NYm/241/0038/6

PERMANENT MISSION OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
TO THE UNITED NATIONS
NEW YORK

No. : 972/Pol-337/92

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Indonesia to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Permanent Missions to the United Nations and Members and Observers of the Non-Aligned Movement and has the honour to enclose herewith, the "Draft Final Document of the Tenth Conference of the Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Countries".

The Permanent Mission of the Republic of Indonesia to the United Nations avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Permanent Missions to the United Nations and Members and Observers of the Non-Aligned Movement the assurances of its highest consideration.

New York, 3 August 1992

PERMANENT MISSION OF INDONESIA
TO THE UNITED NATIONS

DRAFT FINAL DOCUMENT
OF THE TENTH CONFERENCE OF THE HEADS OF STATE OR GOVERNMENT
OF THE NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES

I. INTRODUCTION

II. GLOBAL ISSUES

A. REVIEW OF THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

B. THE ROLE OF THE NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT IN THE EMERGING NEW INTERNATIONAL ORDER

C. RESTRUCTURING, REVITALIZATION AND DEMOCRATIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

D. INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AND DISARMAMENT IN THE POST COLD-WAR ERA

E. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

F. ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

G. HUMAN RIGHTS

III. POLITICAL ISSUES

- SOUTH-EAST ASIA

- KOREA

- AFGHANISTAN

- NEW CALEDONIA

- MAYOTTE, MALAGASY ISLANDS AND CHAGOS ARCHIPELAGO

- INDIAN OCEAN

- PALESTINE

- THE ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT

- THE SITUATION IN THE GULF REGION

- LEBANON

- CYPRUS

- THE MEDITERRANEAN

- SOMALIA

- ETHIOPIA

- WESTERN SAHARA

- LIBERIA

- SOUTHERN AFRICA

- SOUTH AFRICA

- LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

- ANTARCTICA

- DECOLONISATION

- REFUGEES

- DRUG ABUSE AND ILLICIT TRAFFICKING

- INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

- PEACEFUL USES OF NUCLEAR ENERGY

- INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

- PEACE AND INTERNATIONAL LAW

IV. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ISSUES

- INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND COMMODITIES
- DEVELOPMENT FINANCE, DEBT AND MONETARY ISSUES
- SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION
- FOOD AND AGRICULTURE
- INDUSTRIALISATION
- SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
- HUMAN DEVELOPMENT
- POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT
- WOMEN AND DEVELOPMENT
- YOUTH AND DEVELOPMENT
- CHILD SURVIVAL AND DEVELOPMENT
- HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT
- CRITICAL ECONOMIC SITUATION IN AFRICA
- LEAST DEVELOPED AND LAND-LOCKED DEVELOPING COUNTRIES
- NATURAL DISASTERS
- SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

II. GLOBAL ISSUES

A. REVIEW OF THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION

1. The Heads of State or Government noted that the rapid and fundamental changes in international relations which had begun before the Ninth Summit Meeting of Non-Aligned Countries held in Belgrade in 1989 gained further momentum and brought new opportunities as well as new challenges to the international community as a whole.

2. The Heads of State or Government were of the view that the East-West conflict and its global corollaries--ideological rivalry, bloc politics, military confrontation and competition for spheres of influence--no longer dominate the international landscape. The trend towards dialogue has found expression in a more determined search for peaceful solutions to focal points of conflict in various regions of the world. The international community is moving towards political pluralism and realism. A new era of inter-state relations, increasingly directed towards cooperation rather than confrontation, is emerging. Consistent with its principles and objectives, the Movement has made many contributions to bringing about this vastly improved international political climate. The current positive developments have also fully vindicated the validity and relevance of Non-Alignment. It is imperative and urgent for the Movement to embark on a dynamic and timely adaptation to the new international realities as well as on the articulation and implementation of appropriate strategies and approaches. The Movement would, by forging greater unity and solidarity, be able to take full advantage of the enhanced opportunities, to meet the new challenges in the evolving situation and to exert a more active influence on the direction of world developments and on the management of international relations.

3. The Heads of State or Government believed that a renewed confidence in the efficacy of the United Nations heralds a significant transition towards a world in which multilateralism is paramount in international relations. This has also strengthened the credibility and capacity for action of the United Nations, opening new fields in which the Organization can facilitate the resolution of a vast array of problems affecting humanity. In the common search for solutions to these problems, the Non-Aligned Movement has extended its full cooperation to the United

Nations.

4. The Heads of State or Government noted that in Europe the dangerous bloc division has come to an end and the subsequent political, economic and institutional restructuring of the continent could make a profound impact throughout the world. In Asia, Africa and Central America, a number of encouraging developments have taken place. The Agreements on the Comprehensive Political Settlement of the Cambodia Conflict augur well for a new era of stability and cooperation in South-East Asia. The recent positive developments in the situation on the Korean Peninsula, resulting from the efforts of both the North and the South, are to be welcomed. The end of the Iran-Iraq war was a testimony of the determination and perseverance of the countries involved in bringing about a more peaceful relationship among countries in the region. The realization of the unity of the two Yemens through peaceful and democratic means has a positive impact to the peace and stability in Yemen and in the region. The historic Thaif Agreement has restored normalcy in Lebanon and consolidated the authority of its central government. The independence of Namibia has a salutary effect on the situation in South Africa. Despite the multitude of problems still facing Central America, the initiative to solve regional problems through a regional approach, free from interjection of external interests and designs, deserves universal support.

5. The Heads of State or Government further noted that despite these encouraging developments on the international scene, the situation in the Middle East continues to be explosive and to cause concern. This is due to Israel's continued illegal occupation of Palestinian, Syrian Golan and other Arab lands and its obstinate refusal to implement the relevant UN Resolutions, which constitutes a threat to international peace and security.

S.A.2.

6. The Heads of State or Government believed that with the dramatic transformation of the political landscape of the world, prospects are now better to move forward on a wide range of other pressing issues and to build a better world anchored firmly in the collective commitment of the international community to peace and more equitably shared prosperity for all. New ideas, concepts and approaches born out of a deeper understanding and awareness of global interdependence are emerging and offering fresh perspectives on the solutions of old as well as new problems. The collapse of the bipolar system while in itself does not ensure just and durable peace for peoples of the world, it is nonetheless opening up opportunities for building a new international order based on peace, justice, cooperation and common prosperity.

Prominent among these opportunities is the cessation of East-West confrontation which has greatly improved prospects for disarmament, in particular nuclear disarmament, and holds out high expectations for a significant "peace dividend" whereby the redeployment of resources should be devoted for the acceleration of economic growth and development of the developing countries, as disarmament and development are symbiotically linked. Regional approaches would effectively promote nuclear non-proliferation and disarmament, thus strengthening global approaches to disarmament and contributing to international peace and security. They urged the early conclusion of a comprehensive convention on the prohibition of development, production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons, and called on developed states to adopt measures promoting universal adherence to this convention and the transfer of technology for peaceful purposes.

7. While noting that the Security Council Summit Meeting held in January 1992 acknowledged that "change, however welcome, has brought new risks for stability and security", the Heads of State or Government urged the member countries not to loose sight of the deeper causes of unrest, simmering discontent and violent conflicts that still ravage some regions of the world. Compounding the difficult situation is the outbreak of new conflicts born of ethnic, nationalistic and religious rivalries which have rekindled age-old fears and enmities. Terrorism has emerged as a disturbing threat to the stability and security of states. These developments in some regions are emerging at an alarming pace and may lead to a distressing prospect of border wars, disintegration of economies, increased flow of migrants and refugees with frightening consequences for the states concerned and their neighbours. They noted urgent political issues, such as the pressing need to restore to the brave Palestinian people, who are waging a heroic struggle against Zionist Israel, their right to justice and self-determination, and their right to establish an independent and sovereign state in accordance with UN resolutions. They hailed the steadfastness and resistance of the Syrian citizens in the occupied Syrian Golan to the Israeli occupation, and stressed that peace in the Middle East can not be achieved unless Israel withdraws from all the occupied Arab lands : Palestinian territory including Al Quds (Jerusalem), the Syrian Golan and Southern Lebanon. They pointed out the need to achieve permanent peace in Central and Southwest Asia, the Indian Ocean, the Mediterranean and other areas of the world and called for intensified efforts by the Non-Aligned countries to resolve them in accordance with the principles of peace and justice, independence and equality. The Movement stands ready to cooperate with other nations in finding speedy solutions to these problems.

8. The Heads of State or Government expressed concern over the recent tendency to intervene in the internal affairs of other states under the pretext of protecting human rights or preventing conflict which in effect would erode the concept of national sovereignty. They emphasized the dangers inherent in such intervention and called for full respect for national sovereignty in all circumstances. Intervention by other states or international organizations must be on the basis of request by member-states of such international organizations and consent of all parties concerned.

9. The Heads of State or Government were of the view that many aspects of current world situation are both perturbing and complex. The rapid pace of scientific and technological innovations continue to transform the patterns of production, consumption and trade, thereby propelling the further interdependence of countries and the globalization of the world economy. Despite the bleak background of recession and worldwide economic decline, fundamental changes in international relations have spawned unprecedented challenges and opportunities offering the world renewed hope and promise of equitable development. Nevertheless, they recognized that these ongoing changes are fraught with uncertainties and risks. The dominance of a few countries, which has become more prominent, could result in further inequities, uncertainties and instabilities. The failure to redress the widening gap between the affluent North and the impoverished South is looming as the central issue that could threaten international security and stability. The lack of progress in resolving the urgent problems of development and equitable international economic cooperation, is also responsible for the growing sense of drift and frustration. Thus, the restructuring of the prevailing international economic relations by means of effective and equitable cooperation allowing for the revitalization of growth in developing countries has become imperative.

10. The Heads of State or Government expressed their concern over the adverse external economic environment that continues to impact negatively upon the economies of the developing countries. The exports of these countries continue to be hampered by unabated protectionism and their development efforts remain impaired by inordinate burdens of external indebtedness, restricted financial flows, which have resulted in a net transfer of resources to the developed countries, and a lack of adequate access to technology. These are compounded by a secular decline in the prices of commodities and the overall deteriorating terms-of-trade of the developing countries. From this point of view, Africa, which covers one-fourth of the Earth's surface and which account for one-fifth of the world's population by the turn of the century,

deserves special attention.

11. The Heads of State or Government noted that the broad tide of political and economic reforms in Central and Eastern Europe are propelling the integration of those countries into the mainstream of the world economy. In the longer term, such reform will at least expand world trade and economic activity for the greater benefit of all countries. By the same token, however, the enormous needs of these countries for external resources including financial flows, have affected the availability of resources for the developing countries. In this context, they considered the terminology of "countries in transition" a misnomer for all developing countries are countries in transition in the development context.

12. The Heads of State or Government also noted that the process of globalization has been accompanied by a growing tendency towards increased regional integration, much of it in the form of common markets, customs unions and free trade areas. Although these trends could pave the way to a more effective multilateralism, in the absence of appropriate policies this regional grouping tend to spur the formation of powerful and closed economic blocs among developed countries. Regional economic integration could be a major stimulus to global economic activities, provided it remains open, outward-looking and does not result in additional external barriers.

13. Recognizing the indivisibility between peace and prosperity, the Heads of State or Government were of the view that the revitalization of development and the eradication of poverty constitute the major challenge at the present time. They called on the international community to build a new system of relations based on equality, equity and mutuality of interests, to be achieved through open and constructive dialogue. They welcomed the convergence of perspectives on development and the emerging consensus in such forums as the Eighteenth Special Session of the United Nations General Assembly, UNCTAD VIII and United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED) which could constitute a stimulus in the process of engaging the developed North in a constructive dialogue on international cooperation for development.

14. The Heads of State or Government further noted that the world economic and social situations are mutually supportive and interdependent. Economic decline in the 1980s and the consequent reduction in per capita incomes combined with the debt crisis and structural

adjustments adversely impacted on social development. The recent positive changes in the political sphere have opened a real opportunity for social issues to be addressed in a more comprehensive way. Eradication of poverty and improvement of social conditions are emerging as priority items on the international agenda. The elimination of hunger and malnutrition, better standards of health and eradication of illiteracy, particularly among children and women, should be among the issues of paramount concern to the international community in the coming decades, especially if the term "new world order" is to have substance and meaning.

15. The Heads of State or Government believed that human beings are at the centre of concern for development which should be aimed at fulfilling the essential needs of humankind and also at realizing its utmost potential. They underlined that reducing malnutrition, illiteracy and ill-health, and improving the social situation, especially among women and children, in turn facilitate economic development. They therefore reaffirmed their commitment to implement in an effective manner the Declaration and Plan of Action of the World Summit for Children held in New York in 1990, and welcomed the proposal to hold a World Summit on Social Development which should provide an opportunity for addressing the multi-dimensional aspects of social issues.

B. THE ROLE OF THE NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT IN THE EMERGING NEW INTERNATIONAL ORDER

16. The Heads of State or Government were of the view that the demise of the cold war and East-West bipolarity have given rise to doubts in some quarters concerning the continued validity and relevance of Non-Alignment. Any restrictive or narrow interpretation of Non-Alignment, as implying that the original rationale was confined solely to opposing ideological rivalry and bloc policies, is entirely misleading. Rather, the disappearance of blocs has only changed the context but not the essence of Non-Alignment, which is independence of judgement and freedom of action in foreign policy. Non-Alignment is neither a neutralist policy nor is it a policy of equidistance. Its policies have never been solely directed towards interposing between the conflicting powers. The changes that have occurred in the

world do not alter, nor do they diminish the validity of the basic principles and objectives of the Movement; on the contrary, they reinforce the determination to remain free from domination by any quarter and to seek a world free from fear, want and intolerance. During its three decades of existence, the Movement has always sought to bring about peace, mutually beneficial cooperation and amity among nations, to eradicate the last vestiges of colonialism, foreign occupation and racial discrimination, to redress injustice, to maintain peace and to stimulate disarmament efforts leading to an equitable and just world order. Non-alignment was always a positive stand for peace, human rights and an economically just world which by inference meant the rejection of relationship which involved servitude and sacrifice of national self-interest by perpetuating injustice and inequity. Today, the Movement remains vindicated as ideological and military blocs have crumbled and an era of cooperation has dawned. The time has come for the Movement to articulate its timely and effective responses to the new opportunities and challenges that have unfolded as a result of the rapid and profound changes in the world situation. At the same time, the Movement is called upon to enhance the efficacy of its external actions as well as to improve the efficiency of its internal functioning. The Movement's role in promoting a just international order would depend largely on its inner strength, unity and cohesion. It is therefore incumbent on all member states to work earnestly towards promoting the solidarity and unity of the Movement. This would require sincere efforts for removing areas of disagreement between member states and resolving disputes among themselves peacefully. The Movement should accelerate its efforts to establish a mechanism for a peaceful settlement of disputes amongst the member states. A united and cohesive Movement would be able to project its influence on the global scene with greater force and effectiveness.

17. The Heads of State or Government underlined the historic role and constructive contribution of the Movement to the promotion of the idea of a peaceful world and cooperative international community. Furthermore, the core of its philosophy has endured and its underlying principles remain unchanged. There is no disputing the continued validity of its principles and objectives which include, inter alia, the safeguarding of the independence, exercise of self-determination and sovereignty of the Non-Aligned and other developing countries, achievement of disarmament, especially nuclear disarmament, an end to colonialism and all forms of subjugation, eradication of racism and all forms of racial discrimination, especially Apartheid, peaceful co-existence among states, democratization of inter-state relations, peaceful settlement of regional conflicts, attainment of developmental goals by all developing

countries and protection of human rights, especially their social and economic dimensions. Yet such an ideal world order, as conceived by our founding fathers, has remained elusive. The aspirations of the Non-Aligned countries for true equality, genuine independence and unfettered development continue to be hampered by those forces which are accustomed to realizing their intentions without due regard for majority views and wishes of the international community and United Nations resolutions. In facing these constraints and other challenges, the Movement remains the appropriate political framework for its members to articulate their aspirations and to define areas of solidarity and joint actions. The Heads of State or Government further underlined the importance of multilateralism and, in this context, reaffirmed their firm commitment to the principles and purposes of the United Nations. The United Nations has assumed an increasingly influential role in world affairs as the only universal framework for the conduct of international relations for the purpose of achieving peace, disarmament, development and the establishment of just and equitable world order. They supported the efforts at strengthening the United Nations so as to render it more democratic, effective and efficient. The Movement should enhance its unity and cohesion with a view to strengthening its capacity to respond effectively and expeditiously to the current challenges.

18. The Heads of State or Government believed that in the pursuit of the Movement's objectives in a drastically changing global setting, a realistic reordering of priorities is essential. As long as the world remains insecure and turbulent, efforts to bring about peace, common security, disarmament and peaceful conflict resolution must continue to be a foremost task. Eradication of the last vestiges of colonialism, foreign occupation, institutionalized racism and Apartheid must remain at the focus of the Movement's collective struggle. The resolution of conflicts and the easing of tensions in various regions should also remain at the centre of Non-Aligned countries' concerns, foremost among them being the Arab-Israeli conflict and the restorations of all Arab lands, with the struggle of the Palestinian people for self-determination and independence at its core. However, it is especially in the economic sphere that severe disparities and unacceptable inequities persist in relations between developed and developing countries. Hence, there is an urgent need to accord high priority to the issues of development and equitable international economic relations. In this context, it is imperative for the Movement to simultaneously enhance South-South cooperation as an integral part of the strategy for giving a fresh impetus to international cooperation for development. Furthermore, the Movement must assert itself on such new global concerns as the strengthening of democracy, both within and among nations, promotion of human rights and

the protection of the environment.

19. The Heads of State or Government further believed that the responsiveness of Non-Aligned countries to the opportunities and challenges inherent in the evolving international situation will not only require a dynamic adaptation to the new realities, but will also necessitate the articulation of appropriate strategies, initiatives and approaches, on the basis of the continued efforts to strengthen the Movement so that it can exert a more active influence on the direction of world developments and on the management of world affairs. The Movement should pursue its historic task of contributing actively to the building of peace, peaceful co-existence and genuine independence and the achievement of disarmament and development which are the central issues of our time. In attaining these objectives, the Non-Aligned countries representing the majority of humankind will play an active role and thereby shape the contours of a new era in international relations.

C. RESTRUCTURING, REVITALIZATION AND DEMOCRATIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS

20. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their abiding commitment to the United Nations as the most appropriate forum for the maintenance of international peace and security and peaceful settlement of disputes and crises; for the achievement of freedoms and for securing the right to self-determination of peoples under alien and colonial domination; for the full enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms; for the attainment of just and equitable economic relations and social emancipation; as well as for the strengthening of friendly relations and peaceful coexistence among nations. The irreplaceable role and value of the Organization as the unique multilateral framework to deal with global issues is beyond contention. So are the many contributions made by the world body and its specialized agencies to the economic, social and cultural advancement of all countries and peoples. The Movement, which constitutes two-thirds of the United Nations membership, is determined to build upon its achievements and calls upon its members to utilize the potential of the Organization in a much more purposeful and rational way and thereby advance their shared aspirations such as peace, common security and equitable prosperity.

21. The Heads of State or Government were of the view that the new resurgence of multilateralism has opened new opportunities for the United Nations in resolving long- standing regional conflicts. In this respect, the successes achieved so far amply testify to its capacity for responding to demands made upon it. Peacemaking and peacekeeping activities, launched in many regions, have gained new dimensions of unprecedented variety and scope. Prospects for a greatly enhanced role of the United Nations in the maintenance of international peace and security are now greater than at any time in the past. The Heads of State or Government extended their full support to the efforts of the United Nations for promoting international peace and security. In this context, they reiterated the need for the implementation of the resolutions of the Security Council by all member-states without discrimination or selectivity.

22. While progress has been registered in the efforts to restructure the United Nations Secretariat, the Heads of State or Government hoped that the dawning of a new era would focus the attention of the international community, in particular that of the United Nations, on development issues in response to the critical and urgent needs of the developing countries.

23. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the ongoing endeavours at reforming and improving certain structures and procedures of the United Nations as an essential component of strengthening multilateralism with a view to ensuring an equal participation, more balanced representation, and better equilibrium in keeping with the principles and objectives of the Charter of the United Nations. In these endeavours, the main purpose should be to make the Organization more responsive to the changing realities and emerging challenges of peace and development in a dynamic context. They expressed their readiness to participate constructively in the process of adaptation and reform, in the firm conviction that the United Nations is an indispensable forum to be supported and strengthened. Yet, democratization of the international political and economic institutions inherent in such a process continues to be hampered by those who seek to preserve their privileged positions of power. The democratization of the United Nations and its bodies should avoid perpetuating the current inequities by creating new centers of privilege and be pursued in the spirit of sovereign equality of all states. They appealed to the major States to accept this inevitable process in the broader interests of all mankind.

24. The Heads of State or Government called for a balanced relationship between the General Assembly, the Security Council and the Secretary-General of the United Nations. In this

regard, they urged for a coordinated political response by the Non- Aligned countries to enhance the General Assembly's role as a forum for deliberation, negotiation and decision-making on all issues of global concern. This is fully consistent with the obligation of all states to abide by the principle of sovereign equality and the right to participate actively in the promotion of collective interests of the global community. They called for a further review of the General Assembly's organization and methods of work, so as to adapt them to the requirements of the times.

25. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the fact that the Security Council is increasingly able to function in accordance with what was intended by the framers of the Charter. There is a new cooperative spirit among the members of the Security Council which has enabled the Council to take a number of unanimous positions on some of the most complex and critical issues, including the assumption of new responsibilities, such as expanding the mandates of peacekeeping to include the administration of territories/states during transitional periods, supervising elections and protecting human rights. They, however, expressed concern over the tendency of some States to dominate the Council, which could become an institution for the imposition of the will of the strong upon the weak. It is therefore essential to ensure that the exercise of special powers do not create imbalances and discriminatory treatment in the international community or in the United Nations, or lead to world affairs being run by a small group of powerful nations. Moreover, the credibility and moral authority of the Security Council can only be enhanced by the full implementation of its resolutions without discrimination and by acting in an even-handed and impartial manner and in the interests of all states. In this regard, they called for a review of the veto rights of its permanent members in the light of the changed power constellation in the world, as well as of the non-permanent membership of the Security Council to reflect the expanded General Assembly membership. They called upon the Security Council to devise, in accordance with the UN Charter, a workable and effective system of collective security and, in cooperation with the Secretary-General, to develop modalities for preventive diplomacy, fact-finding and good-offices missions, United Nations observers or presence in areas of conflict; and to share with the General Assembly its responsibilities for global and regional security which particularly concern the developing countries. These innovative measures should be taken by the Security Council on the basis of a wide consensus rather than majority decision. A request or consent of the concerned parties is essential for the Security Council to consider these measures.

26. The Heads of State or Government stressed the need to restructure and revitalize the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields, so as to strengthen and make them more responsive to both the changing realities and the development needs of the developing countries. In this context, they emphasized that the basic problem to be addressed centered on the dilemma faced by the developing countries that, notwithstanding billions of dollars in expenditures and long hours of work endured, the plight of hundreds of millions of people in the developing countries has not improved. For many it has worsened. They therefore welcomed the consensus adoption of General Assembly Resolution 45/264 as a positive step in the right direction. While the process has taken a further step forward during the 46th General Assembly with regard to the subsidiary machinery of the Economic and Social Council and the Assembly, much still remains to be done. It is therefore imperative for the Movement to be fully committed to accelerating this process so that the United Nations machinery will be truly responsive to the growing needs of the developing countries.

27. The Movement recognized the importance of support by the Non-Aligned countries to the Secretary-General so that he can fulfill his duties and responsibilities in an impartial and objective manner. To that end, he should be given a wider mandate, within the framework of Article 99 of the Charter and, in cooperation with the General Assembly and the Security Council, be given the authority to take initiatives in consultation with the Governments concerned and to act swiftly in facing international crises. Such a task can only be facilitated by an increased use of office of research and collection of information by providing the Secretary-General with adequate means to undertake activities expeditiously and effectively, particularly in the maintenance of peace and security. They were resolved to support his endeavours to enhance the efficacy of peacekeeping operations in which many Non-Aligned countries have served and will continue to serve.

28. The Heads of State or Government endorsed the changes initiated by the Secretary-General with a view to improving the administrative efficiency of the Secretariat and enhancing interaction among the upper echelons. An urgent need also exists for an overall review of the current distribution of posts within the United Nations System, as well as its various bodies, to achieve a more equitable geographic distribution and to realise the objective of alloting to women 30 per cent of posts in the General Secretariat. From a consultative and deliberative body, the Organization has increasingly become an operative

institution. The task now is to ensure how organizational response is structured, staffed and coordinated as well as supported and financed in meeting the demands and requirements of the complex set of the United Nations activities.

29. The Heads of State or Government expressed the firm view that assessed contributions to the United Nations are obligatory under the Charter, and warned that non-compliance with this obligation will have grave implications for the emerging international Organization. While recognizing the need for economizing and improvements in its functioning and effectiveness, they urged the member-states to pay their contributions promptly and adopt the necessary measures to bring about a durable solution which has become essential in the context of the growing responsibilities. In this regard, they expressed the readiness of the Non-Aligned Countries to consult and cooperate with other members of the Organization for appropriate arrangements to encourage countries that are in a position to increase their contributions to do so, and to secure a better balance between regular budgets and extra-budgetary resources. They called on the Secretary-General to adopt measures within his powers to reduce costs and streamline the Organization, taking fully into account the interests of the Non-Aligned and other developing nations and the capacity of the United Nations to discharge its duties. To this end, they pledged their full support for the efforts of the Secretary-General.

D. INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AND DISARMAMENT IN THE POST-COLD WAR ERA

30. The Heads of State or Government noted that significant changes have occurred in international relations and that a process of gradual transformation of military structures and nuclear strategies is now underway. They hoped that these positive developments which are creating a new global environment will lead to the renunciation of strategic doctrines and to the elimination of huge stockpiles of weapons of mass-destruction which can henceforth form a realistic part of global security.

31. The Heads of State or Government observed that the objective of seeking unilateral security through armaments has proven to be a dangerous illusion. The build-up of military power undermines rather than strengthen security. Neither quantitative additions nor qualitative improvements to weapons have reduced a state's vulnerability or led to absolute security. It is also self-evident that political objectives can no longer be achieved by military means. In this context, they called for new security structures and arrangements that should be pursued not at the cost of other countries but in concert with them. Hence, the rational option is to seek security for all through total nuclear disarmament, and balanced and progressive reductions of conventional armaments.

32. They were furthermore of the view that in a world of increasing interdependence of states and interrelatedness of issues, security can no longer be defined solely in military terms. The vast array of non-military threats in such forms as underdevelopment and sharply curtailed prospects for economic growth, impending resource depletion, food scarcity, population pressures and severe environmental degradation that make up the global agenda are determining components of a stable and peaceful world. Interdependence also calls for a recognition of the mutuality of interests among nations in each other's stability and security. Genuine and lasting security must therefore be universal and comprehensive, operating on an equal basis for all states and encompassing all spheres of international relations.

33. The Heads of State or Government proposed the establishment of a direct line of communication between the Secretary General of the United Nations, the Security Council and the Chairman of Non-Aligned Movement to monitor the military situation in conflict-prone areas, to reduce the threat of war and to offer good offices or mediation.

34. The Heads of State or Government recognised that security problems are often region specific and are best addressed within a regional context. They noted efforts such as those in Latin and Central America as well as in Southeast Asia and the Pacific which have highlighted, among others, the validity of confidence-building measures, particularly in regions of high tension; balanced security at the lowest possible level of armaments and armed forces; and the elimination of de-stabilising military capabilities and imbalances. In this context, they called for the holding of regional dialogues on security and cooperation to provide an appropriate framework for endeavors to promote security, and enhance economic, environmental, social and cultural cooperation, taking into account the particular characteristics of each region. Such

an approach based on geopolitical, historical, cultural and other factors can lead to channels of communication between adversaries and promote confidence-building measures which would facilitate the initiation of arms reduction talks in some regions.

35. The Heads of State or Government welcomed a number of positive developments since the Ninth Summit in the field of nuclear, conventional and chemical disarmaments, including the agreements reached in bilateral arms reductions between the United States and the Federation of Russia. They attached particular importance to the June 1992 Agreement between the United States and the Russian Federation in Washington, D.C. and expressed the hope that the implementation of the far reaching reduction will be successfully carried out so that the ultimate goal of the complete eliminaton of nuclear arsenals will be attained at a specific time-frame. They called upon the other nuclear-weapon states to become involved in this endeavor and thereby rid the world of the dangers posed by the nuclear menace.

36. The Heads of State or Government also welcomed the broadening and deepening of the dimensions of disarmament, far from the mere regulation of armaments and the arms race, agreements now include the destruction of existing arsenals as well as limit future production. They also noted with satisfacton the decisive progress achieved in the complex field of verification and in the on-site inspection provisions which are now included to ensure compliance with agreements. In this context, they called for the establishment of a satellite communication system under the auspices of the United Nations to facilitate such processes on a secure and permanent basis.

37. Despite the end of the Cold War and East-West confrontation, the Heads of State or Government deplored the lack of progress on measures to assure non-nuclear weapon states against the use or threat of use of nuclear-weapons. Strategic doctrines continue to cast their shadow across the globe while the world is still threathened by existing nuclear arsenals which are being further refined and increased. They warned that while many other contentious issues still remain unresolved, continuing insistence to promote anti-missile defenses and other weapon systems is fraught with potentially disastrous consequences.

38. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that the United Nations has a unique role and primary responsibility on all issues of disarmament. They reemphasized the right and duty of all States to participate in multilateral efforts on disarmament on the basis of equality and

universal adherence. The Conference on Disarmament as the sole multilateral negotiating forum has been engaged in intense activity with respect to negotiations on some of the items on its agenda. They noted with regret, however, that it has failed to discharge its mandate on issues related to nuclear disarmaments. Furthermore, bilateral negotiations have neither complemented nor ensured the positive outcome of multilateral negotiations. They emphasized the need to reinvigorate multilateral disarmament endeavors and in this context called upon the Conference on Disarmament to meet at a ministerial level in order to conclude negotiations on a global convention to ban the development, production, deployment, use and possession of chemical weapons by adopting inter alia measures promoting universal adherence and transfer of technology for peaceful purposes, and on other priority items in the agenda of the Conference on Disarmament such as safeguards against nuclear annihilation and the threat of use of nuclear weapons against non-nuclear weapon states;

39. The Heads of State or Government expressed concern over the failure of some Depositary States to express a genuine commitment to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons with regard to nuclear disarmament, credible security assurances and adequate technical assistance. Recognising that in 1995, when state parties will hold a conference to determine the future of the treaty, they called for a fresh appraisal of commitments undertaken by nuclear weapon states. In this context, they urged the nuclear weapon states to support the on-going efforts of the Amendment Conference on the Partial Test Ban Treaty, to the conclusion of an agreement prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons against non-nuclear weapon states, and the establishment of regional or sub-regional nuclear-weapons-free zones; and to ensure the availability of nuclear materials, equipment and technology for peaceful purposes on a predictable and long term basis.

40. The Heads of State or Government called for a cessation of nuclear testing by all states for all time in all environments as a vital global objective to be pursued at various levels, but especially at the multilateral level. The Amendment Conference of the State Parties to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapons Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Under Water held in January 1991 had contributed in an important way to that objective by bringing State Parties together for the first time to discuss the obstacles to an agrement on the discontinuation of test explosions.

41. The Heads of State or Government expressed grave concern over the acquisition of

nuclear capability by Israel which poses a serious and continuing threat to the security of neighboring states. They condemned Israel for continuing to develop nuclear arsenals and called for urgent action to ensure Israeli accession to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and to place all its nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency' safeguards.

42. The Heads of State or Government underscored the depressing impact of military expenditures on the world economy and the national economies especially of the developing countries. Excessive military outlays stifle economic growth and adversely affect the scope and content of international economic cooperation. They called for deep cuts in military budgets to facilitate disarmament, to encourage security at lower levels of armaments, to improve domestic social and economic conditions and to promote global prosperity. They commended the United Nations reporting system on military expenditures which could be given greater recognition through the voluntary submission of annual reports.

43. The Heads of State or Government commended the UN Register on Arms Transfers, the activities of the UN Regional Centers for Peace and Disarmament in Africa and Asia and of the UN Regional Center for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America. They expressed the hope that the work of these Centers will continue to be policy-oriented, generating new ideas and recommending new approaches for adoption so as to advance the disarmament process.

E. INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION FOR DEVELOPMENT

44. The Heads of State or Government were of the view that the international economic situation has not been conducive for the development particularly of the developing countries, as it remains shrouded in uncertainty and is marked by sluggish and uneven growth. They were further of the view that most of the developing countries are no better off today, than they were during the 1980s, and that these countries are still saddled by debilitating debt burdens, strapped

for development finance, denied fair access to the markets of the developed countries and frustrated by a secular decline in commodity prices.

45. The Heads of State or Government noted that the successful outcome of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations (URMTN), though still uncertain, is a matter of great importance to the developing countries. The principal concern of the Non-Aligned and other developing countries in these negotiations still remains the roll-back of protectionist measures. Although the main thrust of these negotiations has in recent months been in respect of new issues, such as liberalization of trade in agriculture, the Non-Aligned countries will make every effort to ensure that the URMTN is concluded by fully taking into account the concerns and interests of developing countries. They further noted that if the opportunities afforded by the URMTN are missed, it will constitute a severe blow to multilateralism. They therefore called on all countries and in particular the developed countries to resolve their differences speedily and conclude the round of negotiations in a transparent, balanced and expeditious manner.

46. The Heads of State or Government noted that the external debt of developing countries continues to weigh negatively on many of their economies and the servicing of their external debt has led to the perverse phenomenon of the reverse flow of resources from the developing world to the developed countries. They further noted that the reversal of the drain on the external resources of the developing countries will require, in the first instance, a reduction in the debt stock of the developing countries. Past attempts at rescheduling debt, in response to the repayment difficulties of debtor countries, has not resulted in a decline in the debt burden, but in an increase in the total indebtedness of developing countries. They welcomed major global initiatives to find more effective ways of reducing the stock of debt. These initiatives must be broadened to include all type of debts and debtor countries and also those countries that have made great efforts to meet their debt obligations. The economic relations between the North and the South should result in augmenting the resources available for development rather than diminishing them and therefore they urged the international community to take urgent action to redress the situation.

47. The Heads of State or Government stressed the failure of the international financial system to furnish adequate development finance over the past decade, thus leaving the developing countries with serious financial problems. Sharp contraction in external commercial flows and virtual stagnation in Official Development Assistance (ODA) at less than half the agreed target

level of 0.7 % Gross National Product, a commitment which they first made nearly 20 years ago, have had a major adverse impact on development prospect. The negative net transfer of resources from the developing countries can also be reduced and reversed by a significant increase in new capital flows to the developing countries. Therefore, they urged that all the developed countries meet their commitment on ODA. They further noted that the other major source of capital flows for the developing countries have been the multilateral financial institutions comprising the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and the regional development banks. The net transfer from these institutions as a group has been falling off rapidly in recent years, and if past trends continue, developing countries as a whole may soon be facing the prospect of net financial outflow in favour of these institutions.

48. The Heads of State or Government were of the view that commodities represent the economic lifeblood of most if not all the developing countries. Many of these countries remain heavily dependent in one or two commodities for generating their foreign exchange earnings. But one of the most important facets of the adverse economic environment of recent times has been the virtual collapse of commodity prices. Various calculations show that commodity prices have now fallen to their lowest levels in real terms in the last hundred years. Therefore, they strongly urged that producer and consumer countries make every effort to revive commodity agreements which have lapsed for all products except rubber, because such agreements are not only in the interest of producers, but of consumers as well. They also urged all signatories to the Common Fund in the framework of the Integrated Programme of Commodities to revive the schemes and to make them fully operational. They supported the proposal for the convening of an international conference on commodities with a view to reviving the principal activity of the Common Fund.

49. In the light of these realities, the Heads of State or Government underlined the need to forge a new, global consensus and commitment to strengthen international economic cooperation for development. They observed that the accelerated development of the developing countries now assumes added urgency. They emphasized further that the goal of settling problems emanating from the growing interdependence among nations and interlinkages of issues, can only be pursued through consultation and negotiation. They were convinced that international economic cooperation for development can only be fruitful if it is not perceived in terms of demands on the side of the developing countries and charity on the side of the developed ones. They believed that the economic fortunes and prospects of growth of both the North and the South

have become inexorably intertwined. Hence, a revived North-South dialogue should rather be based on the imperatives of genuine interdependence, mutuality of interests and shared responsibility.

50. The Heads of State or Government were of the view that as an indispensable corollary to efforts in the North-South context, South-South cooperation based on the concept of collective self- reliance, must also be intensified. They were further of the view that the development of concrete, practicable and mutually beneficial economic and technical cooperations among the members of the Movement, not only opens up new avenues for growth and reduce undue dependence vis-a-vis the North, but also constitutes an integral element of any strategy towards the restructuring of international economic cooperation. They emphasized that success in South-South cooperation will lend greater credibility and added strength to efforts in attaining a new, more rational and equitable international economic order.

51. The Heads of State or Government noted that the emergence of a new world order that brings peace, stability and development to all humanity will depend to a large extent on whether steps are taken to bridge the widening North and South economic divide. The South needs the resources, markets and technology of the North to realize its development aspirations. The developed countries cannot be the sole engine of growth for the world economy, particularly in the context of the persistence of recessionary conditions. The South's development, in turn, is in the interest not only of the peoples of the South, but also of the North as well.

F. ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT

52. The Heads of State or Government expressed concern that the world is witnessing new and increasing threats such as environmental deterioration jeopardizing the long-term survival of the fragile ecosystem, unacceptable poverty and unsustainable life styles of the affluent. If this is left unchecked, it could wreck the world ecological balance, plays havoc with the earth's life supporting systems and results in a diminished quality of life for all.

53. The Heads of State or Government stressed that the main environmental problems

demanding urgent action by the international community include the critical and life-threatening issues of climatic change, the depletion of the ozone layer, together with the degradation of the global life support systems, water and air pollution, soil degradation, desertification, drought, deforestation and the extinction of numerous animals and plants species, acid rain, marine pollution, the proliferation and mismanagement of toxic products and illegal traffic of toxic wastes, and the severe threat posed to the environment by the testing of nuclear weapons as well as hazardous wastes and radioactive wastes.

54. The Heads of State or Government recognized that there is a pronounced dichotomy between the relationship of the environment to the developed countries and that of the developing countries. While environmental problems are both national and global in scope, those associated with the developed countries are a consequence of affluence, whereas those of developing countries are in general a result of impoverishment and underdevelopment. They also emphasized that the unsustainable patterns of production and consumption pervading the developed countries disproportionately account for the main environmental reversals in today's world. In contrast, it is noted that poverty and underdevelopment impair people's ability to live in harmony with the environment.

55. The Heads of State or Government stressed that the environment is the common concern of all humanity and therefore its problems should be redressed through multilateral cooperation, based on common but differentiated responsibilities, common endeavours and a balanced perspective. Such cooperation should ensure that protection of the environment, economic growth and development, and poverty eradication be mutually reinforcing. Therefore, it is imperative that environmental and developmental concerns must be integrated. Towards this end, they urged that all states cooperate in promoting a supportive and open ambience that would result in sustained economic growth and development for all countries.

56. The Heads of State or Government also stressed that the lasting solution to the global environmental problems lies in the concept of sustainable development. While sustainable development has been broadly accepted by the international community, the challenge remains to translate this concept into workable strategies and policy measures that can gain the support of all. In pursuing the objective of sustainable development, new and additional resources, technical assistance, as well as environmentally sound technologies on preferential and concessional terms are urgently needed by the developing countries.

57. The Heads of State or Government were of the view that the developing countries have the sovereign right to use their own natural resources in keeping with their developmental and environmental objectives and priorities. They therefore urged developed countries and international institutions not to use environmental consideration as an excuse for interference in the internal affairs of the developing countries, nor should this be used to introduce any forms of conditionality in aid or development financing, or to impose trade barriers affecting the export and development effort of the developing countries.

58. While welcoming the outcome of the UNCED in Rio de Janeiro, the Heads of State or Government emphasized that the results will only be meaningful if resources are to be made available for the implementation of the Programme of Action of Agenda 21. They noted the reaffirmation of the commitments of developed countries to achieve UN target of 0.7 % of GNP for ODA and, to the extent that they have not yet achieved that target, agreed to augment their aid programmes in order to reach that target as soon as possible or by the year 2000. In this context, they also stressed the imperative need for the developed countries and multilateral financial institutions to implement these commitments by granting adequate development assistance to developing countries. They also welcomed the recommendation to the UN General Assembly on the establishment of a High Level Commission on Sustainable Development. They believed that it would be desirable for the High Level Commission to be convened at the level of Heads of State or Government at an appropriate and mutually agreed time, in order to ensure that the follow-up of the Rio Conference will meet the expected hopes and aspirations.

G. HUMAN RIGHTS

59. The Heads of State or Government reiterated the universal validity of certain basic human rights and fundamental freedoms that serve as a common standard of respect for the dignity and integrity of man. The member-countries of the Non-Aligned Movement commit themselves to respecting civil, political, economic and social rights. The United Nations Charter has rightly placed the question of universal observance and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms within the context of international cooperation. No country or group of countries should therefore arrogate to themselves the role of judge and jury over other countries on this sensitive and critical issue of concern to the entire international community.

The promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms is best served, as envisaged by the framers of the Charter, through international cooperation, and not by imposition or confrontation. While human rights are indeed universal in character, it is also generally acknowledged that their expression and implementation in the national context should remain within the competence and responsibility of each government, while taking into account the fact that the content and the nature of human rights are conditioned by the social, traditional and cultural forces that formed different societies. Uniform international norms for human rights should accordingly not be unilaterally defined and set up as absolute preconditions for interactions between states and societies in the political or economic spheres. However, all nations have the right to freely establish their own political and economic systems and institutions, on the basis of respect for the principles of national sovereignty, self-determination and non- interference in the internal affairs of others and internationally they should endeavour to work towards a just and fair world economic order and universal norms of human rights.

60. The Heads of States or Government emphasized that the basic provisions contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights embody two mutually balancing aspects: those which respect the fundamental rights and freedoms of the individual, and those which stipulate obligations of the individual to society and the state. Such a balance is important, for its absence could lead to a denial of the rights of the community as a whole and to instability, especially in the developing countries.

61. The Heads of State or Government further emphasized the indivisible nature of human rights, comprising civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights. They expressed concern over a tendency to selectively address aspects of human rights, often for extraneous political motives, and to neglect economic, social and cultural rights which relate more immediately to mankind's needs for food, shelter and health care and the eradication of poverty and illiteracy. In this connection, any attempt to use human rights as a condition for extending socio-economic assistance, thus sidelining the relevance of economic, social and cultural human rights, must be rejected. Instead, as development and human rights are mutually supportive, there is an imperative need for multilateral cooperation and assistance in implementing the socio-economic development programmes of the non-aligned and other developing countries. In this context, they reaffirmed the legitimacy of the right to development as an integral part of fundamental human rights.

62. The Heads of State or Government were of the view that the right of peoples under alien or colonial domination or foreign occupation to self-determination is essential to securing universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms. It is encouraging that events have taken place since the Ninth Non- Aligned Summit Meeting which have led to greater political pluralism, respect for democratic principles and the exercise of the right to self-determination. Particularly heartening in this regard are the current developments in South Africa, notably the initial phase of dismantling the Apartheid system. Full support must continue to be given to measures to hasten its eradication and remove entrenched socio-economic inequalities. International Humanitarian Law, and in particular, the Geneva Conventions of 1949, provide a further provision to the securing of human rights through the obligation of the high contracting parties to respect and ensure respect for the Conventions.

63. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their commitment to promoting and protecting all aspects of human rights, including human dignity, and to securing a decent standard of living and well-being for all. The Non-Aligned and other developing countries should therefore actively participate in the preparatory work for the forthcoming World Conference on Human Rights in 1993 to ensure that the Conference addresses all aspects of human rights, particularly the principles related to objectivity, impartiality and non-selectivity, to secure a just and balanced approach. In this context, they urged the international community to accede to or ratify the Convention on the Rights of Children and to incorporate the provisions thereof in their respective legislation, with a view to ensuring its effective implementation, taking due account of the decisions and recomendations contained in the Global Action Plan adopted at the World Children's Summit held in New York in September 1990. In this connection, they stressed that the holding of an international donors' conference on aid to the children of Africa under the auspices of the OAU and UNICEF, in Dakar, Senegal, November 1992 constitutes an important step towards an effective exercise of children's rights.

64. The Heads of State or Government called for a speedy elimination of all forms of discrimination against women, particularly by working towards an effective integration of women into the process of development. In this regard, they welcomed the relevant conclusions of the World Summit on the promotion of the rights of women in rural areas, held in Geneve in February 1992 and further called on the international community to help implement its recommendations.

III. POLITICAL ISSUES

SOUTH-EAST ASIA

1. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the need for respecting the right of the Cambodian people to freely determine their destiny without outside pressure or interference.

2. They noted with satisfaction the signing in Paris of the Agreements on the Comprehensive Political Settlement of the Cambodia Conflict which was the culmination of a long and difficult process of negotiations involving many countries of the region, all Cambodian factions and the permanent members of the UN Security Council. Cognizant of the initial success of the implementation of the Agreements, they viewed with concern the current difficulties in implementing phase two of the Agreements. In this regard, they urged all parties in Cambodia to cooperate fully in the implementation of the Agreements in order to end the suffering of the Cambodian people. They expressed confidence in the capability of the Cambodian people, under the leadership of His Royal Highness Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and the members of the Supreme National Council (SNC), the sole legitimate body and source of authority in Cambodia, in cooperation with the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), to overcome those difficulties. They emphasized the need to have the Agreements upheld in their balanced totality for it should be clear that a breach in one part endangers implementation of the other constituent parts.

3. The Heads of State or Government appealed to the members of the Supreme National Council to place the higher interest of their nation and peace above all else, so that the implementation of the Agreements would be irreversible.

4. They expressed appreciation to countries which contributed resources, including manpower, to the UNTAC to ensure its successful operation. They welcomed the pledges of support by the international community made during the Ministerial Conference on Rehabilitation and Construction of Cambodia held in Tokyo on June 22, 1992.

5. The Heads of State or Government commended the accessions by Vietnam and Laos to the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in South-East Asia of 24 February 1976, which provides the countries in the region with the framework for wider and fruitful regional cooperation, peace, stability and freedom, thereby enabling their peoples to move forward to greater progress, prosperity, welfare and dignity.

6. They believed that regional peace and stability can best be enhanced through the nurturing of their respective national resilience, leading towards regional resilience, and through positive collaboration within the framework of the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia as the basis for establishing a code of international conduct in the area. They endorsed the determination of the countries in the region that the concepts of a Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality and of a Southeast Asian Nuclear Weapons-Free Zone could be realized at an early date.

7. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the ASEAN Declaration on the South China Sea and commended all parties concerned to resolve by peaceful means all sovereignty and jurisdictional issues pertaining to the South China Sea, without recourse to force and to exercise restraint with the view to creating a positive climate for the eventual peaceful resolution of the overlapping claims, and thereby transforming the potential of mutually destructive confrontation into the reality of mutually beneficial cooperation without prejudicing the sovereignty and jurisdiction of the claimant countries.

KOREA

8. The Heads of State or Government expressed their concern that the Korean Peninsula is still divided and reaffirmed their support for the aspirations of the Korean people for reunification of their homeland. They welcomed the formalisation of the Agreement on Reconciliation, Non-Aggression, Exchanges and Cooperation between North and South Korea of 19 February 1992, as well as the Joint Declaration for the Denuclearisation of the Korean Peninsula. They further expressed the hope that the implementation of this comprehensive peace structure will contribute not only to the common prosperity of the Korean people but also to the strengthening of peace and security in the Northeast Asia region.

AFGHANISTAN

9. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the establishment of the transitional Government of the Islamic State of Afghanistan as a positive development towards stable peace, national reconciliation, and reconstruction of Afghanistan for the benefit of its long-suffering people. To this end, the participation of all groups in free and fair elections is a necessity to form a comprehensive government which creates political, economic, and social stability. They called on the international community to actively participate in the reconstruction of Afghanistan and to increase humanitarian and financial aid for the speedy, voluntary and safe return of Afghan refugees to their homeland.

NEW CALEDONIA

10. The Heads of State or Government recognised that the South Pacific is one of the regions of the world that contains many of the remaining Non-Self-Governing Territories and reiterated their position adopted at the Ninth Summit Conference concerning the inalienable right of the people of New Caledonia to self-determination in accordance with the Charter of the UN and General Assembly resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960.

11. They noted the positive measures undertaken by the French authorities in cooperation with the local inhabitants to promote political, economic and social development of the Territory in order to lay the groundwork for the peaceful transition to independence, and were encouraged by the constructive activities undertaken by all parties involved including the tireless efforts and support of the South Pacific Community for the realisation of the Independence of New Caledonia.

12. They urged the colonial power to continue giving assistance for education and training opportunities in order to enable the indigenous population to exercise their inherent rights under the best possible circumstance, and while welcoming its decision to allow visits of the members of the South Pacific Forum, called upon the French Government to facilitate visits by the UN visiting missions to the Territory.

13. They further called on all parties involved to continue their dialogue towards providing the necessary framework for the exercise of the right to self-determination and at the same time safeguarding the rights of all New Caledonians.

MAYOTTE, MALAGASY ISLANDS AND CHAGOS ARCHIPELAGO

14. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their full support for the sovereignty of the Islamic Federal Republic of the Comoros over the Islands of Mayotte and reiterated their solidarity with its people for the protection and preservation of the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of their country. They noted the ongoing dialogue between the French Government and the Islamic Federal Republic of Comoros. In this context, they urged the Government of France to honour its commitments under the referendum held on the Archipelago of 22 December 1984. They further urged the colonial power to expedite the process of negotiations with a view to ensuring the reintegration of Mayotte into the Islamic Federal Republic of Comoros.

15. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their support for the sovereignty of the

Democratic Republic of Madagascar over the Malagasy Islands of Glorieuses, Juan de Nova, Europa and Bassas Da India. They took note of the ongoing dialogue between France and the Malagasy authorities. They expressed their solidarity with the Government of the Republic of Madagascar in its efforts to preserve the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Malagasy Islands.

16. The Heads of State or Government expressed their full support to the claim of Mauritius for sovereignty over the Chagos Archipelago including Diego Garcia and called upon the former colonial power to return Diego Garcia without delay.

INDIAN OCEAN

17. The Heads of State or Government reiterated the position taken at Summit and Ministerial Meetings of Non-Aligned Countries on the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a Zone of Peace and the determination to continue their efforts to achieve the goals contained therein and as considered at the Meeting of Litoral and Hinterland States held in 1979. They noted that efforts by the Non-Aligned Countries and others to convene a conference on the Indian Ocean continue to be impeded although important progress has been made in the Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean. The complex ramifications of the problems involved and the differing perceptions of them can only be addressed comprehensively through the modality of such a conference which should be convened in Colombo preferably no later than next year.

PALESTINE

18. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the position on Palestine adopted by previous Summit Conferences concerning the need for a just and comprehensive settlement under the auspices of the UN and for the realisation of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination, independence and statehood and welcomed the significant developments especially the proclamation of the State of Palestine. They further reaffirmed their condemnation of Israel for occupying Palestinian, Syrian Golan and other Arab lands in flagrant violation of the Geneva Conventions the UN Security Council Resolution 465 of 1980 and 497 of 1981 and other relevant UN Resolutions as well as international humanitarian laws. They commended the global opposition to the Israeli Government's policies of perpetuating occupation in order to create "a greater Israel" , which has had a destabilizing impact on regional peace and security.

19. The Heads of State or Government strongly condemned Israel's uninterrupted policy of settlement and expansion through demographic, cultural and social changes and the continuing

denial of human rights of the inhabitants in the occupied territories including the increasing imposition of harsh collective punishments and other repressive measures.

20. They reiterated that the essential elements of a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement of the question of Palestine must include the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the Palestinian territory including Jerusalem, Syrian Golan and other Arab occupied territories; respect for the right of all states in the region to live in peace within secure and internationally - recognized boundaries; and the recognition and exercise of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people primarily the right to self-determination.

21. They commended the activities of the UN Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People and appealed to continue its endeavour so as to enable the Palestinians to gain their rights which have long been recognized and reiterated by the international community.

THE ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT

22. The Heads of State or Government expressed their deep concern at the volatile situation in the region resulting from continued Israeli occupation of the Palestinian land, the Syrian Golan, and other Arab territories and considered the persistence of Israel in its aggressive policies and expansionist practices in the region constitutes a dangerous threat to peace and security of the region and beyond.

23. They condemned the occupying power for its provocative defiance of the will expressed by the international community, its wilfull flouting of the resolutions adopted by the UN General Assembly and the Security Council, as well as the new dimensions of violence and terror, which have evoked widespread anger, bitterness and despair among its inhabitants in the occupied territories. They further condemned Israel for its rigid position towards any effort to achieve a peaceful and just solution to the Middle East conflict, which has reinforced suspicion as to Israel's real designs towards the region.

24. They commended the governments of the Arab States participating in this endeavour, for their statesmanship and for their rational and flexible approach to the negotiating process and were particularly pleased that Palestinian representatives are participating in this forum with other states concerned, which constitutes a belated acknowledgement of their identity and years of valiant struggle to be recognized as a nation, thus registering yet another historic stride towards the materialization of the already proclaimed Palestinian State.

25. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the convening of the Peace Conference

which flowed from the historic decision of the parties to negotiate with the aim of reaching
a just and comprehensive peace settlement through two parallel processes of direct negotiations, one between Israel and the Arab States and the other between Israel and the Palestinians.

26. The Heads of State or Government stressed that any approach to a solution of the Palestine question and the Arab-Israeli conflict should be comprehensive in nature, that any settlement cannot address some of the causes of the conflict to the exclusion of others and that peace cannot prevail in the region if it does not include the Palestinians whose cause is at the core of the conflict. They therefore expressed the firm view that the Peace Conference should seek a speedy implementation of UN Security Council Resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973), long recognized as the cornerstones of a comprehensive settlement. They reiterated their full support for the basic position adopted by the Palestine National Council (PNC) with regard to the current peace process. They endorsed the resolutions adopted by the PNC which called for the implementation of all UN resolutions and for a universal recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) as the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. They concurred with the position taken by the PLO in the ongoing peace process, especially with regard to any interim arrangements which must include the right of Palestinians to exercise control over internal security, with the assistance of UN peacekeeping forces, as well as over all land occupied since 1967, water and other resources, and to resolve the question of refugees in accordance with UN General Assembly Resolution 194 (1948) and Security Council Resolution 237 (1967).

27. They recalled that the crux of the Arab-Israeli conflict has long been Israel's persistent refusal even to consider ending its illegal occupation of the Palestinian, Syrian Golan and other Arab territories and to recognize the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people. They strongly condemned Israel's defiant policy of building settlements and aggressive expansion, which threatens to transform the demographic, cultural and social make-up of the occupied territories in an irreversible way. Israel must unconditionally halt the establishment of new settlements and provide guarantees for the dismantling of the existing ones. They urged the Movement's members to intensify their contacts with all parties involved in the issue of Jewis emigration to the Arab territories occupied since 1967, particularly those countries which provide the main source of such emigration. They further urged the Movement's members to intensify their contact with the permanent members of the Security Council in order to indicate the risks and negative implications of such continued emigration and to dissuade those countries from providing any financial assistance likely to boost settlement in the occupied Arab territories. They considered that the pursuance of that process will undermine the ongoing peace process, and that is a source of danger to peace and security in the Middle East. They reaffirmed their condemnation of Israel for its continued occupation of the Syrian Golan, its defiance of the relevant UN Resolution,

particularly Security Council Resolution 497 (1981) which was unanimously adopted, and its flagrant violation of the Hague Agreement 1907, and the four Geneva Conventions 1949 on the protection of civilians in times of war. They reiterated that Israel's decision of 14 December 1981 to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration in the occupied Syrian Golan is null and void and produces no legal effect.

28. They called upon Israel to accept the inevitable trend of history and make its contribution to the ongoing search for peace by according the right to self-determination to the Palestinian people, unconditionally withdrawing from all occupied territories, observing international treaties and conventions and implementing UN resolutions and decisions. They reiterated their long-standing support for these essential elements as the foundation upon which to build a durable structure for peace and justice in the Middle East. They were convinced of the need to resolve the various inter-related aspects of the conflict and its multilateral dimensions through a comprehensive negotiated settlement, to be achieved through the International Peace Conference on the Middle East, held under the auspices of the United Nations and with the participation of all parties involved on an equal footing, including the PLO and the permanent members of the Security Council.

29. They agreed that, amid positive transformation of the global political landscape and peaceful settlement of various disputes, the Middle East can no longer be a cauldron of violent upheaval, insecurity and instability. They called for a new regional order of justice, dignity and stability through mutual accommodation, based on the principle of peaceful co-existence.

SITUATION IN THE GULF REGION

30. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the end of the Gulf War and the restoration of Kuwait's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity. They called upon the Gulf States to heal the wounds of war, to discard enmity and mutual mistrust and to turn towards reconciliation.

31. They believed that the Movement has a vital role to play in assisting the rebuilding of the region into one of stable peace, harmony and mutually beneficial cooperation. They urged the parties concerned to make serious efforts towards resolving peacefully residual problems such as missing persons, prisoners of war and detainees, and to alleviate the human sufferings and misery still prevailing as a consequence of the war.

LEBANON

32. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their solidarity with the people of Lebanon and supported the efforts by the Lebanese Government to continue to put into effect the Thaif Agreement, which contain provisions to facilitate the restoration of the Lebanese Government's authority, unity, sovereignty and independence as well as the reconstruction of Lebanon.

33. They reaffirmed their support for prompt and full implementation of all relevant Security Council resolutions, in particular Resolution 425 (1978) on Lebanon demanding an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli forces from all Lebanese territory.

34. They condemned once again the continued Israeli acts of aggression and occupation of parts of Southern Lebanon and the Western Beka'a, as well as their inhuman practices of oppression and deportation of the civilian population in these territories.

CYPRUS

35. The Heads of State or Government noted the recent intensification of efforts towards finding a solution of the Cyprus problem, and reiterated their previous positions and Declarations and its unequivocal support for efforts aimed at a just and lasting solution based on UN Resolutions and NAM decisions in accordance with the principles and provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and the rules of international law.

36. They noted the result of the high level international meeting under the auspices of the UN Secretary General and expressed the hope that the parties concerned would continue to address questions relating to territorial adjustments, freedom of settlement, displaced persons and the functioning of the future federal executive.

MEDITERRANEAN

37. The Heads of State or Government, recalling the importance of the Ministerial Meetings of Non-Aligned Mediterranean Countries held at Valetta, Malta, in 1984, at Brioni, Yugoslavia, in 1987 and at Algiers, Algeria in 1989 which had put forward a number of initiatives for the development of comprehensive and equitable cooperation among them, reaffirmed their support for the efforts to transform the Mediterranean area into a region of peace, security, and cooperation on the basis of the principles of sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, non-interference, non-intervention, non use of force or threat of use of force and non-violation of international borders, and in this context welcomed the Treaty for Maghreb Union which has made an important contribution to peace, stability, cooperation and development in the region.

38. They expressed concern over the continuing crisis involving Libya that tends to exacerbate tension in the region which is incompatible with the Declarations of the Non-Aligned Movement and the Resolutions of the UN General Assembly to make the Mediterranean a zone of peace, security, and cooperation.

39. They welcomed Libya's acceptance of UN Security Council Resolution 731 and called upon the parties concerned to refrain from escalating the crisis and seek to find a peaceful and just settlement that would ensure the interest and rights of all parties in accordance with the norms of international law and the principles of the UN Charter which govern relations among independent states.

40. They called upon the countries concerned to undertake joint efforts under the auspices of the UN Secretary-General to eliminate the hot-bed of crisis and invited them and other interested countries to consider the idea of convening a conference to discuss various initiatives concerning peace, security and cooperation in the Mediterranean.

S O M A L I A

41. The Heads of State or Government, deeply concerned that the conflict in Somalia threatens stability, peace and security in the Horn of Africa, expressed their regret that despite the signing of a cease-fire agreement, the parties involved had not abided by their commitments and thus not permitted the unimpeded distribution of humanitarian assistance to the needy.

42. They urged the warring factions to cease hostilities, to honor their commitments and to accept UN observers to enforce the cease-fire agreement and a UN police force to supervise the distribution of food and other essentials.

43. They endorsed the proposal for the convening of a conference on national reconciliation and unity of Somalia, leading to a peaceful and lasting political settlement of the conflict.

E T H I O P I A

44. The Heads of State or Government were encouraged by the positive developments in Ethiopia since the July 1991 Conference on Peace and Reconstruction in Addis Ababa. In particular, they appreciated the efforts of the Government in bringing about peace and stability, political pluralism, rebuilding the war-torn country, repatriating refugees and resettling displaced persons. They appealed to the international community and international organization to increase development and humanitarian assistance to Ethiopia.

WESTERN SAHARA

45. The Heads of State or Government noted that encouraging progress had been made in resolving the question of Western Sahara. They expressed their full support for the efforts of the UN Secretary-General to organize and supervise a referendum in accordance with UN Security Council resolutions.

LIBERIA

46. The Heads of State or Government expressed support for the efforts made by the Standing Mediation Committee and by the Committee of Five within the framework of the Economic Community of Western African States (ECOWAS) Peace Plan and welcomed the conclusion of the Yamoussoukro Accord of 30 October 1991 relating to the encampment and disarmament of all combatants, and the holding of free and democratic elections for the peaceful settlement of the Liberian conflict. In this regard, they called on all parties to the conflict to respect and implement the various accords of the peace process and to refrain from actions which would endanger the security of neighbouring states. They appealed to the international community to provide assistance to Liberia and to the Economic Community of West Africa Military Observer Group (ECOMOG).

SOUTHERN AFRICA

47. The Heads of State or Government commended the efforts of the Frontline States for their contributions to the struggle against Apartheid. They welcomed the positive developments that took place in the region in particular the progress made towards the settlement of conflicts both in Angola and Mozambique.

48. On Angola, the Heads of State or Government, recognizing the valuable contribution of the People's Republic of Angola towards the evolving climate of peace, expressed satisfaction with that positive development as well as the process of political pluralism in Angola and exhorted all parties to fulfil in good faith the provisions of the Peace Accords. They appealed to the international community to intensify its efforts and assistance towards the economic and social rehabilitation of Angola in conformity with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

49. On Mozambique, the Heads of State or Government expressed their deep regret over the continued killing of innocent civilians and the destruction of property being perpetrated by RENAMO forces. They commended the spirit of flexibility and compromise demonstrated by the Government of Mozambique during the on-going peace talks and called upon RENAMO to

respond positively to this gesture and work expeditiously towards a negotiated settlement of the conflict.

50. They reaffirmed support for the Government of Mozambique and for the preservation of peace and justice in the country. In this regard, they appealed to members of the Non- Aligned Movement to render all possible financial and humanitarian assistance for the reconstruction of the nation.

51. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the independence of Namibia on 21 March 1990 which has a salutary effect on the situation in Southern Africa. They called upon the Government of South Africa to negotiate in good faith the issue of Walvis Bay and the offshore islands as well as the boundary between the two countries on the Orange River in accordance with UN Security Council Resolution 432 of 1978. They urged South Africa to expedite the process of reintegration of those areas into the Namibian territory.

SOUTH AFRICA

52. The Heads of State or Government assessed the developments that have taken place in South Africa since the Ninth Summit held in Belgrade in 1989. They reiterated their satisfaction over the repeal and amendments of some of the basic discriminatory laws, the convening of the Patriotic United Front Conference in October 1991 and the Convention for a Democratic South Africa (CODESA). However they became concerned of the discontinuation of negotiation process under the CODESA framework, due to the rigid positions of the South African regime.

53. They urged the South African Government to change its positions, so that negotiating process can be resumed, and they appealed to the liberation movements and all democratic forces in South Africa to make use of the negotiating process so as to expedite progress towards the establishment of a non-racial, democratic and united South Africa. In order to accelerate the current negotiating process, they further appealed to all participants to redouble their efforts to reach agreement on the fundamental questions of constitutional principles, interim government, a democratic constituent assembly as well as time- frames.

54. The Heads of State or Government noted with deep concern the persistence of violence which continues to take a heavy toll despite the signing of the National Peace Accord on 14 September 1991. They therefore demanded an immediate end to the carnage, called upon the South African authorities to act in an impartial manner and take resolute and effective action against those responsible for such violence. They strongly urged the South African regime to create a climate conducive to peaceful negotiation and free political activity, by repealing all remaining discriminatory laws, releasing all political prisoners as well as facilitating the return of all political exiles.

55. The Heads of State or Government noted with regret that some countries have taken unilateral measures to lift sanctions, including the oil embargo against South Africa, which went beyond the common position agreed upon by the international community on phased lifting of sanctions. They cautioned against any premature restoration of full-fledged economic and political relations with the Pretoria regime and underscored the need for cohesion and concerted action by the international community so that the necessary pressures will continue to be exerted on South Africa until a profoundly irreversible stage is reached in the process of negotiations aimed at establishing a democratic and non-racial South Africa. In this regard, they resolved that the emplacement of an interim government, charged with supervising the transition to democratic rule, including the holding of free and fair elections under universal adult suffrage on a common voters roll, will mark the pivotal beginning of an irreversible march towards the ending of Apartheid. It is only at that stage that the international community can constructively enter into relationship with the authorities of a South Africa which is resolutely engaged on the path towards the establishment of a democratic society.

56. The Heads of State or Government launched an urgent appeal for unity among the liberation movements and democratic forces in South Africa at this crucial stage of struggle against Apartheid. As a matter of urgency, they urged the reconvening of the Patriotic United Front Conference with the clear objective of forging unity among the liberation movements and other democratic forces and adopting a common position on the process of negotiations. They requested the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to facilitate the holding of such a conference.

57. The Heads of State or Government requested Governments, Inter-Governmental and other Organizations to continue to grant financial and humanitarian assistance, including the provision of education and training to the victims of Apartheid, to help redress the socio-economic inequities and prepare them for a new democratic South Africa.

58. The Heads of State or Government commended the UN Special Committee Against Apartheid for its work. They urged the Committe to continue to closely monitor and inform the international community of developments that may adversely affect the prospects for transition to democracy in South Africa.

59. The Heads of State or Government called for strict observance of the arms embargo against South Africa. They condemned any collaboration with South Africa in the military and nuclear fields which is contrary to the provision of the UN arms embargo. They noted in particular that the joint venture between Israel and South Africa constitutes evidence of Israel's violation of the mandatory arms embargo, and demanded that Israel cease such activities immediately.

60. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed its the decision taken at the Tenth Ministerial Meeting held in Accra in 1991 to establish a committee composed of the

MOZAMBIQUE

50. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their support to the spirit of flexibility, tolerance and accomodation of the Government of Mozambique in its efforts for the attainment of peace, democracy and national unity in that country. They particularly welcomed the progress made in the current Peace Talks, which culminated in the signing at the high-level meeting in Rome, Italy, on 7 July, 1992, of the "Joint Declaration". They urged both parties to strictly abide by the commitments therein, and encouraged them to work expeditiously for the implementation of the "Joint Declaration", by signing the General Peace Agreement by October 1, 1992. In this regard, they appealed to members of the Non-Aligned Movement and the international community to render all possible assistance for the attainment of peace, democracy and national unity, and for the reconstruction of that nation.

of States — *members of the Organization of African Unity Ad-Hoc Committee on Southern Africa, the Non-Aligned Members of the Security Council, the Non-Aligned Members of the Special Committee Against Apartheid and the South African Liberation Movements for the purpose of monitoring developments in South Africa and mobilizing resources for the victims of Apartheid.*

LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

61. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their positions concerning various Latin American and Caribbean issues adopted at previous Summit Conferences and noted that important developments are taking place in the regions and the Caribbean, the hall-marks of which are democratisation, emancipation, integration as well as the consolidation of national independence, political harmonisation and economic integration aimed at strengthening the region's security and development. They expressed the hope that in these endeavors the countries of the region could freely determine their destiny without outside interference.

62. They further noted that El Salvador has emerged from a decade of fratricidal war and warmly welcomed the agreements reached between the Government of El Salvador and Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) which included issues such as the armed forces, police, economic and social questions, political participation by FMLN, the judiciary and the electoral system. They also noted with satisfaction the implementation of commitments by the Salvadorian parties concerned to sustain the emerging constructive approach and urged them to exert every effort in achieving the goals they themselves set for the reunification of their society;

63. They were encouraged by the progress made in the talks between the Government of Guatemala and the United Revolucionaria Guatemala to end the internal armed confrontation. They expressed support for the Government of Guatemala's plan for a comprehensive peace as well as satisfaction for the progress achieved which augurs well for early reconciliation through the peaceful integration of irregular forces into civilian and political life within the constitutional framework. They were also encouraged by the establishment of diplomatic relations between Guatemala and Belize and the demarcation commission to delineate the boundary between their territories.

64. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the Declaration made by the Presidents of Central American countries for a region of peace, freedom, democracy and development and the determination of these leaders to work for the inclusion of their region in a world order marked by interdependence, new forms of integration and cooperation and the progress made in creating a new security model based on coordination, communication and confidence-building. They were encouraged by the determination to pool the political will of the Governments in Central America

to transform the historical and cultural affinities into an instrument of unity and development based on dialogue, cooperation and solidarity. They expressed satisfaction at the recent inauguration of the Central American Parliament to fulfill the role of a regional forum for deliberation so as to contribute to the consolidation of peace, democracy and integration.

65. They also welcomed the convening of the first Ibero-American Summit held in July 1991 of 21 Spanish and Portuguese-speaking countries of Latin America and Europe and the adoption of a resolution to establish an Ibero-American conference to promote cooperation. Ibero-America thus affirmed its identity and its will to contribute in shaping a more participatory and equitable global structure.

66. They expressed satisfaction at the agreement of July 1991 between Argentina, Brazil and Mexico on the Exclusively Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy which provided irrefutable proof of ensuring nuclear security through nuclear cooperation;

67. They also expressed satisfaction at the Mendoza Agreement of August 1991 entered into by Argentina, Brazil and Chile collectively renouncing chemical and bacteriological weapons, and thereby constituting an example for the elimination of weapons of mass destruction at the regional level which could be emulated at a wider scope.

68. They strongly urged the removal of nuclear weapons, military bases and troops of external powers in the regions of Latin America and the Caribbean in order to promote zones of peace, security and cooperation.

69. They welcomed the termination of boundary dispute between Argentina and Chile in the spirit of Latin American brotherhood.

70. They highly commended the Treaty for the Constitution of the Common Market of the South to be established by the year 1994 by Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay and Uruguay.

71. The Heads of State or Government called upon the United States Government to fully observe the letter and spirit of the Panama Canal Treaties of 1987 and to refrain from actions that could infringe upon the full implementation of these Treaties.

72. They urged the Government of the United States to cease its unneighbourly acts against Cuba and to terminate the series of economic, commercial and financial measures and actions imposed upon that country for over three decades which have inflicted enormous material losses and economic damage. They called for an end to the violation of Cuba's territorial waters and air space, to the hostile radio and television broadcasts which are inconsistent with international law, and to restore Guantanomo base to Cuban sovereignty. In this regard, they further called upon the United States to resolve its differences with Cuba through negotiations on the basis of

equality and mutual respect.

73. The Heads of State or Government recalled the relevant Resolution on Puerto Rico adopted at the UN Committee on Decolonization, with the support of Latin American and Caribbean countries members of the Committee, and reaffirmed the inalienable right of the Puerto Rican people to self-determination and independence in conformity with Resolution 1514 (XV) 1960 of the UN General Assembly and their confidence that a legal framework will be adopted at the earliest possible date to enable the Puerto Rican people to exercise this right in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

74. They encouraged the countries concerned to continue to seek a mutually acceptable solution to the questions related to Bolivia's need for a direct outlet to the Pacific Ocean.

75. They noted with satisfaction the deepening of relations between Guyana and Venezuela as reflected in growing levels of functioning cooperation. They welcomed the demonstrated intention of both countries to strengthen the process of dialogue in resolving the existing differences between them and in cooperating with the UN Secretary General in fulfillment of the mandate given to him by the Geneva Agreement of 1966

76. The Heads of State or Government condemned the removal of the legally constituted Government of Haiti, which is incompatible with the growing trend towards political pluralism and the establishment of a framework for democratic participation. They therefore expressed full support for the struggle of the people of Haiti to restore democracy as well as political, economic and human rights.

A N T A R C T I C A

77. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their position adopted in the Seventh, Eighth and Ninth Summit Conferences, and called for the further evolution of the Antarctica Treaty System as an area of common interest through a dynamic process of adaptation to the new economic potential offered and technological challenges posed by that region: greater access to and wider dissemination of information concerning the Consultative Parties activities, negotiations and agreements; the establishment of viable links with Specialised Agencies; cooperation with the relevant bodies of the UN; and modalities to facilitate the participation of Non-Aligned countries in scientific activities conducted in Antartica.

78. Recognising the geopolitical, economic, scientific, environmental and climatic significance of Antarctica to all of mankind, they further reaffirmed the overriding need that Antarctica should continue forever to be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and should not become the scene or object of contention.

DECOLONIZATION

79. The Heads of State or Goverment reiterated their support for the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples and its importance in securing the progressive eradication of colonialism. They noted that while colonialism is on the retreat, removing its remaining manifestation continues to be a major preoccupation of the Movement until all peoples have exercised their inalienable right to self-determination and attained freedom and independence of their homelands.

80. They reaffirmed the inalienable right of the people of Non-Self-Governing Territories to determine their future political status in accordance with the General Assemblly Resolutions 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960 and 1541 (XV) of 15 December 1960 and other relevant UN resolutions regardless of the territory's size, geographical location, size of population and limited natural resources. They recognised that among the major issues was the continuing problem of facilitating the development of the fragile economy of the Territories, many of which lack the basic infra-structures for self-sustaining ecomomies. In this context they agreed to continue exerting unremitting efforts in ensuring that in the process of the exercise of the rights to self-determination, national unity, territorial integrity and economic viability of those Territories are fully respected and are not in any way subverted or impaired.

81. They urged the Administering Powers to give priority consideration to economic and social development of the Territories and to cease all military activities and arrangements which constitute obstacles in the exercise of the right to self- determination.

82. The Heads of State or Government reiterated that the final consummation of the decolonization process remains the Movement's preeminent objective and pledged their unswerving support for the implementation of UN General Assembly resolution 43/47 of 22 November 1988 declaring the period 1990- 2000 as the "Decade for the Elimination of Colonialism".

REFUGEES

83. The Heads of State or Government noted that the world's refugee population has swelled to approximately 17 million persons by the end of 1989 and 70 % of them had found asylum in the developing countries straining the fragile infrastructure of, and the financial burden incurred by the host countries.

84. The Heads of State or Government pointed out that migration question can have profound implications of social, economic and political nature, and aware of the emergence of a new

category of economic migrants who do not meet the accepted definition of refugee as determined by the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees. They reaffirmed their commitment to abide by the relevant international agreements and accepted norms for the care, well-being and safety of refugees and displaced persons.

85. The Heads of State or Government stressed that the care for refugee and displaced persons and the search for durable solutions, is a shared responsibility of the international community. They welcomed the assistance provided by the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, and other international and non-governmental organizations.

DRUG ABUSE AND ILLICIT TRAFFICKING

86. The Heads of State or Government were deeply alarmed that the dangers of drug abuse and the trafficking in illicit narcotic and psychotropic substances continue to pose a serious threat to society, morally and physically, and to the lives and future of children. They were aware that no state or peoples are unaffected by the traffic, cultivation, production, distribution and abuse of illicit narcotics and psychotropic substances.

87. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their support and commitment to the goals set forth at the International Conference on Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking, held at Vienna from 17 to 26 June 1987, and the Declaration and the Global Programme of Action of the Seventeenth Special Session of the UN General Assembly devoted to the question of international cooperation in drug control against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. They reiterated that a lasting solution to the illicit narcotics and psychotropic substances problem can not be realized unless concerted and comprehensive international action is taken, addressing all aspects of this dilemma including the need for poverty alleviation, drastic and rapid reduction in demand and the rehabilitation of drug abusers, and especially the need for enhanced development assistance to the developing countries for their socio-economic development programmes.

88. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the establishment of the UN Drug Control Programme and the measures taken by the UN to streamline the drug control units of its Secretariat and to enhance the role of the Commission of Narcotic Drug as the principal United Nations policy-making body for drug control issues within the UN system to implement more action oriented programmes.

89. They further reiterated the principle of national sovereignty and non interference in the internal affairs of other countries, and expressed their concern that the drug issues should not become a vehicle for pursuing extraneous political goals.

90. The Heads of State or Government called for additional resources and technical assistance to be made available to the developing countries to enhance their criminal justice activities and their capacity to interdict illicit narcotics and psychotropic substances trafficking.

91. The Heads of State or Government urged all States to ratify and implement the International Convention against Illicit Trafficking in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances and the General Assembly resolution 46/103 concerning International Action to Combat Drug Abuse and Illicit Trafficking.

INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

92. The Heads of State or Government unequivocally condemned international terrorism as criminal acts and expressed their resolve to take speedy and effective measures to eliminate international terrorism and urged all States to fulfill their obligations under international law including prosecuting or where appropriate extraditing the perpetrators of such acts, prevent the organisation and investigation of terrorism from within or outside their territories against other third states. In this context they considered Lybia's acceptance of Security Council resolution 731 as a positive attitude and appealed to all parties concerned to settle their disputes by peaceful, just and fair means in such a manner that would ensure the interest and rights of all parties in accordance with the norm of international laws and the principles of the UN Charter which govern relations among independent states. They reaffirmed their support for General Assembly resolution 46/51 of 27 January 1992 which unequivocally condemned as criminal and unjustifiable, all acts, methods and practices of terrorism wherever and by whomever committed.

93. They expressed their resolve to take speedy and effective action to eliminate terrorism and called upon all States to consider becoming party to the international conventions relating to various aspects of international terrorism and to fulfill their obligation under international law, to refrain from organising, instigating, assisting or participating in terrorist acts in or against other countries.

94. They further called on all States to endorse in principle the convening of an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations to define terrorism, to differentiate it from the struggle of national liberation and to reach comprehensive and effective measures for concerted action.
They deemed it important to distinguish between States sponsored terrorism that poses a threat to international peace and desperate acts committed by individual due to the denial of freedom, justice, and fair-play.

PEACEFUL USES OF NUCLEAR ENERGY

95. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that nuclear cooperation including technology transfer is a solemn commitment undertaken in Article IV of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. They deeply regretted the unsatisfactory realisation of that commitment due to unjustified restrictions and constraints imposed on developing non-nuclear-weapon states. It is their firm belief that concerned State parties should in conformity with that Article, provide to the fullest possible extent scientific information and contribute to the further development of peaceful applications of atomic energy and to the enhancement of the role of International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in providing increased assistance in nuclear technology applications on food and agriculture, health, industry, physical and chemical science and nuclear safety. They believed that non-proliferation objective should not jeopardise the full exercise of the inalienable rights of all State parties to apply and develop their programs for peaceful uses of nuclear energy to promote economic and social development in conformity with their priorities, interests and needs.

INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

96. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the decisions adopted at the Ninth Summit Conference of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries in Belgrade in 1989 and the First Conference of the Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries (COMINAC I) in Jakarta in 1984, COMINAC II in Harare in 1987 and COMINAC III in Cuba in 1990 regarding the need to establish the New World Information and Communication Order (NWICO) and to identify strategies for the development of cooperation in all information- related activities, and believed that the Movement should seize the momentum offered by the improved international political climate and seek common approaches to remove the inequalities inherent in the information and communication system.

97. They welcomed the consensus resolution achieved at the Twelfth Session of the UN Committee on Information which provides a unique opportunity for member States of the Non-Aligned Movement to play a decisive role in promoting understanding and cooperation by emphasising the critical importance of equitable participation of all member States in the emerging NWICO, and agreed that the network of UN Information Centers which play an important role not only in promoting the establishment of the NWICO but also in providing the only link between the United Nations, the local media, Non Governmental Organizations and education centers, should be expanded.

98. The Heads of State or Government noted the important contribution of UNESCO sponsored International Program for the Development of Communications to assist developing countries in creating the necessary infra-structures and to facilitate access to technology so that

the vast majority of peoples can make their voices heard. They acknowledged the efforts of the Non-Aligned News Agencies, the ECO Pool, BONAC and the Photo-Pool of Non- Aligned Countries in fostering the development of communication infrastructures and enhancing the media capabilities among the developing nations. They further acknowledged the important work being carried out by the United Nations and UNESCO in this field, particularly their collaboration with BONAC and reiterated support for efforts to disseminate objective information on the issues given priority by their respective agencies.

99. The Heads of State or Government expressed their appreciation to the UN Secretary General for the activities carried out by the UN Department of Public Information in the implementation of its mandate and urged the Department to intensify efforts to disseminate impartial information on priority issues such as the practices of Apartheid, racial discrimination, nuclear disarmament, the question of Palestine and economic and social development issues.

100. They deemed it essential that in order to promote the concept of the NWICO, they agreed that it was important for the Movement to project a better image of itself to the outside world through inter-alia, a two-way flow of information between the Movement and transnational news agencies; by urging the International Telecommunication Union to reserve adequate and equitable orbital and spectrum resources for use by developing countries; by pooling of resources among Non-Aligned countries for effective participation in space communication infra-structures; and by exchange programmes among the electronic media organisations of member nations.

PEACE AND INTERNATIONAL LAW

101. The Heads of State or Government took the view that the opportunities and challenges inherent in the evolving international situation will not only require a dynamic adaptation to the new realities, but will also call for articulating appropriate strategies, initiatives and approaches on the basis of the continued efforts to strenghten the Movement, so that the Movement can exert a more active influence on the direction of world developments and on the management of world affairs.

102. They underscored that one of the essential requirements for the establishment of a new world balance lies in continuous codification and rigorous observance of international law, particularly in areas considered as new and global. In this context, they recalled the conclusions on the consolidation of international peace and security by legal means, adopted by Special Session of Non-Aligned Countries held in the Hague, the Netherland, in June 1989, on the basis of the decision of the UN General Assembly to proclaim the 1990 - 1999 period the United Nations Decade of International Law inviting Non-Aligned Countries to take a more active part in the elaboration of a programme of complementary activities for this decade as the initial programme for 1991-1992 is about to expire.

V. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ISSUES

INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND COMMODITIES

1. The Heads of State or Government reconfirmed their longstanding conviction that only a free, open, rule-based and non-discriminatory international trading system can provide an effective and viable basis for the promotion of equitable development and economic prosperity of all countries. They welcomed the successful outcome of UNCTAD VIII and the spirit of multilateralism that permeated the Conference and which was reflected in its final document, "A New Partnership for Development: Cartagena Commitments".

2. The Heads of State or Government identified freer access to the developed countries' markets as an indispensable means of taking full advantage of international trade which they consider as the most important vehicle for advancing the economic growth and sustaining the momentum of development of the Non- Aligned and other developing countries. In pursuit of these central objectives the developing countries have initiated various supportive trade policy measures including the adoption of unilateral trade liberalization measures.

3. The Heads of State or Government expressed deep concern that the international trading system is currently encountering manifold constraints. Among the most serious experiences, is the rising tide of imbalances that threaten to submerge the best efforts of the developing countries to advance their development objectives. Thus, rampant protectionism and multilateral and bilateral trends of a discriminatory nature such as managed trade, tiered preferences and inward-looking trade blocs could conflict with the basic principles of the system and the commitments undertaken already at Punta del Este.

4. The Heads of State or Government urged that the results of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations (URMTN) should be fully responsive to the special needs of the Non-Aligned and other developing countries and be conducive to the integration of their economies into the mainstream of the world economy. In expressing dismay over the failure to conclude the URMTN, they further strongly urged the developed countries to ensure without further delay a balanced, equitable, meaningful and satisfactory conclusion of the Uruguay Round which should take into account the interests of all parties, especially the development needs and concerns of the developing countries. They expressed deep concern on some of the implications surrounding the new areas in the Uruguay Round negotiations and the negotiations in these areas should take the interests of the developing countries fully into consideration. Therefore, it is important that such instruments and concessions designed to promote the development dimension, such as special and differential treatment should be strengthened and

consolidated.

5. The Heads of State or Government emphasized that the dominant feature of the present world commodity economy is that of structurally distorted markets and persistently low and declining real commodity prices. They believed that the solution to the commodity problem calls for sound, compatible and consistent policies at the national and international levels in conformity with the spirit of Integrated Programme for Commodities. They therefore urged that producers and consumers of individual commodities continue to explore ways and means for reinforcing their cooperation. Full and active participation in international commodity agreements and arrangements should be pursued with a view to achieving more efficient international commodity cooperation. There is a sense of urgency to improve market conditions for commodities, as well as the use of technology to achieve higher levels of diversification, processing, marketing and distribution. In this regard, they stressed the need to strengthen and maximize utilization of the Common Fund for Commodities.

DEVELOPMENT FINANCE, DEBT AND MONETARY ISSUES

A. DEVELOPMENT FINANCE

6. The Heads of State or Government expressed their grave concern over the failure of the international financial system to furnish adequate development finance over the past decade, thus leaving the developing countries with serious financial problems. Sharp contraction in external commercial flows and virtual stagnation in official development assistance at less than half the agreed target levels of 0.7% Gross National Product have had a major adverse impact on development prospects. They recognized that the flows of global investment has gone to the developed countries and the situation has been worsened by the emergence of large negative reverse flows from the developing to the developed countries, high interest rates and the acute erosion in export earnings.

7. The Heads of State or Government stressed that the process of disarmament should be linked to the process of development and the fostering of global security in its most comprehensive form. The continuing trends towards disarmament resulting from the end of East-West confrontation, the reduction of international tensions should make it possible to extract a "peace dividend" in the form of financial and technical resources, for the enhancement of international development cooperation. Therefore, real resources being released at present as a result of lower global military spending, should be diverted for the economic and social

development of developing countries.

8. The Heads of State or Government called for a wide range of actions on a broad front, to revitalize growth and development of developing countries in particular the stimulation of new and additional financial flows for development through increased commitment on the part of the donor countries to increase their ODA towards 0.7% of their respective GNPs by the year 2000.

9. The Heads of State or Government also called for an increase of commercial flows to the developing countries through inter-alia foreign direct investment and a strengthening of international financial institutions. Therefore, they welcomed the agreement in principle by donor countries to increase the capital base of the World Bank and of regional development banks as well as to increase IMF quotas, and to provide resources for the ninth replenishment of the IDA. In this context, they expressed concern that the enormous needs of the Central and Eastern Europe for external resources, including financial flows, have affected the availability of resources to the developing countries.

10. The Heads of State or Government urged major industrial countries to make necessary efforts to reduce interest rates substantially and to increase concessional flows of resources which would contribute to the economic growth of the developing countries. They were of the view that the conditionalities imposed by multilateral financial institutions and regional development institutions as well as donor countries should not go beyond the original idea of economic discipline being observed by the aid-receiving countries and the need for optimum and efficient utilization of aid.

11. The Heads of State or Government endorsed the call to convene an international conference on financing of development and looked forward to discussions on this issue at the Forty- Seventh session of the United Nations General Assembly.

B. D E B T

12. The Heads of State or Government stressed that the continuing excessive level of international indebtedness, now reaching over $ 1.4 trillion, constitutes a stultifying constraint in the path of development. Not only has the heavy debt-servicing burden caused a major drain on the resources of the developing countries as a proportion of their GNP, it has also resulted in crippling net negative transfers.

13. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the progress having been made in the recent past in the implementation of the debt relief approaches. They reiterated the need for a coordinated tripartite approach involving debtors, creditor countries and financial institutions to take steps to alleviate the debt burden of developing countries, far beyond the scope of the

current terms and to allow for recovery, growth and development in the countries concerned. In this connection, they endorsed the idea of a major write-off of debts by official donors and commercial banks as well as by multilateral institutions. In this connection this idea should be strengthened and broadened for all types of debtor countries and also cover those countries which made great efforts to meet their debt obligations. Moreover, they urged the international community to commit itself to ensure a substantial increase in the net transfer of concessional resources particularly the non-debt resources to all developing countries in order to revitalize the development process and easing them from the overhang of the rising debt burden.

14. The Heads of State or Government also stressed that the persistence of an unfavourable external economic environment jeopardized the adjustment efforts of the developing countries, undermined their ability to foster growth and development and obstruct the objective of lowering level of indebtedness, as well as the risk of greater social and political turmoil. Thus, a durable solution to the external debt should include expansion and liberalization of the trading system which greatly dependent upon increased financial flows, remunerative commodity price and a balanced and successful outcome to the Uruguay Round;

C. MONETARY ISSUES

15. The Heads of State or Government reemphasized their conviction that the current international monetary system, which has remained the private preserve of a few developed countries, has been inadequate in meeting the demands of the present world situation and is in need of systemic and institutional reforms. Its failure to stimulate stable world economic growth and to create a financial climate conducive to sustained development should be redressed.

16. The Heads of State or Government also noted that as international savings dwindle and deficit climb in some major developed countries, the demand for scarce capital has greatly intensified, and that there is a crucial need for the adequate creation and allocation of international liquidity especially for development finance.

17. The Heads of States or Government called for a substantial new allocation of Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) in particular to restore the financial reserve and creditworthiness of the developing countries so that they would then be in a better position to attract foreign direct investment, and should be kept free from any conditionality.

18. The Heads of State or Government also called upon the developed countries to democratize the decision-making process in the international financial institutions so that the broadened participation would ensure the interest and needs of development would be adequately represented.

19. The Heads of State or Government reiterated the initiatives for the reform of the international monetary system, including the proposal of the Group of 24 on the setting up of a Representative Committee of Ministers of developing and developed countries to jointly consider further steps towards a reform of the international monetary system.

SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

20. The Heads of State or Government reiterated that South-South Cooperation is an important instrument for accelerating the development of developing countries and a key element in efforts to restructure international economic relations on a more just and equitable basis. It underpins the strategy of collective self-reliance and stimulates the more effective utilization of their potentialities and exploitation of the growing complementarities in their economies. It could also open up new opportunities for expanded trade, greater access to financial resources and enhancing technological capabilities.

21. The Heads of State or Government recognized that, despite the prevailing optimism, the promise of South-South Cooperation has not yet materialized. Likewise the numerous initiatives launched, South-South cooperation has encountered formidable constraints in its path. Prominent among these has been the development crisis faced by a large number of developing countries in the course of last decade which forced them to devote their limited resources to resolving domestic problems.

22. The Heads of State or Government believed that in order to accelerate the implementation of projects an evolutionary approach is appropriate, whereby interested countries, as a core, initiate cooperation through viable projects open to all developing countries. They were of the view that if this core group of countries are ready to implement projects of mutual benefit, they should be allowed to go ahead, while making sure that their actions do not prejudice the basic interests of those developing countries which are not yet ready to participate.

22.<u>bis</u> Realizing fully the difficulties on the part of most Non-Aligned countries to finance South-South cooperation projects, the Heads of State or Government entrusted the economic ministers to seek ways and means for their implementation, including the application of tripartite financing mechanism.

23. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the creation of regional and sub-regional group among developing countries which would constitute as one of the prime aspects of South-South Cooperation. These groups are in fact an asset to the development of a dynamic and mutually beneficial cooperation between the countries concerned and will build a negotiating platform that will offer the developing countries the status of a genuine partner in their relations

with the North.

24. The Heads of State or Government acknowledged the Global System of Trade Preferences among Developing Countries (GSTP) constitutes the primary vehicle for promoting trade expansion among developing countries and an essential mechanism for strengthening collective self-reliance. They, however, noted that trade liberalization in the GSTP has been very limited, as the system essentially depends on bilateral concessions. Therefore, they urged those countries who have not yet joined the GSTP to do so as soon as possible, and work towards finding new ways of trade liberalization. They also welcomed the offer of the Republic of Cuba to host the Second Round of GSTP Negotiations in July 1994.

25. The Heads of State or Government stressed that Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (TCDC) is an important catalyst for South-South Cooperation and a crucial dimension of the development process. TCDC seeks to further strengthen the national and collective self-reliance of developing countries and enhancing their creative capacity for solving their development problems.

26. The Heads of State or Government also stressed that to ensure effective South-South cooperation among developing countries, it is essential to facilitate an active involvement of the business community. It is also obvious that people's participation is of great importance for enhancing South - South Cooperation and hence an environment should be created conducive to such participation.

27. The Heads of State or Government further stressed the need to harmonize, consolidate and integrate whenever possible the sectors of the Action Programme for Economic Cooperation among Developing Countries (APEC) and the Caracas Programme of Action of the Group of 77 (CPA). They endorsed the establishment of Joint Coordinating Committee of the Non-Aligned Movement and Group of 77 in order to enhance collaboration, avoid duplication of efforts and provide greater efficiency in the attainment of common goals of the developing countries.

28. The Heads of State or Government recommended to reactivate the mechanisms of South-South cooperation such as the Meeting of APEC Coordinating Countries and Standing Ministerial Committee for Economic Cooperation.

29. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the Report of the South Commission entitled "The Challenge to the South" and its recommendations therein and requested the Standing Ministerial Committee for Economic Cooperation to study the possibilities of implementing the recommendations.

30. The Heads of State or Government endorsed the Plan of Action for Cooperation among Non-Aligned countries in the sphere of Physical Education and Sport for 1990-1993 adopted at

the 3rd Conference of Ministers and Senior Officials in Havana, Cuba in December 1989.

31. The Heads of State or Government also endorsed the Declaration and Programme of Action for Cooperation in the field of Employment adopted at the 4th Conference of Labour Ministers of Non-Aligned Countries held in Tunis in November 1990.

32. The Heads of State or Government noted with satisfaction that the Centre for Science and Technology of Non- Aligned and other Developing Countries has come into operation and invite all Non-Aligned and other developing countries to consider joining the activities of the Centre and contribute to its effectiveness as an instrument in the scientific and technological cooperation of Non-Aligned and other developing countries.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

33. The Heads of State or Government expressed deep concern with the deterioration of the world food and agriculture situation particularly in the developing countries, despite the possibility of the world to produce twice as much as at present. Notwithstanding that for many developing countries, agriculture, with its large contribution to the national economy , will remain the principal means for the development. Therefore, it is imperative to keep food and agricultural issues as a priority item in the international agenda.

34. The Heads of State or Government recognized that poverty, hunger, and malnutrition are three complex problems which are still difficult to find the solutions globally. The fight against these problems should be perceived not only in terms of providing assistance with a view to improving the living standards of the poor but also as a means of reinforcing their economic self-sufficiency and long-term prospects.

35. The Heads of State or Government called on the international community and international organizations within the United Nations System dealing with the food and agricultural issues, to continue closely monitoring further development in global food situation, especially in the developing countries. They also emphasized the importance of financial cooperation and investment which would form part of national policies and programmes for international cooperation, both bilateral and multilateral.

36. The Heads of State or Government reiterated that within the food and agriculture sector, national food strategies remain a very useful means for advancing food production, food self-reliance and better access to food. In this context, they welcomed the efforts being made and assistance provided by the Food and Agriculture Organization, the World Bank, the World Food Programme, the Regional Development Bank, the International Fund for Agricultural

Development and United Nations Development Programme in this field and encouraged to improve food strategy co-operation and co-ordination among multilateral agencies.

37. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the Geneva Declaration on the Economic Advancement of Rural Women. Therefore, they called on Non-Aligned and other developing countries to seek the possibility to implement it in their national policy.

INDUSTRIALIZATION

38. The Heads of State or Government believed that industrialization remains a dynamic instrument of growth essential to accelerating economic and social development particularly in the developing countries. They noted that during the previous decade, world industrial production had been developing unevenly, with some developing countries undergoing a decline in real growth.

39. The Heads of State or Government emphasized the imperative need to keep industrialization issues at the center of global attention, and its role in the reactivation of the development of the developing countries.

40. The Heads of State or Government concerned that the main obstacles to industrial development in the developing countries is the continued dependence on the industrialized countries for equipment, technology and know-how as well as restrictions imposed on imports from the developing countries. Therefore, they called on developed countries as well as international organizations to support efforts being made by the developing countries to improve the level of their industrialization through industrial rehabilitation, promotion of industrial institution, transfer of science and technology, and mobilization of financial resources.

41. The Heads of State or Government reiterated that the mobilization of financial resources is playing an important role to industrial development activities. Therefore, they emphasized that efforts should be made to increase the international flow of finance to the developing countries and to enhance cooperation with international development banks and financial institutions.

42. The Heads of State or Government reiterated the need for the application of the concept of comparative advantage for the phasing out of industrial unit in the developed countries in areas in which the developing countries industries are more efficient.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

43. The Heads of State or Government stressed that science and technology have emerged as

prime determinants of economic development and social change and have provided new opportunities for development. In the increasingly interdependent world, access to and the successful transfer and assimilation of modern technologies are critical if the developing countries are to participate in the present technological revolution or become increasingly marginalized.

44. The Heads of State or Government noted with concern that the vigorous efforts by the developing countries to adopt reforms, especially in liberalizing their economies and by reducing and removing legal regulatory restrictions on the activities of transnational corporations, have not achieved the desired results. They agreed that the development of adequate infrastructure and human resources are necessary for providing more conducive domestic policy framework to induce the participation of transnational corporations and the appropriate transfer of technology. Therefore, they called for international support to facilitate the process of providing a conducive domestic environment including that of adequate institutional structures and human resources development.

45. The Heads of State or Government emphasized that while the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development has not produced satisfactory results, its provisions, especially to strengthen the endogenous capacity building in the developing countries, are still valid. Therefore they urged the international community to do their utmost to implement the Vienna Programme of Action.

46. The Heads of State or Government stressed that there is a need for the international community to explore ways and means for promoting cooperation in science and technology between developed and developing countries aimed at intensifying the transfer of technology to developing countries to help them enhance scientific and technological capabilities.

47. The Heads of State or Government urged the developed countries to improve the access of developing countries to new technologies on fair and reasonable terms and to foster their dissemination and use. Further, they called for the support to the creation of endogenous scientific and technological capacities in the developing countries.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

48. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that human beings are at the center of all development activities and that human resources as the essential means in achieving economic, social and development objectives. They noted that the challenges of the 1990s would be to formulate new policies and to build on current initiatives that would effectively meet the human needs of the present and future generations.

49. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the new emphasis and consensus on human

development which should contribute to total human development both by enlarging choices and ensuring the development of the full potential of all human beings. In this context, education, health and employment are pivotal aspects of human development and together with improved life expectancy, literacy and the eradication of poverty are considered important basic needs and preconditions for the success of development. They stressed that the crucial role of science and technology in development could not be effectively realized in the absence of appropriate education and training. The rapid changes and innovations in science and technology have made the need for enhancing the peoples capacities to adapt through education and training even more critical.

50. While welcoming the efforts of the UNDP in the field of human development, particularly in producing the Annual Human Development Report, the Heads of State or Government believed that the inclusion of the Human Freedom Index undermined the usefulness of the Report is counter-productive, divisive and beyond its mandate and competence. Therefore, they called upon the UNDP not to deviate from its mandate and continue its productive activities in assisting developing countries to achieve their development goals.

51. The Heads of State or Government called upon the international community to urgently promote international cooperation for human development. Furthermore, effective international cooperation through the sharing of their resources, experiences and know-how would make a considerable contribution to improving and increasing the vast potential in human resources in the developing countries. In this regard, they believed that it is important to implement the World Declaration on Education for All, the Jakarta Plan of Action on Human Resources Development, the Khartoum Declaration, the African Alternative Framework to Structural Adjustment Programmes for Socio-Economic Recovery and Transformation as well as the Tenth Meeting of the Conference of the Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community.

POPULATION AND DEVELOPMENT

52. The Heads of State or Government noted with deep concern the unprecedented pace of the world population growth-rate which represent the largest increase in the history of the world during this decade. This population growth rate, which is projected to increase by 90-100 million per year for the next decade, will be dramatically concentrated in the developing countries and increase insuperable pressures on their already strained economic, social and environmental systems. At the same time, the increase in population in developed countries, though at a far lower level, also threatens the earth's ability to support life since these countries pursue unsustainable patterns of production and consumption.

53. The Heads of State or Government noted that population questions should not be considered in isolation from overall development issues and programmes but rather be treated

as an integral part of development. Therefore, they stressed that improvements in education, health and employment as well as the role of women in society and increase access to family planning services are crucial for the achievement of population goals. Therefore, they called for a comprehensive population policy that is compatible with the achievement of sustainable development and designed to lower birth and mortality rates.

54. The Heads of State or Government welcomed efforts, in the context of South-South cooperation, to transfer the related technology and to provide technical assistance in the area of population and family planning.

55. The Heads of State or Government urged those involved politically and culturally at national and international levels to help effectively to raise public awareness and mobilize political and popular commitment as well as the necessary financial and technical means to take a conclusive step towards the formulation and implementation of appropriate demographic policies. To this end, the World Conference on Population and Development planned for 1994 ought to be the opportunity for working out and adopting policies and programmes aimed at achieving global demographic objectives.

WOMEN AND DEVELOPMENT

56. The Heads of State or Government recalled several plans of actions and conventions for the full, equal and beneficial integration of women in all development activities and recognized the important role of women in the development process, as active agents and as beneficiaries, and the significant contribution of women to national development.

57. The Heads of State or Government emphasized the importance of equal access to all aspects of development activities particularly education and training, health care, employment and the use of new technologies. They urged to take all necessary steps to develop political, economic, social and cultural environment conducive to full integration of women in sustainable development processes.

58. The Heads of State or Government also urged to take all necessary steps to increase the cooperation within the Non- Aligned and other developing countries and the developed countries in strengthening the role of women in development, which enable women to participate fully in partnership with men in all development activities.

59. The Heads of State or Government called upon all States to intensify the implementation of the recommendations of previous Non-Aligned Conferences and the 1985 Nairobi Conference so as to contribute to the creation of conditions for the advancement of women as part of the realization of human rights. They reaffirmed the importance of implementing the Nairobi

Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women for the period up the Year 2000.

60. The Heads of State or Government encouraged the international community to fully contribute to the success of the 1995 World Conference on Women: Action for Equality, Development and Peace as an important step towards the creation of the New World Order.

61. The Heads of State or Government urged all States to ratify and implement the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women.

62. The Heads of State or Government endorsed a set of measures aimed at fostering greater participation of women in development process which adopted at the Ministerial Conference of Non-Aligned countries devoted to the Role of Women in Development held in Havana, Cuba in January 1990.

YOUTH AND DEVELOPMENT

63. The Heads of State or Government were aware that youth and development efforts of nations are inexorably bound together, as youth constitute the majority of the world population. Hence, the development of nations would not be possible without participation of young people. And conversely, the success of development will directly benefit youth the most. Therefore, youth has an interest in assuring development.

64. In that context, they urged that priority be given to the enjoyment by youth of human rights including the right to educations and the right to work and to the resolution of other urgent problems faced by young people in the present-day world, such as hunger, drug abuse, diseases, including acquired immuno deficiency syndrome, and the deterioration of the environment.

CHILD SURVIVAL AND DEVELOPMENT

65. The Heads of State or Government stressed that the rights of children require special protection and call for more vigorous action to improve the situation of children all over the world, as well as for their development and education in conditions of peace and security. They were concerned that the situation of children in many parts of the world remains critical as a result of inadequate social and economic conditions, natural disasters, armed conflicts, exploitation, illiteracy, hunger and disability, and convinced that urgent and effective national and international action is called for.

66. The Heads of State or Government noted the fact that one-quarter of a million children continue to die each week from malnutrition, preventable disease and poverty related causes, and

that millions more languish on the verge of survival. They further noted with satisfaction the critical role played by members state of the Non-Aligned movement in the successful outcome of the World Summit for Children held in September 1990 in New York.

67. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the passing into international law, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, which sets universally agreed standards for the protection of children and provides a framework development of policies and programmes to ensure a safer and healthier future for children.

68. The Heads of State or Government recognized that Universal Child Immunization (UCI) Programme and others have established a network for delivering primary health care could be further utilized for pursuing other goals in child and additional health services.

69. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the principle of "first call for children" as a moral imperative for the emerging the new world order and reiterated the right to a standard of living adequate for health and well-being is a fundamental human right for all children.

70. The Heads of State or Government emphasized the common responsibility of all states to provide children with a decent standard of life, and to sustain their healthy development and that the economic readjustments resulted by debt crises should not deprive people of a decent standard of living and that poverty is an unacceptable cause of infant and child mortality.

71. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their commitment to realizing the goals set at the World Summit for Children through the implementation of national programmes of action aimed at promoting the survival, development and protection of children.

72. The Heads of State or Government urged all states to ratify and implement the provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Right of the Child at the earliest date.

HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT

73. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that health is one of fundamental human rights and that the attainment at the highest possible level of health is an important worldwide social goal. In this context, they reiterated their commitments to the goal of Health for All by the Year 2000, with primary health care as a key to attaining health for all as a part overall development and in the spirit of social justice.

74. The Heads of State or Government commended the World Health Organization for the action taken to intensify its technical cooperation for accelerated implementation of primary health care in developing countries facing serious economic constraints and debt crisis.

75. The Heads of State or Government called upon developed countries to facilitate a substantial transfer of resources to developing countries for health development programmes, which corresponds to their assessed needs and priorities, making the activity links to investments and income generation activities.

76. The Heads of State or Government called upon the World Health Organization and other United Nations, international and bilateral agencies and organizations to promote technical cooperation to support effectively the effort of developing countries in accelerating the implementation of health for all and primary health care.

77. The Heads of State or Government requested the World Health Organizations and other agencies of the United Nations to strengthen their capacity to facilitate international technical cooperation by reinforcing and reorienting their programme activities to pursue effectively political, technical and financial support for the development and implementation of primary health care.

CRITICAL ECONOMIC SITUATION IN AFRICA

78. The Heads of State or Government expressed their deep concern unrelenting economic and social crisis in Africa. Despite concerted efforts undertaken jointly by the countries of Africa and the international community, economic and social conditions actually worsened especially in the Sub-Saharan region. And, the goals set by the United Nations Programme of Actions for African Economic Recovery and Development (UNPAAERD) 1986-1990, were far from being realized. Thus, the decade long crisis plaguing the continent poses a major development challenge to the entire international community.

79. The Heads of State or Government noted that the continuing critical economic situation in Africa was rooted in many sources both internal and external. Having inherited a legacy of colonial dependency patterns from the past, African countries remain relatively vulnerable when they opened up their economies to the markets forces of the world. Manifestation of that legacy include, chronic indebtedness, commodity dependency, structural deficiency and an inability to mobilize adequate resources for economic growth and sustained self-reliant development.

80. The Heads of State or Government stressed the urgent need for a new departure that would not only halt, but also reverse the pervasive economic deceleration among most African countries. They, thus, fully supported the United Nations new agenda for the development of Africa in the 1990s which was adopted by the 46th UN General Assembly, after the final review and appraisal of the implementation UNPAAERD 1986-1990. The newly adopted agenda renewed the commitment of the international community to achieve self-sustaining socio-economic growth

and development.

81. The Heads of State or Government emphasized the importance of diversification, both vertical and horizontal, as a viable means of redressing the acute commodity problems, especially in food production, agriculture processing and marketing, as well as manufactured goods particularly where long- term comparative advantage can be predicted. They also stressed the crucial needs for substantial increases in resources availability focused on diversification of activities including export-oriented project. In this context, they fully supported the proposal to establish an African Diversification Fund which would provide an essential vocal point for galvanizing technical assistance that is required for providing adequate finance for the development and implementation of diversification programmes and projects.

82. The Heads of State or Government called upon the international community especially the developed countries, the United Nations and the multilateral finance and development institutions to fully support the new agenda and to take appropriate measures to implement the commitments undertaken in it.

LEAST DEVELOPED AND LAND-LOCKED DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

83. The Heads of State or Government were of the view that particular attention needs to be paid to the reactivation and acceleration of growth and to sustained development in the least developed countries. They were further of the view that the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s should be fully and effectively implemented by all parties.

84. The Heads of State or Government underlined that in the development partnership underlying the Programme of Action, the LDC's have the primary responsibility for the elaboration and implementation of effective strategies and policies for their growth and development and that their development partners have accepted the responsibility for supporting these efforts.

85. The Heads of State or Government reiterated that transit countries to take urgent and concrete measures commensurate with their capabilities to alleviate the transport and transit difficulties of the land-locked developing countries.

86. The Heads of State or Government reiterated also that the right of access to and from the sea and freedom of transit should be implemented in compliance with subarticles 2 and 3 of article 125 of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea so that any programme of action in respect to such transit facilities should be undertaken in consultation with and with the approval of the transit country concerned.

NATURAL DISASTERS

87. While recognizing that natural disasters cause considerable loss of life, widespread damage to economies and affect adversely the development processes in the developing countries, particularly in the least developed countries, the Heads of State or Government called for urgent international action for reducing the impact of natural disasters through the adoption of concrete measures at the national, regional and global levels.

88. The Heads of State or Government stressed the need for the international community to demonstrate strong political determination required to mobilize and utilize the existing scientific and technical knowledge to mitigate natural disasters, bearing in mind, in particular the needs of developing countries.

89. The Heads of State or Government urged the international community to fully and collectively support the successful implementation of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction for the Years 1991-2000

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

90. The Heads of State or Government expressed their concern on the continued worsening of the economic situation and social condition in many of the Non-Aligned and other developing countries that have led to a decline in the standard of living, the persistence and increase of widespread poverty, and the declivity in their main social and economic indicators.

91. The Heads of State or Government expressed grave concern over the serious deterioration of the economic and social situation in the most affected countries and has diminished their ability to implement their economic and social development policies.

92. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that development has to be people- centered and directed at the fulfillment of mankind's true potential and the improvement in its socio-economic well-being. In this regard, the improved health care systems and the availability of primary health care, the eradication of illiteracy and poverty, and the improved social welfare of people will contribute to enhancing national economic development, as economic and social development are mutually supportive.

93. The Heads of State or Government further reaffirmed the goals set forth in the United Nations Declaration on Social Progress and Development adopted at the United Nations General Assembly Resolution No. 2542 (XXIV) and the need to effectively implement them in order to achieve a more just and equitable social order.

94. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the resolution of the United Nations General Assembly (No. 46/139) to hold consultations on the possibility of convening a World Summit for Social Development.

Jakarta, 31 July 1992