling its role as the primary organ for the maintenance of international peace and security through the abusel of their veto power against the wishes of the overwhelming majority of States and the world's peoples.

VII. WESTERN SAHARA

119. 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

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could only be solved when the people of Western Sahara exercised their inalienable right to self-determination and independence.

120. 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.

121. 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.

122. 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.

123. 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
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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

124. 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. 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, and 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.

IX. MALAGASY ISLANDS

125. 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 the Non-Aligned Countries and HAR-001

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

126. The Head 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 Gaccia to Mauritius.

XI. CHAD

127. Thee 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 questions 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 bf Chad.

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XIII. SOUTH-EAST ASIA

128. Reviewing the situation in South-East Asia, the Heads of State or Government expressed grave concern over the continuing conflicts and tensions in that region, particularly as many of its States are Members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. They reaffirmed their support for the principles of non-interference in the affairs of sovereign States and the inadmissibility of the threat or use of force against sovereign States. They warned that there was a real danger that the tensions in and around Kampuchea could spill over a wider area. They were convinced of the urgent need to de-escalate those tensions through a comprehensive political solution providing 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.

129. 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 negotiation 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
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well as the elimination of involvement and threats of intervention by outside powers. In this context, they noted with approval the efforts being made for the early establishment of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in the region and called upon all States to give those efforts their fullest support.

XIII. KOREA

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130. 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.

131. 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.

132. 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

133. The Heads of State or Government noted with great concern the situation in South-West Asia and agreed that it carries dangerous consequences for the peace and stability of the region. They agreed that the continuation of this situation has serious implication for international peace and security.

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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 which would enable the Afghan refugees to return to their homes.

134. 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 United Nations Secretary-General. They regarded the discussions through the intermediary of the Secretary-General as a step in the right direction and urged their continuation with a view to promoting an early political settlement of the problem in conformity with the ideals and principles of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries. They called on all States to exercise restraint to avoid further endangering the peace and security of the region, and to take such steps as would lead to the creation of conditions

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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

135. 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 Iran and Iraq.

136. 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.

137. The Heads of State or Government therefore appealed once again to Iran and 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 of this tragic conflict.

XVI. NEW CALEDONIA

138. The Heads of State or Government recognized that the Pacific region contained many of the remaining non-self-governing territories. They reiterated their view that all peoples, regardless of the size of their populations or territories, have an inalienable right to determine their own destinies, free from any form of foreign interference. In this regard, the Heads of State or Government declared their support for the self-determination and early transition to

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independence of 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.

139. The Heads of State or Government noted the existing dialogue between the Administering Power and the people of New Caledonia, and commended both parties for their stated desire for a speedy and peaceful solution.

XVII- SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

140. The Heads of State or Government expressed concern over the deterioration of the situation in the Middle East caused by Israel's continued practice of aggressive and expansionist policies in the region, which pose a grave threat to international peace and security.

141; 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.

142. 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.

143. 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
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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.

144. 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 United Nations Charter and relevant resolutions, thereby obstructing the liberation of Jerusalem and of the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories and preventing the Palestinian Arab 'people from exercising their inalienable rights.

145. 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

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and other features of the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories are illegal and null and void.

146. 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.

147. 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 Civilians in Time of War.

148. 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.

149. The Heads of State or Government denounced the establishment of a "strategic alliance" between the United States of America and Israel and affirmed that the alliance would enhance the aggressive, expansionist and destabilizing

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role of the regime of Tel Aviv, a role which posed a serious threat to international stability, peace and security in the Middle East.

150. 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.

151. 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.

152. 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 21 March 1983, urging non-aligned countries to work for a boycott of Israel in the
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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.

153. 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 resolution 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.

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154. 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.

155. 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.

156. 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,

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solidarity and support for the Government of Tunisia in the face of this aggression.

157. 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 illegal and provocative acts which jeopardized the lives and safety of passengers and crew and violated provisions of international conventions safeguarding civil aviation.

158. 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 regime 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 regime against the peoples of South Africa and the neighbouring States .

XVIII. ISRAELI AGGRESSION AGAINST IRAQI NUCLEAR INSTALLATIONS

159. 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
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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 to effectively 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

160. 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.

161. 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

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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 and 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.

162. 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 the attainment of exercise of, the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.

163. 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.

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164. 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.

165. 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, such as the aggression against Tunisia and the PLO offices there.

166. The Conference considered that the attainment and exercise of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, as defined in United Nations General Assembly resolution 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 United Nations General Assembly resolution 38/58C 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

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appropriate institutional arrangements to guarantee the implementation of the expected agreements of the Peace 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 his endeavours for the holding of the conference.

167. 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 for protecting the safety of the Palestinian refugees.

168. 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.

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

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170. 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 may encourage it to pursue its policies and practices in violation of Security Council resolution 465 (1980).

171. 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 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 regime that might encourage it to continue pursuing its policy of state terrorism and the commission of terrorist and expansionist acts against neighbouring countries.

172. 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
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resolutions adopted by the Organization of the Islamic Conference.

173. 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.

XX. LEBANON

174. 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 324 (1978), 508 (1982) and 509 (1982) calling for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from all Lebanese territories and for the deployment of UNIFIL and the Lebanese army up to the internationally recognized boundaries of Lebanon. They 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.

175. The Heads of State or Government condemned the Israeli occupation of Southern Lebanon, Western Beqaa, and Qada Rashaya, and the inhuman practices of the occupation

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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

176. 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.

177. 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 the new ones, and the establishment of the new military

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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.

178. 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.

179. 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

180. Recalling the relevant provisions of the Declaration of the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of

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Non-Aligned Countries, the Heads of State or Government noted the increasing international interest in Antarctica, as indicated by the deliberations 'which took place during the subsequent sessions of: the General Assembly and the meetings of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and the Organization of African Unity. In this context, the Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their conviction that, in the interest of humanity as a whole, 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.

181. 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 of 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 stressed that the interest of the international community in the continent can be enhanced by having the United Nations fully involved in all decisions concerning Antarctica and in this regard, they urged the United Nations to remain seized of the question.

182. They therefore 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
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benefit of all humanity. In this context, they also affirmed that all States Members of the United Nations have a valid interest in such exploitation.

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

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

XXIII. CYPRUS

185. 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.

186. The Heads of State or Government also expressed their deep concern over the fact that part of the Republic of Cyprus
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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.

187. 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.

188. 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.

189. 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;

190. Finally, the Heads of State or Government reaffirmed all previous declarations and communiques 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.

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XXIV. THE MEDITERRANEAN

191. 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.

192. They declared that repeated military exercises and other demonstrations of military power near the territorial water 'and airspace of littoral States lead to the outbreak of very serious incidents endangering 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 cteation of situations that can have such consequence.

193. The Heads of state or Government reaffirmed their subport 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

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and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly.

194. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the agreement embodied in the Valletta Declaration for Mediterranean Peace adopted by the First Meeting of Foreign Ministers of Non-Aligned Mediterranean Countries held in Valletta' in September 1984 and the proposals for regional economic co-operation among themselves drawn up at the meeting of experts held in Valletta in November 1985.

195. 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. They supported the decision of the Mediterranean Members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries to meet again at the Ministerial Level in 1986 with a view to implementing further the mandate given them by the Seventh Summit Conference in New Delhi.

196. 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
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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. The Heads of State or Government strongly condemned this unprovoked aggression, which constitutes 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 hinder the efforts designed to make that region a zone of peace, security and co-operation. 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.

197. 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.

XXV. EUROPE

198. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the efforts for the relaxation of tension in Europe, the continent with the

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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.

199. 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 play 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.

200. 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.

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201. 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.

202. 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.

XXVI. LATIN AMERICAN AND CARIBBEAN ISSUES

203. The Heads of State or Government recognized that Latin America and the Caribbean are among the regions most directly affected by the acts of aggression of colonial and imperialist powers. The region is now in the grip of the most severe economic crisis since the Second World War. It is the most indebted region in the world and faces a growing deterioration of the living standards of its people. In this context, the Heads of State or Government referred to the profound historical significance of the anti-imperialist and democratic struggle of the Latin American and Caribbean peoples to consolidate their national independence and the full exercise of their sovereignty in conformity with the principles and objectives of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and their inalienable right to choose their

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political, economic and , social systems without outside interference. They also expressed their satisfaction with the efforts made by the States of the region to strengthen their unity, solidarity and co-operation through various efforts at regional integration. They noted with satisfaction 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 problem of external indebtedness and the conflict in Central America.

204. 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 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.

205. The Heads of State or Government condemned the escalation of aggression, military attacks and other actions against

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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.

206. 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.

207. In this connection, the Heads of state or Government expressed outrage that the United States Administration had allocated further funds totalling US\$100 million to its mercenary contra army 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

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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 attack on the principles and objectives of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and of the Charter of the United Nations.

208. 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 Congress 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.

209. The Heads of State or Government urged all States faithfully to respect the commitments made to the International Court of Justice, especially the acceptance of the Court's compulsory jurisdiction and the required fulfilment of its rulings and judgements in the analysis of the case of Nicaragua. Consequently, they exhort the United States to comply with the ruling of 10 May 1984 on Provisional Measures of Protection and the Judgement of 2 November 1984 on the jurisdiction and admissibility of the

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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 Nigaragua; and that the form and amount of such reparations, failing agreement between the parties, will be settled by the Court. 210. The Heads of state or Government welcomed and fully supported the diplomatic efforts of the Contadora Group of Countries - Columbia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela - aimed at securing a negotiated solution to the crisis in Central Ameriea.- 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. In this context, they deplored the fact that the United States continued to prevent a negotiated political solution and to obstruct the peace initiatives.

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

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212. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the Message of Caraballeda issued by the Contadora and Lima Groups on 12 January 1986, which was endorsed by the Foreign Ministers of the Central American States in January 1986 and was reaffirmed in Punta del Este, Uruguay. They expressed the hope that these efforts and the implementation of the simultaneous action envisaged in the Message will lead to the resumption of the process of negotiation and dialogue essential for the peaceful 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.

213. 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 valuable 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.

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America guided by the principles of mutual respect, sovereignty and self-determination of peoples.

214. 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 and in particular its communique of 11 April 1986.

215. In the context of the willingness of the countries of Central America to resume discussions on the Contadora Act in relation to military manoeuvres and weapon levels, the Heads of State or Government appealed to all parties concerned, especially the United States Administration, 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.

216. 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. In this connection, they urged the Government of the United States, Honduras and all other States to follow

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accepted principles in order to avoid any action that might aggravate tension in the region and thus help create an atmosphere favourable to the achievement of peace and dialogue.

217. 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. 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.

218. 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 in accordance with the mandate given him by the Seventh Summit Conference.

219. 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

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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.

220. The Heads of State or Government expressed concern at lthe serious and numerous violations of human rights that continue to be committed in El Salvador. They expressed particular concern at the attacks, bombings and forced removal that the government forces are carrying out against the civilian population as a repressive reSponse to the level of political-military development of the insurgent forces, in the zones controlled by the insurgents. In addition to causing innumerable civilian victims, these violations of the Geneva Conventions are increasing the already high number of refugees and internally displaced persons, with serious social and economic consequences for the country.

221. 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. They noted that the Fronts had presented a positive proposal for a negotiated political solution 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 representative political forces, the FMLN/FDR, _to immediately renew their talks and continue them until they achieve the recovery of national sovereignty and the peace based on justice that the Salvadorian people long for.

222. The Heads of State or Government hailed the process of democratization begun by the constitutional Government of Guatemala and the elections that had resulted in the installation of a new government in that country. They expressed the hope that the new Government of Guatemala twill take the steps necessary to ensure the broadest possible participation of all sections of the population in the search for a peaceful solution to the conflict that country has been experiencing in recent years as well as the full exercise of human rights.

223. The Heads of State or Government exbressed serious concern over the fact that colonial powers are still using the territories in Latin America and the Caribbean. as bases or ports of call forl ships carrying nuclear weapons and for the storage of such weapons. They reaffirmed the necessity to eradicate colonialism in all its forms and manifestations in the region, reiterated their solidarity with the peoples of the region who are still under colonialism, and demanded that

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Colonial powers immediately implement the United Nations Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

224. The Heads of State or Government also condemned the transit of vessels equipped with nuclear , weapons or nuclear-powered, and the maintenance of military bases and forces foreign to the region in Latin America and the Caribbean, such as those existing in Cuba, in Puerto Rico and in the Malvinas Islands. They strongly objected to the intention to install new bases in the region, such as the one planned for Easter Islands, which constitutes a threat to the peace and security of the region.

225. 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.

226. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the need to eradicate colonialism in all its form and manifestations in conformity with United Nations General Assembly resolution 1514 (VX) and in this regard, they reiterated their
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support for the Puerto Rican people's inalienable right to self-determination and independence in accordance with the above resolution and taking full account of the resolution adopted on 14 August 1985 by the United Nations Special Committee on Decolonization.

227. 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.

228. The Heads of State or Government expressed their solidarity with and full support for the people of Haiti in relation to the successful struggle they waged for the restoration of civil liberties and human and political rights in that country. They expressed their respect for the self-determination of the Haitian people and their concern at, and strong condemnation of, the manifestations or interference in the internal affairs of Haiti which constitute an obstacle to the Haitian people's pursuit of their right to freely determine their political and economic system. In this regard, they supported the struggle of the Haitian people for the full realization of their human rights.

229. 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.

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230. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their solidarity with the Government and people of the Republic of Suriname in their effort to preserve their independence and sovereignty. While expressing deep concern at the continuing economic and other coercive measures which have been and are still being applied against Suriname, they nevertheless noted the statement of the Foreign Minister of Suriname made during the Ministerial Meeting of the Co-ordinating Bureau of Non-Aligned Countries at New Delhi in April 1986 to the effect that there had been some improvement in the relations between Suriname and the Governments concerned. They expressed the hope that these relations would continue to improve and that they would be free from coercion or any other form of interference and be conducted on the basis of full respect for the rights; interests and well-being of the people of Suriname.

231. The Heads of State or Government expressed their total solidarity with the people and Government of Panama in their efforts to secure full compliance with the Panama Canal treaties and the neutrality of that inter-oceanic waterway, and emphasized the fact that this process has been developing in accordance with the schedule agreed upon. They expressed concern, however, over the implementation by the United States of policies and practices in the Canal Area which hamper strict compliance with the treaties concerned, and in particular over the application of Law 96/70 of the United States Congress which is incompatible with those treaties and violates their letter and spirit.

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232. 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.

233. 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 1966.

234. 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.

235. 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.

236. 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 and endanger the peace and adversely affect stability in the area.

237. 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 IUnited Nations General Assembly resolution 1514(XV)1 and is incompatible with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and with the aforementioned resolution.

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238. The Conference once more reiterated its categorical support for the Republic of Bolivia's legitimate and rightful claim to recover a direct and useful outlet to the Pacific Ocean, over which it would have full sovereignty. Convinced that the solution of this problem is of interest to the international community and recalling that international peace and security call for such a solution, the Conference urged all States to voice their active solidarity with this inalienable right of the Bolivian people. Similarly, it called for an early commencement of negotiations which should be undertaken in a context of mutual confidence and seriousness. The Conference expressed its hope that an equitable solution to Bolivia's maritime problem will be found by applying the peaceful procedures set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and in the framework of the objectives of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries.

239. Noting that the Chilean people have intensified their struggle for civil, political and social rights, the Heads of State or Government demanded that the military junta cease all human rights violations and repressions. They reaffirmed their solidarity with the legitimate aspirations of the Chilean people to recover their freedom and basic human rights and to re-establish the policy of non-alignment followed by (the late) President Salvador Allende.

240. 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
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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.

241. The Heads of State or Government observed that the Treaty of Tlatelolco prohibited the development, manufacture, deployment or stockpiling of nuclear weapons in parts of Latin America. 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.

242. 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 to fully 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.

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243. 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.

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

244. 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.

245. 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.

246. 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.

247. The Heads of State or Government were convinced that as long as cases of colonialism such as Namibia, - New Caledonia,
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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.

248. 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.

249. 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.

250. The Heads of State or Government_ expressed their satisfaction at the work of the United Nations Special Committee on Decolonization and its effective contribution to the implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples.

XXVIII. RIGHT TO DEVELOPMENT

251. The Heads of State or Government stressed the importance for non-aligned and other developing countries of the item

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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. They recalled that the Conference of Ministers of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries had recommended that the non-aligned countries co-ordinate and harmonize their positions at the Eighth Summit Conference with a view to promoting the possible adoption of a Declaration on this subject during the forty-first session of the United Nations General Assembly.

XXIX. INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

252. 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 and 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.

253. The Heads of State or Government however emphasized that the legitimate struggle of peoples under colonial and racist regimes and all forms of foreign domination and occupation, and of their national liberation movements, against their

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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.

254. 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.

255. 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.

XXX. PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

256. 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

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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. 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.

257. The Heads of State or Government urged that all non-aligned countries should adhere to and implement the decisions of the Security Council and United Nations 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.

XXXI. NON-INTERVENTION AND NON-INTERFERENCE

258. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their support for the Declaration on the Inadmissibility of Intervention and HAR-001

Interference in the Internal Affairs of States contained in United Nations General Assembly resolution 36/103. 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.

XXXII. UNESCO

259. 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.

260. They deeply regretted the action taken against UNESCO by certain countries. This action constituted a withdrawal from multilateral co-operation and democratic functioning within
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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.

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

XXXIII. NEW INTERNATIONAL INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION ORDER

262. 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 Infbrmation and Communication Order on the basis of the free and balanced flow of information. They noted with satisfaction the progress achieved in this field, and in particular the significant contribution made by the 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.

263. 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.

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264. 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.

265. 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.

266. 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.

267. 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

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expressed support for the Pool's new project of economic information (ECOPOOL).

268. 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

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countries.

269. 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.

270. 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 NANAP to continue working in this direction.

271. 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.

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272. 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.

273. 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 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

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the united Nations and UNESCO in fostering co-operation among the non-aligned countries in this sphere.

274. 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.

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

276. 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.

XXXIV. INTERNATIONAL YEAR OF PEACE

277. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the proclamation by the United Nations General Assembly, through resolution 40/3 of 1986 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 General' Assembly of the United Nations 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 of the United Nations and, in this regard, pledged themselves to continue to promote positive action by states and peoples aimed at the prevention of war, removal of various threats to peace - including the nuclear threat - respect for the principle of non-use of force, the resolution of conflicts and peaceful settlement of disputes; confidence-building measures, disarmament, maintenance of outer space for peaceful uses, development, the promotion and exercise of human rights and fundamental freedoms, decolonization in accordance with the principle of self-determination, elimination of racial discrimination and apartheid, the enhancement of the quality of life, satisfaction of human needs and protection of the environment.

XXXV. THE UNITED NATIONS

278. 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

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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.

279. 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; 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 detente, 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.

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280. 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. .

281. 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 is based. By seeking financial veto power over the activities of the United Nations, contrary to the provisions of the Charter of the Organization, some States are eroding multilateralism and inhibiting the capacity of the non-aligned and other developing countries, individually and collectively to participate actively in the work of the various bodies of the United Nations system in accordance with their rights and interests. In particular the Heads of State or Government condemned those withholdings of assessed contributions which are aimed at altering the basic character and purposes of the United Nations. They rejected any and all attempts to
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introduce decision-making processes which are incompatible with the principles and purposes of the Charter and especially the principle of sovereign equality of States. They stressed that the crisis facing the United Nations was a political one, precipitated by the actions of States which seek to take control of the United Nations and subvert its purposes, and that therefore the crisis could only be resolved through political means in an integrated and comprehensive manner.

282. The Heads of State or Government noted that the High Level Intergovernmental Group of Experts established by the General Assembly through resolution 40/237 had commenced its work and expressed the hope that its report and/or recommendations would help further improve the efficiency of the functioning of the United Nations.

283. 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 the strengthening of the Role of the Organization for the purpose of promoting the role of the United Nations.

284. 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.

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