

NAC/CONF.10/MM/DOC.1

DRAFT REPORT OF THE TENTH MINISTERIAL MEETING OF THE
MOVEMENT OF NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES HELD IN ACCRA,
GHANA, FROM 2 - 7 SEPTEMBER, 1991

(SECTION I)

INTRODUCTION

The Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Movement of Non-Aligned countries was held in Accra, the Republic of Ghana from 2 to 7 September, 1991.

2. 2 and 3 September, 1991 were devoted to a meeting of senior officials.

3. The Conference elected a Bureau consisting of

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4. Representatives of the following countries which are members of the Movement of Non-Aligned countries participated in the Conference:

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5. Representatives of the following countries, organizations and national liberation movements attended the Conference as observers:

6. Guest delegations from the following countries and organizations were present at the conference:

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7. Mongolia was admitted as a full member of the Movement. The Kingdom of Netherlands participated as a guest country for the first time.

8. At its inaugural session, the Conference heard an inspiring address by

9. The Thirtieth Anniversary of the founding of the

10. The Conference received a message from ...

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11. The Conference also received a messaae from
 12. The Conference paid tribute to the late Rajiv Gandhi, former Prime Minister of India, a stalwart champion of non-alignment whose defence of and commitment to the principles and objectives of the Movement left a lasting impression upon it.
 13. The Conference was attended by
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(SECTION 11)

REVIEW OF IMPORTANT AND URGENT ISSUES IN

14. The significant changes in international relations that had begun before the Summit meeting of the Movement of Non-Aligned countries held in Belgrade, Yugoslavia in 1989 have continued at a fast pace since that event. The profound Character of the changes has naturally generated an urge in Third World countries to seek new paths along which to conduct their foreign policies so as not to lose their momentum for development and to be more responsive to the unique changes.

15. The end of the bi-polar world of the post-war era, dominated by the two super-powers with their two competing social and economic systems and the beginning of a new order dominated by western ideals, have made it imperative and urgent for Third World countries, especially Non-Aligned member countries, to reassert themselves individually and collectively in order not to be drawn into being aligned with the manifestly unipolar world. On the contrary, the freedom to order their affairs as they deem fit constitutes a further guarantee for their political independence and sovereignty.

16. The thaw in relations between the East and West has, if anything, justified the "raison d'être" of the Movement of Non-Aligned countries because that policy was also formulated to urge the East and West towards unity

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and co-operation. The Movement will, therefore, continue to be an important factor in international relations until the bi-polar world of yesterday is replaced by a multipolar World that is underpinned by understanding, co-operation as well as social and political justice.

17. Additionally, the current unipolar world, characterised by an increasingly featureless international political landscape, is also regrettably Euro-centric in nature. Matters of importance to non-Aligned countries are therefore receiving less attention and until this situation changes in favour of issues of concern to all geographical sectors of the world, the objectives of non-alignment would remain not fully realised.

CONTINUED RELEVANCE OF THE MOVEMENT

18. In face of the altered nature of the post-war order, the question has been posed as to whether the Movement of Non-Aligned countries, remains valid. An in-depth assessment of the aims, objectives and activities of the Movement shows, however, that it is perhaps even more relevant now to international relations and development than at any time in its history.

19. The Euro-centric nature of the recent changes, which nonetheless continue to impact upon all regions, countries and groupings, make it imperative for the Movement to reassert its principles, aims and objectives in face of the new challenges in order to demonstrate its continued viability, contrary to superficial criticisms.

The continued validity of its aims, which include among others the safe-guarding of the independence (and sovereignty of Third World countries, the struggle for disarmament, especially' nuclear disarmament, the demise of colonialism and all forms of subjugation, the eradication of racism and racial discrimination, especially apartheid, the peaceful settlement of regional conflicts, the attainment of developmental goals by all developing countries and the protection of human rights, especially their social and economic dimensions cannot be disputed.

20. The pursuit of these objectives which form the bulk of Third World concerns is thus imperative.

DECOLONIZATION

21. Even though the struggle against colonialism has been largely successful, the Movement still attaches great importance to the emancipation of the remaining colonial territories around the world. It is for this reason that the Movement has given tremendous support to the United Nations' Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism and will continue to do so until colonialism is swept into history. In this regard, the report of the Working Group of the Movement on Decolonisation to the Tenth Ministerial Conference has been invaluable but the implementational measures need to be pursued further to ensure the demise of colonialism by the end of the Decade.

THE MOVEMENT AND THE UNITED NATIONS

22. One of the focal points of international relations and where the recent changes are manifest is the United Nations.

23. Although the international agenda, particularly as it is viewed in the World body, has not structurally changed, the unprecedented resolve of and the historic co-operation between the super-powers have radically altered the manner in which decisions are reached in the world body. The ease with which consensus is now attained on issues which once divided the world and the manipulation of the organisation by one geographical region to mainly reflect its views on various important issues have, in effect, contributed to the further marginalisation of Third World countries. This was amply demonstrated in the Security Council during its Consideration of the recent Gulf Crisis. There are already signs of the wish to transfer such procedure to the United Nations General Assembly. The intrinsically democratic nature of the United Nations, which has since its inception been assured by the membership and active participation of Third World countries, is thus endangered. These recent developments within the United Nations constitute a crisis for the Movement of Non-Aligned countries. As one of the largest political movements in the world, the Movement of Non-Aligned countries has in the past, through its detailed and balanced considerations, prepared the ground for a number of important political, economic and social decisions

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subsequently taken by the TUnited Nations. Non-Aligned member countries must therefore endeavour to play a key role in shaping the United Nations in the future and not submit themselves to marginalisation.

24. In order to play a more meaningful role in the United Nations and at other international fora, the Movement needs to re-examine itself with a view to strengthening its structures to respond effectively to the current challenges. To this end, there is an urgent need to carry out an in-depth study of the on-going reform of the United Nations in order to maximise the effectiveness and impact of Non-Aligned countries.

DISARMAMENT

25. Disarmament, both nuclear and conventional, requires the continued support of the Movement. In the evolving new era, the super-powers and their Western allies have shown a clear preference for disarmament efforts limited mainly to themselves. But, the elimination of the continuing threat posed to the entire world by existing stockpiles of nuclear weapons and their on-going refinement is the responsibility of the international community as a whole. It is necessary, therefore, for the Movement to continue to press for the involvement of the international community, particularly the United Nations, until the universal goal of general and complete disarmament is attained.

26. The crucial link between disarmament and development is no longer denied by anyone save those who are in the

position to make it a reality. In this regard, the Movement of Non-Aligned countries cannot afford to relinquish its responsibility towards the pursuit of the implementation of programmes for the transfer of resources released as a result of disarmament in developed countries.

27. Although the need to enhance security in developing countries is recognised, Third World countries are currently spending huge sums of money on the acquisition of conventional weapons. In the improved international atmosphere it is crucial that Non-Aligned and other developing countries refrain from huge military expenditure which can only be to the detriment of their social and economic programmes.

REGIONAL CONFLICTS

28. The continued occurrence and in some cases intensification of regional conflicts among member countries is a source of concern to the Movement and the international community generally. The ideological support for most of these conflicts has long disappeared but they continue to destroy life, property and other resources in Third World countries that can hardly afford such conflicts. In light of the recent reduction of tension world-wide and the clear preference of governments and peoples for dialogue and understanding, the Movement needs to convey the strength of its feelings on such conflicts to parties involved.

29. In addition, the Movement should not relent in its

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quest for global peace and security. Some of the most burdensome legacies of the past are the crisis spots that still threaten world peace and security. Regrettably, most of them are located in Third World countries. Thus they continue to embarrass the Movement of Non-Aligned countries and plague its affected peoples with devastating economic and social consequences.

30. The Movement has made considerable effort in finding peaceful solutions to the several hot-beds of regional conflicts in the Middle East, Asia, Central America and Africa and indeed some progress has been registered in a few 'cases.

31. However, in the Middle East, the painful question of Palestine remains unresolved. Furthermore, the recent Gulf War amply demonstrated how regional conflicts could threaten global peace and stability. It also demonstrated that the Palestinian Question could be resolved if the super-powers and their allies applied the same political will as they did in the case of the Gulf War. In this context, the efforts of the United Nations to resolve the conflicts in the Middle East deserve the strong support of the Movement. In that regard, the recent moves towards national reconciliation in Lebanon, the possible holding of an international conference on the Middle East and the de-escalation of tension in the sub-region generally should be especially encouraged.

32. In Asia, although there have been tremendous improvement in the situation in Afghanistan on the one

hand, the Cambodian crisis, on the other, remains still intractable. The Movement of Non-Aligned countries should continue to lend support to the untiring efforts of the parties directly concerned, especially those of Indonesia and other ASEAN countries and the United Nations Security Council, for a peaceful settlement of the Cambodian issue. Similar support should be given to the quest for the peaceful re-unification of the two Koreas on the basis of the joint North-South Statement of 4th July, 1972.

33. In Central America, regional tension is considerably reduced especially with the promise of a dialogue between the warring factions and the government in El Salvador.

34. Africa has witnessed its worst period of political instability with conflict situations in, inter alia, Western Sahara, Liberia, Somalia, Rwanda, Sudan, Ethiopia and the resurgence of violence in Mozambique and South Africa. Global initiatives as well as efforts at the regional and 'sub-regional levels to bring those situations under control have continued with varying degrees of success and the Movement should associate itself with these critical efforts.

35. In Europe, the Cypriot issue remains outstanding and the Movement of Non-Aligned countries should give support to new initiatives in the United Nations for a re-united Cyprus in consonance with the new atmosphere in which relations and conflicts are being dealt with. Likewise, the Movement should give an unqualified support to current initiatives aimed at maintaining the unity,

territorial integrity and political sovereignty of Yugoslavia.

36. The need to identify and eliminate the causes of these regional conflicts cannot be over-emphasized. Greater resort to peaceful settlement of disputes, therefore, should be promoted among member countries whilst the Movement continues to search for a mechanism which will ensure prompt responses to crises among member countries. Meanwhile, the countries concerned should make an effort to respond favourably to the initiatives of the Movement.

SOUTHERN AFRICA

37. Although the cold war has ended for the developed countries, and the system of apartheid is eradicated, Southern Africa continues to suffer from

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their legacies. Conflicts still stand in the way of national and international reconciliation while foreign assistance from certain quarters for their proxies, have not completely abated. In this regard, the recent achievement of reconciliation in Angola is a welcome event. In Mozambique however, the situation continues to enjoy the support of the South African regime in spreading terror and destruction. Efforts should now be deployed to ensure a similar reconciliation in Mozambique so that the Southern Africa region can enjoy the peace ushered in by an end to tension between the two competing ideologies and super-powers of the century.

38. In South Africa, the world is finally witnessing a gradual dismantling of the inhuman apartheid system,

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thanks to the continued pressure exerted by the international community against the South African regime, particularly through the adoption of the UN General Assembly Resolution No. S-16/1 of 14th December 1989, the sustained dialogue between the African National Congress (ANC) and other political groups on the one hand and the apartheid regime on the other, and above all, the heroic activities of South Africans themselves to rid their country of the scourge of apartheid.

39. Only the final eradication of apartheid and an improvement in relations between South Africa and its neighbouring states as well as the return of the country to a united, non-racial and democratic political system would finally usher peace and security into the entire region.

NEW PRIORITIES IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

40. In recent years, the international community has rearranged its priorities on issues of global concern thereby according importance and urgency to, inter alia, matters relating to Human Rights, Drug Trafficking and Drug Abuse, the Environment and political pluralism. While these issues are in themselves not new in the fora of the Movement, their consideration in negotiations should be such as to reflect the equally critical assessment that the Movement has made of them.

(a) HUMAN RIGHTS

41. The concern for human rights has been increasing globally since the last Summit of the Movement of Non-aligned States. The Movement has consistently maintained that the promotion and protection of human rights is a fundamental principle of international law and a prerequisite for the achievement of peace, justice and development. The Movement has also consistently maintained that the promotion and protection of human rights is a fundamental principle of international law and a prerequisite for the achievement of peace, justice and development.

.Aligned ecuntries in 1989. Most member countries of the hovement have to date broken the past silence over the issue and are clearly giving prominence to the respect for human rights in their national and international activities.

42. However, it must be reiterated that the concern for human rights should not be limited to its legal and political aspects only but should also be extended to cover its social and economic ramifications, especially in Third World countries.

43. While the legal and political aspects have been embraced in varying degrees by developing countries, the international community is yet to introduce specific action-programmes that will ensure the right to food, shelter, primary health care, and education in the countries of the South. These important aspects of human rights should be given equal consideration in all fora and by all Governments.

(b) DRUG TRAFFICKING AND DRUG ABUSE

44. Drug trafficking and drug abuse continue to pose tremendous problems for all countries, especially the industrialised ones. While firm and sustained efforts have been made world-wide to curb drug abuse and to destroy the origins and trade in narcotics, there have recently been marked shifts in the pattern of transportation of the drugs to traditional markets. It is urgent therefore, that all member countries implement decisions reached at the Movement's meetings and in the UN system in order to eradicate these social evils. A

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special appeal is made to major .market countries to direct meaningful action at syndicates, banks and illegal processing houses whose activities support the growing abuse of and trade in drugs.

(c) ENVIRONMENT

45. The continuing global deterioration in the state of the environment is a matter for grave concern. This trend, if allowed to continue unchecked, would most certainly disrupt the global ecological balance and jeopardise the earth's life-sustaining qualities. Changing global climate patterns threaten present and future generations with severe economic and social consequences. Necessary and timely intervention is required to minimise the effect of these climatic changes, in conformity with General Assembly Resolution 43/53. The international community should also consider with utmost seriousness, the degradation of. the global life-support systems, primarily water and air pollution, depletion of the ozone layer, soil degradation, desertification, deforestation and other pressures brought to bear on these systems by the prevalent global patterns of production and consumption.

46. International co-operation in the field of environmental protection calls for a global multilateral approach so that all aspects of the issue could be considered, while retaining the development priorities of developing countries. To this end, work of the Preparatory Committee of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development to be held in Rio de Janeiro, Page - 15

Brazil, in June 1992, should enjoy the unqualified support and participation of Non-Aligned countries. However, consideration should be given to the present trend of environmental criteria becoming a new form of conditionality for international aid. Co-operation in this regard, should in particular, provide the developing countries with environmentally sound technologies.

47. Effective international measures should be adopted to prohibit the dumping of toxic and other hazardous wastes in the territories of other countries. The facilities of the Dump Watch already established by the Movement should be broadened to enhance wide dissemination of information on the activities of merchants of toxic and hazardous wastes. The developing countries should, in the meantime, adopt rigorous measures to ban the import of toxic and other hazardous wastes to their territories. The developed countries should also intensify research work in the area of toxic waste disposal.

(d) POLITICAL PLURALISM

48. The wish of ordinary people all over the world to establish political pluralism in their respective countries has continued to impel leaders in most countries to establish or refine their political systems in favour of this trend. Encouragement should, therefore, be given to Governments of Non-Aligned countries to sustain this trend in order to meet the political aspirations of their peoples.

49. The inter-linkages of politics and economics are real and deep especially in developing countries where it has become imperative to consolidate our political process in order to better tackle our economic problems.

50. However, the important changes in international relations have not brought in their wake a change in the unfair international economic order. The situation regarding external debt, economic growth and the reverse flow of capital all remain the same. The Group of 77 is growing weaker and developing countries now have to face a competition with Eastern Europe for the available financial resources. The Official Development Assistance has at best remained stagnant and unfair terms of trade, restricted access of goods, dumping, increase in taxes and higher interest rates which have made money for development scarce, have compounded the problem.

51. Developing countries are deprived of the opportunity to take advantage of the new technological revolution which has promoted internationalisation of production and finance and has given a new impetus to the growing integration of the world economy. Disparities between developed and developing countries continue to grow.

52. Whilst the world is becoming uni-polar politically, we are witnessing the emergence of multi-polarism in the

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economic sphere. New centres of economic power have been treated whilst regional blocs emerge and consolidate themselves. The growing tendency towards regionalisation of economic activities among industrial countries underscore concerns that such arrangements may weaken multilateral trade disciplines.

AN AGENDA FOR THE 1990S

53. A world divided between the haves and the have-nots cannot be sustained. Such a situation is inherently unstable. There can be neither stable peace nor better economic prospects for the world without reducing the disparities in the level of global development. The present world economic structure which is based on self-perpetuating inequalities will, therefore, have to be transformed through co-operative action. A major task in this context is one of reactivating the economic and social development of the developing countries. In this regard, the major challenge is to work out a package of policies which would ensure the return of the world economy to higher rates of growth. Sustained growth in the world economy can be ensured only if all its constituent parts grow in harmony.

54. During the last, decade, developing countries have undertaken substantial reappraisal and reforms of their development policy frameworks. Vigorous efforts are being made to pursue sound macro-economic policies to improve the flexibility and responsiveness of 'their economies.

55. However, a favourable external economic environment is essential for the success of these efforts. In this regard, developed countries will have to promote changes in their economies, conducive to accelerated economic growth and development in the developing countries, and consistent with sustainable development in the world economy.

56. Such changes would include the net transfer of resources to developing countries, further liberalization of world trade by the removal of protectionist barriers, remunerative commodity prices, stable monetary conditions and a genuine search for a solution to the debt crisis.

57. With these considerations in view, development co-operation in the 1990s will have to focus, inter alia, on multilateral action in the following areas:

(a) MANAGEMENT OF INTERDEPENDENCE

58. For the effective management of interdependence in support of growth and development, it is necessary to develop mechanisms at the global level designed to promote systematic co-ordination and harmonization of international policies, multilateral surveillance not only of exchange rate policies but also of the international adjustment process as a whole, including policies affecting international trade, capital flows, transfer of technology and the functioning of the international monetary system. Management of the world economy needs to be more broad-based so as to reflect the interests of all countries and evolve policies which can

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be supported by all.- In that context, regular North-

(b) INTERNATIONAL TRADE TECHNOLOGY AND COMMODITIES

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59. Over the last decade, international trade has been characterized by growing protectionism and trends towards unilateralism, bilateralism, erosion of the multilateral trading system and increasing reliance on the exercise of power diplomacy rather than observance of agreed rules of international trade policy. These trends which tend to weaken Third World solidarity should be arrested.

60. In the on-going Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations, it is of vital importance that the multilateral trading system should be fully responsive to the special needs of developing countries particularly in the consideration of commodity prices and the protection of agro-based and other light industries. The Uruguay Round Negotiations should also lead to the conclusion Of a comprehensive agreement on safeguards based on the basic principle of non-discrimination and the elimination of the so-called "grey area" measures; and preservation of flexibilities available to developing countries in GATT, especially those pertaining to their balance of payments position.

61. The new areas of the Uruguay Round INegotiations, namely, trade-related aspects of intellethal property rights, as well as trade-related investment measures and

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services. should take fully into account the need for technological and socio-economic development and, in that context, the need for the removal of barriers to transfer of technology to developing countries, the elimination of restrictive business practices and the promotion of development of service industries in developing countries.

62. The objectives and actions in the Integrated Programme for Commodities remain valid for achieving a better functioning of commodity markets and for finding lasting solutions to commodity problems. To this end, the international community should collectively formulate and implement an international commodity policy, taking into account the interests of both producers and consumers. The Common Fund for Commodities which entered into force in 1989 will make a significant contribution towards a lasting solution to the commodity problems of developing countries.

63. It is necessary for the international community to support developing countries in their efforts to improve the processing, marketing, distribution and transportation of their commodities. To enhance such efforts, developed countries will have to increase Third World access to their markets.

(c) DEBTS1 DEVELOPMENT FINANCE AND INTERNATIONAL

64. The external debt; of developing countries constitutes one of the greatest obstacles to their economic and social development. A durable solution of

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the debt crisis requires that developing debtor and ' developed creditor countries jointly and 'urgently undertake, under the auspices of the United Nations, the broadest possible implementation of existing initiatives and adopt bolder approaches, including measures that could effectively bring debt servicing in line with the actual payment capacity of debtor countries, thus halting the drain of developing countries' resources.

65. A solution to the debt problem and revival of growth and development require a much larger scale of debt reduction than is possible under current schemes. To achieve that, National laws and regulations in creditor countries should be improved so as to bring about adequate levels of debt reduction. The Brady and Toronto initiatives need to be improved.

66. The time has also come to renew the search for more automatic sources of revenue for financing high-priority development activities. In view of the prospects for disarmament and reduced Inilitary expenditure that have been opened up by recent developments in East-West relations, greater attention should be paid to the possibility of diverting the resources that may be thus released towards socially productive uses, including development finance. In this connection, the issue of structural adjustment for transition from the arms race to disarmament and the implications for world economic growth and development should be given increasing importance in the international development co-operation dialogue.

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67. Lack of progress in efforts to leffect meaningful reforms and to restructure the international monetary and financial system is a matter for serious concern. A more stable exchange-rate system should be put in place and macro-economic policies should be better co-ordinated to reduce international interest rates and enhance the growth of the world economy. The International Monetary Fund should ensure efficient multilateral surveillance particularly over balance of payments trends and also over fiscal and monetary policies of all countries. The IMF should also complete the Ninth General Review of its quotas, ensuring that the quotas and voting rights of Non-Aligned and developing countries are increased. A new unconditional and substantial allocation of SDR is called for and the IMF should explore the appropriate ways by which to make available the larger part of the new allocation to developing countries.

INDUSTRIALIZATION

68. Industrialization in developing countries constitutes one of the main ways of reactivating economic growth and development on a sustainable basis. However, the target established at the Lima Conference of achieving 25% of world manufacturing value added is far from being realised by the developing countries. In this connection, developed countries, as well as international organizations should support efforts being made by developing countries to improve their levels of industrialization by providing sufficient financial

resources and also Opening their domestic markets to manufactured exports from developing countries.

FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

69. The greatest paradox of our time - that of hunger in the midst of plenty - continues. Hunger and malnutrition persist. It is therefore imperative to keep food and agricultural issues at the centre of global attention.

70. Non-aligned and other developing countries should continue to accord, in their development plans, priority to increasing food production. Developed countries and the relevant international institutions should assist the developing countries, by providing financial assistance, equipment, inputs and food under favourable terms, in their efforts to achieve a durable solution to their food problem. In this regard, the recommendations of the World Food Council contained in the Cyprus initiative against world hunger and the Cairo Declaration and its Programme of Action recommend themselves.

71. All donor countries are requested to maintain their levels of food assistance above the limits attained in previous years and increase their share of aid channelled through the World Food Programme to enable the programme to continue its activity in support of development in meeting emergency food needs of developing countries.

72. Food aid should not be used in such a way as to undermine local food production efforts.

ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AMONG DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

73. Economic co-operation among non-aligned and other developing countries is indispensable in their efforts to enhance their economic independence. Economic progress in some of the non-aligned and other developing countries can, in turn, give substance to the process of co-operation and thus broaden the potential scope for flows of trade, technology, and capital among them. Such South-South co-operation is also a nmjor element of the New International Economic Order. The vast potential for economic co-operation among developing countries should therefore be fully exploited to serve in turn as a springboard for enhancing their integration into the global economy.

74. Focal points should be established to advise governments and governmental institutions on the range of appropriate measures including favourable legal, fiscal, financial, monetary and commercial rules which need to be adopted in order to facilitate economic co-operation among developing countries.

75. Non-aligned and other developing countries are urged to accord high priority to consolidating and utilizing the Global System of Trade Preferences among Developing Countries (GSTP) so that it could act as an important catalyst for the creation of a growing and dynamic preferential market among them. The main priorities to be addressed are the widening of the membership of the GSTP, broadening the product coverage and deepening the

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etrade preferences. The GSTP should be complemented by)appropriate trade financing measures.

76. It is very necessary to revitalize trade liberalization and other economic co-operation and integration processes at the sub-regional and regional levels. In this regard private and governmental efforts should be complementary.

77. The process of monitoring, co-ordinating and harmonizing policies and positions among the developing countries should be improved in view of the growing complexity of the world economy. The Action Programme for Economic Co-operation among non-aligned countries (APEC) and the Caracas Programme of Action of the Group of 77 (CPA) recommend themselves.

CRITICAL ECONOMIC SITUATION IN AFRICA

78. The continued deterioration of the economic situation in most African countries is a matter of particular concern. During the last decade, unfavourable climatic conditions, political and social instability, and the burden of external debt have resulted in an unprecedented net outflow of human, material and financial resources from Africa. Heavy losses in export earnings coupled with ever increasing import costs have further aggravated the already adverse terms of trade. Africa is more dependent upon commodities in its export income than any other region. Commodities account for between 85 and 95 per cent of total export income of many African countries. It is therefore necessary to secure

favourable trading conditions for Africa's commodity exports.

79. The persistent economic stagnation and decline have led to depressed levels of investments thus further reducing the ability of African countries to sustain real growth and development.

80. Africa's external debt has increased considerably since 1982 and currently stands at over US\$230 billion. The debt service to export ratio has exceeded the critical level of twenty-five per cent and in the case of some African countries it is over one hundred per cent.

81. Although more than four years ago, the United Nations adopted a Programme of Action for African Recovery and Development (UNPAAERD), the international community has not yet given adequate support to its implementation despite vigorous and significant policy reforms pursued by African countries, which have exacted severe social and political costs. There is a need to extend the UNPAAERD (for a period of five years) and provide it with additional momentum in order to fulfil its goals. The international community should increase its support for the implementation of the Programme so as to achieve a balance between national measures and international action.

82. The African economic crisis is essentially structural in nature and the development of Africa is thus a long-term process which would require concerted actions both from the Africans themselves and their donors, over a long period of time. The developed

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countries and the multilateral financial institutions should not only increase in real terms resource flows to Africa but should also endeavour to improve the terms and conditions of such assistance.

83. The current profound changes in international political and economic relations pose serious challenges to Africa which require urgent consideration of the continent's peculiar economic problems if it is to be saved from further decline in the 1990s and beyond.

CONCLUSION

84. The importance of co-operation among Non-Aligned and other developing countries cannot be over-emphasised. Of equal importance is the need for the industrialized countries as well as the international financial institutions to engage in meaningful dialogue with the developing countries with a view to promoting a balanced world economic growth.

(SECTION III)

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85. The rapid and far-reaching changes on the international scene continued after the Ninth Summit. This posed new challenges to the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries and stressed the need for the Movement to intensify its activities in the implementation of the decisions of the Summit and in its involvement in the newly-emerging problems of global concern.

86. In the period under review, the activities of the Non-aligned countries were concentrated on several priority areas set out in the Declaration and other documents of the Ninth Summit. Particular attention was devoted to the problems of peace and international security, international economic relations, environmental, human rights and decolonization issues as well as to the strengthening of the role of the United Nations.

87. The two-year period after the Ninth Summit in Belgrade was marked by in-depth discussions initiated at the Ministerial Conference in Nicosia on the ways and means by which the Movement would adjust itself to present-day dynamic developments in international relations and improve the methodology of its work and efficiency. Besides, the process of strengthening cooperation and dialogue between non-aligned countries and other major international groupings has been furthered on various issues and at different levels.

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88. In pursuing the goals and objectives put forward at the Ninth Summit, non-aligned countries held a number of important meetings. Three plenary Ministerial meetings were held. Two of these were held during the 44th and 45th UN General Assembly sessions, which focused on the implementation of the decisions of the Ninth Summit regarding the most topical international problems. Of particular importance was the Special Ministerial Meeting held in April 1990 in New York devoted to the Movement's role in contemporary international relations.

89. The Coordinating Bureau met regularly in New York. Seventeen meetings held in this period discussed all priority issues and concerns of non-aligned countries. These included the Middle East and Palestine, Persian Gulf war; Namibia, Southern Africa and apartheid, Cyprus, Central America, Korea, decolonization, small territories, United Nations, economic problems, drug abuse, the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace, the place and role of the Non-aligned Movement in the new international circumstances, preparations for the Ministerial Conference in Accra, admission of new members, etc.

90. The Movement's role and viability in international relations have been demonstrated by the growing number of countries that expressed interest in participating in its activities. The newly independent state of Namibia assumed its place in the Movement. Chile, after a year-long absence, reactivated its membership. Mongolia applied for full-fledged membership, Guatemala for observer status and the Netherlands for guest status.

91. Among the most important activities of the Movement were the efforts it made towards safeguarding international peace and security and resolving the most acute hot-beds of crises.

THE MIDDLE EAST CRISIS AND THE PALESTINIAN QUESTION

92. The Movement continued to advocate a just and lasting solution to these problems through negotiations and the convening of International Peace Conference under the auspices of the UN. In that context, particular attention was paid to the Palestinian peace initiatives.

93. The action-oriented results of the Ministerial meeting of the Committee of 9 non-aligned countries for Palestine, held in Tunis in March 1990, were of particular importance. The Committee of 9 also met at Ministerial level in New York in October 1990 to review developments in the region. An emergency meeting of the Coordinating Bureau, chaired by the Foreign Minister of Yugoslavia, was also held in October 1990 in New York to consider the acute deterioration of the situation in the occupied territories.

94. The situation in Lebanon and progress made towards national reconciliation were under constant review by the Movement.

IRAQI INVASION OF KUWAIT

95. The Iraqi aggression and annexation of Kuwait as well as the subsequent outbreak of war in the Persian Gulf region preoccupied the Movement's attention from the onset and the crisis. In line with its fundamental

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principles and the policy of non-alignment reaffirmed at the Ninth Summit, the Movement resolutely condemned the Iraqi invasion, supported relevant Security Council resolutions and undertook tireless efforts aimed at finding a peaceful solution to the crisis. The York. Further to this, a Ministerial Meeting of Non-Aligned Countries was also held in New York on 4 October 1990 and adopted a substantive Declaration on the Persian Gulf crisis. At this meeting, the Ministers entrusted Yugoslavia, as Chairman of the Movement, to address this problem of paramount importance and seek a political solution by peaceful means. The Foreign Minister of Yugoslavia accordingly met with the President and leaders of Iraq in Baghdad and conveyed to them the sentiments of the Movement.

96. Acting on behalf of the Movement, the Chairman maintained constant contacts with Kuwait and Iraq, and held frequent consultations with various non-aligned countries in and outside the region. The Chairman also kept in touch with other parties involved in the crisis, notably, the permanent and other members of the Security Council, as well as with the Secretary-General of the UN. At the same time, the Foreign Minister of Yugoslavia discussed the crisis on several occasions with the leaders of the Gulf countries, Egypt, Syria and Palestine and was in close contacts with the Ministers of the USA, USSR and the European Community.

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97. Several ad hoc ministerial meetings were also held on the crisis. The Foreign Ministers of Algeria, India and Yugoslavia met in Belgrade on 11 September 1990; and the Foreign Ministers of 16 non-aligned countries held a meeting in Belgrade on 12 February 1991. Following that meeting, a mission composed of the Foreign Ministers of Cuba, India, Iran and Yugoslavia met in Tehran. But the trip they were to have made to Baghdad to hold talks with the Iraqi leadership had to be cancelled because of the outbreak of the ground war.

98. The non-aligned countries continued their activities in the aftermath of the Gulf war with a view to alleviating the consequences of the war and the crisis. These problems were addressed at the meeting of the Coordinating Bureau held in New York on 6 May 1991.

REGIONAL ISSUES

99. The non-aligned countries played an important role in the process of Namibia transition to independence. The Group of 18 non-aligned countries for Namibia, along with the Non-Aligned Caucus in the Security Council, exerted continuous efforts and significantly contributed to the creation of necessary conditions for the implementation of the UN Plan for Namibia. Of particular importance is the second visit of the Mission of the Group of 18 countries that actively participated in the Conference of donors to assist Namibia after it had won its independence in June 1990.

100. The non-aligned countries also took initiatives aimed at the eradication of apartheid in South Africa.

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. This led to the adoption of the Declaration on Apartheid by the General Assembly Special Session held in 1989 and to subsequently maintaining the consensus embodied in the Declaration.

101. The Movement continued to support the constructive efforts for the resolution of the problems of Cyprus, Afghanistan, Central America and Iran-Iraq conflict. Proceeding from the ASEAN Group, Yugoslavia, as Chairman of the Movement, participated in the follow-up meeting for the preparation of the Paris Peace Conference on Cambodia, held in Jakarta in February 1990. Non-aligned countries on the Security Council actively contributed to the adoption of the plan for the conduct of referendum for self-determination in Western Sahara and for the commencement of its implementation. The Movement also continued to extend its support for the peaceful reunification of Korea.

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AND DISARMAMENT

102. Following the decisions and positions taken by the Ninth Summit, the non-aligned countries participated fully in the discussions on matters relating to international security and disarmament at the UN and at all fora concerned with these problems. In that context, the co-ordinated and joint approach of non-aligned countries within the General Assembly's First Committee deserves to be highlighted. Non-aligned countries took an active part in the Fourth NPT Review Conference, as well as the convocation, preparation and holding of the PTBT Amendment Conference.

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS E

103. The problems and imbalances of international economic relations and the need to revitalize sustained growth and development in developing countries as a precondition for peace and stability were in the forefront of the activities of the Movement.

104. Through the joint activities of the Group of 77 and the Movement, concerted efforts were made to implement the decisions and policies of the Summit in an effort to redress the impediments to equitable and harmonious international economic development and cooperation.

105. Non-aligned countries based their approach and activities on the premise of the Ninth Summit that international economic problems can in the long term only be addressed through dialogue and negotiations between the developed and developing countries and that concrete solutions should be sought on the basis of realism and respect for the positions and interests of all.

106. Such an approach contributed to the agreements reached at the 18th special session of the United Nations General Assembly held in the spring of 1990 devoted to international economic cooperation, in particular the revitalization of economic growth and development of the developing countries. It further contributed to the agreements reached at the Second Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Paris in September 1990. It also facilitated the adoption of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade at the 45th regular session of the

UNGA. These consensua documents represent the key premises of international economic cooperation in the coming years and offer solutions to the challenges that lie ahead. Their implementation requires political commitment of all parties.

107. For their part, the non-aligned and other developing countries have recognized the importance of their own responsibility, the efforts and the need to adjust to the evolving international economic circumstances or to bring their economies in line with the economic environment prevailing in the world by embarking upon economic and social reforms. It is evident, however, that, without an appropriate support by the international community, especially on the part of the developed world directed towards the establishment of an international economic environment conducive to growth and the resolution of the acute problems facing the developing countries (external debt, transfer of resources, protectionism in trade, transfer of technology), these efforts will founder.

108. Instability and asymmetry remained the main features of economic relations and development in the period. The target of narrowing the differences in the level of development between developed and developing countries has not been met.

109. The constant and unflagging efforts exerted by non-aligned and other developing countries towards the resolution of the debt crisis contributed to a gradual evolution in the comprehension and treatment of the debt

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Problem of developing countries._ This led to the increasing awareness that solutions to debt rescheduling and refinancing as well as debt-servicing problems of developing countries should be alleviated by the reduction of principal and interest. This approach, however, has so far been applied only in a limited number of countries.

110. Of great importance in this respect is the continued involvement of the UN Secretary-General whose Special Representative for this issue, Mr. Bettino Craxi, suggested a number of balanced approaches in his report to the 1990 UNGA session. In preparing his report, Mr. Craxi had extensive consultations with a number of non-aligned countries and in that connection addressed the Special Ministerial Meeting of Non-Aligned Countries in April 1990 in New York.

111. In the field of international trade the greatest attention was focussed on negotiations within the framework of the Uruguay Round. In their endeavours to contribute to the successful conclusion of the negotiations, non-aligned and other developing countries strictly adhered to the principles confirmed during the Ninth Summit that only an open, credible and non-discriminatory multilateral trading system can form a basis for the promotion of growth and prosperity of all states.

112. The non-aligned and other developing countries have coordinated their approach in the field of science and technology and the promotion of the transfer of technology.

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logy to developing countries. They took an active part in the deliberations of the UNCTAD Committee on the transfer' of technology, the Intergovernmental Committee on Science and Technology, UNGA. However, no progress has been made and the level of international support to the developing countries was less than satisfactory and short of their needs and expectations. The implementation of the 1979 Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology fails to produce any satisfactory results.

113. Thanks to the efforts of a large number of non-aligned and other developing countries, some of the recommendations and conclusions of the Ninth Summit were incorporated into the documents adopted at the second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries (Paris, September 1990). An example of this was the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s. The UN GA at its 45th session adopted a resolution on the implementation of this Programme.

114. The Ninth Summit underscored the importance of the further development and promotion of economic cooperation among developing countries as a key element in the strategy for collective self-reliance.

115. In accordance with the recommendations adopted, efforts have been made towards adjustment, and even integration, of separate programmes of action for mutual economic cooperation within the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries (Action Plan for Economic Cooperation among Non-Aligned Countries - APEC) and within the Group of 77

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(Caracas Programme of Action - CPA). In this respect, the Chairmen of the Coordinating Bureau and of the 6-77 reported on the steps taken and the recommendations made with a view to the rationalization and harmonization of APEC and CPA. Their report was endorsed by the annual Ministerial Meeting of non-aligned countries held in New York, October 1990, with a recommendation that these efforts should continue. The implementation of the conclusions and recommendations contained in the Final Report of the South Commission could provide an added impetus to the promotion of ECDC. 116. The Agreement on the Global System of Trade _ Preferences among Developing Countries (GSTP) _has not yielded the expected results. To date, the GSTP total of 48 signatory States. Its implementation in practice is still incomplete due to the fact that only 22 countries have submitted the certificate of origin of goods necessary to benefit from tariff concessions.

AFRICA FUND

117. The Ninth Summit renewed the mandate of the Action Resisting Invasionl Colonialism Agartheid_ (AFRICA) FUNDI_ thus permitting it to carry on its activities. Two more meetings of its Committee of Senior Officials (VII and VIII) were held. The Committee launched an appeal to the international community at large to pledge new contributions to the Fund, and urged the donors to honour their previous pledges.

NATURAL DISASTERS

118. In pursuance of the decision of the Ninth Summit, the Non-aligned and other developing countries at the 44th session of the UNGA jointly extended full support and contributed to the period 1991-2000 being proclaimed as the International Decade to Reduce Natural Disasters.

DRUG ABUSE & ILLICIT TRAFFICKING

119. The recommendations of the Ninth Summit paid considerable attention to the problem of drug abuse and illicit trafficking. Of particular significance was the convening in New York, in February 1990, of a special session of the General Assembly devoted to the question of international cooperation against illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances. A global programme of action and a political declaration adopted there embody the positions on shared responsibility of both producers and consumers, on money laundering and auditing as advocated by non-aligned countries.

ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION

120. Environment-related issues have increasingly occupied an important place in the activities of the non-aligned countries. Non-aligned countries were actively engaged in the negotiations at the 44th GA Session which adopted the resolution on convening a United Nations Conference on Environment and Development in -Brazil in 1992. Non-aligned countries continued to elaborate and harmonize their approach in the preparation for the Brazil Conference. In that connection, the

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convening of the Ministerial Conference to coordinate positions of non-aligned countries on environment is still under consideration.

HUMAN RIGHTS

121. Non-aligned countries continued their efforts within the United Nations to have democratic norms applied in state relations and for the creation of adequate economic conditions as the prerequisites for realizing fundamental human rights and freedoms thus contributing to the creation of conditions conducive to the promotion of human rights. The important aspect in this regard was their coordinated approach in the Human Rights Commission. The right to development as well as issues relating to the promotion of the work of the Commission and its expansion were given special attention.

DECOLONIZATION

122. The problems of decolonization continued to figure high on the Movement's agenda, especially within the UN framework. Upon the recommendation of the Ninth Summit, the Coordinating Bureau set up the Working Group composed of five African countries - Burundi, Egypt, Ethiopia, Mali and Zambia; three Asian countries - Indonesia, Iran and Vanuatu; three Latin American countries - Cuba, Trinidad and Tobago and Venezuela; and Yugoslavia as Chairman of the Movement and also representing non-aligned countries of Europe. The mandate of the Group was to develop and present to the Ministerial Conference in Accra, Ghana, for approval the Movement's work plan for the UN Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism and

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to monitor the implementation of the objectives Of the Decade.

THE UNITED NATIONS

123. In the period under review, the Movement was among the initiators of action for strengthening the role and effectiveness of the United Nations__ and for its adjustment to the new requirements and relations in the world. These issues were thoroughly discussed at the Coordinating Bureau meeting in December 1990 when a number of concrete suggestions was made for the Movement's further involvement in this important process on a long-term basis.

124. . On the initiative of non-aligned and developing countries, a resumed session of the 45th General Assembly was convened in April/May 1991. The successful outcome of the session created the necessary pre-conditions for further gradual enhancement of the efficiency and effectiveness of the economic and social sectors of the United Nations.

125. Following the decisions of the Ninth Summit and on the basis of the initiative launched by the Ministerial Meeting on Peace and International Law,_held in the Hague in June 1989, non-aligned countries pursued

United Nations in the field of international law. The concerted action of non-aligned countries led t9 the proclamation of the UN Decade of Peace and International Law at the 44th, and adoption of the Plan of Action for the Decade at the 45th General Assembly session.

OTHER ISSUES

126. Proceeding from the decisions and the recommendations of the Ninth Summit, non-aligned countries were also engaged in a number of other specific fields.

127. The Third Conference of Ministers of Information of Non-Aligned Countries (COMINAC III) was held in Havana, Cuba in September 1990. The Conference contributed to the further promotion of the Movement's engagement in the field of information. Tangible results were also achieved in the cooperation between news agencies of non-aligned countries within their Pool.

128. The XIV and XV Meetings of Health Ministers of non-aligned countries were respectively held in Geneva in May 1990 and May 1991, devoted to the cooperation between non-aligned countries and other developing countries as well as to coordination of their approach in WHO.

129. The Ministerial Conference of Non-Aligned Countries devoted to the role of women in development was held in Havana, Cuba in February 1990.

130. The Fourth Conference of Labour Ministers of non-aligned countries, held in Tunis in November, 1990, adopted a substantive declaration and Programme of Action of non-aligned and other developing countries, with special emphasis on cooperation with developed countries in resolving problems in this field.

131. The profound and rapid changes in international relations after the Ninth Summit necessitated greater efforts towards the improvement of the Movement's functioning and its adjusting to the changes of

international relations, That was the subject of continuous discussions at various levels within the Movement . The Special Ministerial Meeting held in New York in April 1990 made a significant contribution in that regard.

132. An important dimension of this process was the development of the constructive cooperation and dialogue with other key international groupings on a number of vital issues. Contacts were promoted with the permanent members of the Security Council, the European Community and other important partners. In that connection, of special significance were the consultations that were held between a: Group of non-aligned countries - Egypt, India, Senegal, Venezuela and Yugoslavia, on the one hand, - and the European troika - Ireland, Italy and Luxembourg, on the other, on the initiative of Yugoslavia, as Chairman of the Movement and Italy as the then President of the EC, during the 45th General Assembly session.

133. Furthermore, cooperation with the group of the countries with guest status in the Movement was intensified. Yugoslavia as Chairman convened a consultative meeting with this group at the level of high-officials in Belgrade in July 1990. The participants mutually assessed this meeting as useful and as an important contribution to the further promotion of their dialogues.

134. Cooperation was also strengthened between the Mediterranean members of the Movement and European

Mediterranean countries. Following the regular Ministerial Meeting of the Mediterranean Non-Aligned Countries held in Algiers in June 1990, which reaffirmed their political orientation towards an all-Mediterranean co-operation, a meeting of the working group for the preparation for the CSCM was held in Cairo in December 1990. The meeting was attended by four European Mediterranean countries - Italy, France, Spain and Portugal and four' Mediterranean non-aligned countries - Algeria, Egypt, Malta and Yugoslavia. In the context of promoting the all-Mediterranean cooperation, the Mediterranean non-aligned countries also participated in , .-- e my. man..."

the CSCE Conference on the Mediterranean, held in Palma Mallorca in September 1990.

135. Non-aligned countries of Europe continued their 2 cooperation with the European neutral countries within : the CSCE process. Three ministerial meetings of the NN Group were held in Malta, March 1990, in Helsinki November 1990 and in Vaduz, May 1991. This contributed to the strengthening of links of non-aligned countries with, and the promotion of, their interests in Europe and in the developed world. f

136. The group of non-aligned countries in the Security other members of the Council and through its constant active efforts represented an important factor in the Council maintained close contacts with the permanent and I a o l0 I I s

Council's 'functioning. Through their actlvlties, this K I

group contributed to a large extent to the affirmation of the principles of the policy of non-alignment which ;

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represents a significant feature 'of the MoVement's v
overall activities. The practice of close consultations
between non-aligned members of the Security Council and
the Chairman of the Movement has been furthered.

(SECTION IV)

PROGRAMME OF ACTION AND DECISIONS

137. The Foreign Ministers of the Movement of Non-Aligned countries recommend the following Programme of Action for the period preceding the Summit and for consideration by Heads of State at the 10th Summit of the Movement in 1992.

THE MOVEMENT AND THE CHANGES IN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

138. Concrete measures are urgently required to re-examine the structures of the Movement with a view to strengthening its capacity to respond effectively to the challenges of the evolving world order. To this end, a sub-committee to carry out the study has been established. It consists of the following countries:
The sub-committee is to submit a report to the Tenth Summit Meeting of the Movement in 1992.

139. Owing to the serious consideration given by the Foreign Ministers at the Conference to the urgent and important question of the marginalisation of member countries of the Movement and other Third World States at the United Nations, it has been decided to charge the Permanent Representatives of the Co-ordinating Bureau of the Movement of Non-Aligned countries in New York with the responsibility to closely monitor developments at the United Nations on an on-going basis, in order to recommend and take appropriate and timely action to counter marginalisation at all times and to submit a

1992.

REFORM OF THE UNITED NATIONS

140. Because of the centrality of the United Nations in multilateral negotiations, the current reform of the organisation is of cardinal importance to member countries of the Movement. In order to achieve the important objective of maintaining a United Nations that also answers the needs of Third World countries, the Foreign Ministers decided to again stress that the Co-ordinating Bureau in New York should work closely' and continuously with representatives of Non-Aligned member countries on the Security Council in order to ensure the protection and advancement of the interests of the Movement and to reinforce that the leadership role played in the past by the Movement in helping to formulate decisions of the Security Council is maintained and improved upon. Similar co-operation and joint approach by member countries in the General Assembly and in other organs in the United Nations system are also strongly recommended.

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY AND DISARMAMENT

141. Since international security and disarmament continues to be a critical and shared responsibility for all member-states of the international community, the Foreign Ministers decided that Permanent Missions of Non-Aligned member countries represented in New York' should increase their efforts at co-ordinating and collaborating their participation in the General
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report to the Tenth Summit Meeting of the Movement in

Assembly's First Committee. This would provide an effective in-put of the Movement in the consideration of these matters. Such effort should also cover the participation of member countries of the Movement in meetings relating to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty as well as the Partial Test Ban Treaty.

REGIONAL CONFLICTS

142. The impasse in the search for a solution to the Middle East Question continues to greatly exercise the Movement. It has been decided therefore that the Committee of Nine, established at the 1989 Summit meeting in Belgrade, should continue its strenuous efforts in the search for a solution to the Middle East Question and also to make recommendations to the Tenth Summit as to new initiatives which member countries could pursue at the next meeting in 1992.'

143. With regard to the conflict situations obtaining in most regions of the world, the Ministers again made a strong appeal to all parties involved to co-operate with the Chairman of the Movement in finding a peaceful and timely solution to present conflicts as well as to those that may erupt in the future.

SOUTH AFRICA

144. As South Africa approaches the end to the evil system of apartheid, it becomes necessary for the international community, particularly member countries of the Movement, to maintain a constant monitoring service on developments in that country. This is necessary in order to maintain the solidarity that the Movement has

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shown towards South Africans, in the past and to also ensure that right and timely decisions are made to curtail the suffering of South Africans due to international sanctions. The Foreign Ministers therefore requested the Chairman of the Movement to maintain close liaison with Liberation Movements, Front Line States and the Chairman and the Secretary-General of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) with a view to taking the appropriate decisions when they are due. I

AFRICA FUND

145. The Africa Fund has proved useful in dealing with the unique problem of apartheid and its effects on Southern Africa generally. Whilst recognizing the contribution of member countries to the Fund, those which have not yet made their contributions are called upon to do so immediately. A general request for increases in pledges is also addressed to all states to enable the Fund deal effectively with the residual problems of apartheid, , ._,

DECOLONISATION

146. The recommendations of the Working Group on Decolonisation set up by the Co-ordinating Bureau upon the recommendation of the Ninth Summit of the Movement have been considered and adopted by the Conference.

147. For as long as there are colonial territories, then emancipation will constitute a priority for the Movement. The Working Group 'is again called upon to pilot international action to attain the objectives of the Decade by elaborating concrete steps that should be taken

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in the near future. A report on their activities should be made to the Tenth Summit of the Movement in 1992.

PRIORITY ITEMS

148. While re-emphasising the critical importance of new priority items on the international agenda such as human rights, drug abuse, environment and greater democratisation, the Foreign Ministers decided to underline the need for the Movement to continue to maintain its keen interest in these matters as stated in the Review of the International Situation adopted by the Tenth Ministerial Meeting of the Non-Aligned countries.

149. In this connection, a Ministerial conference should Nations Conference on Environment and Development to be held in Brazil in 1992 and seize the opportunity to disseminate information on the facilities of the Dump Watch already established by the Movement.

EXTERNAL DEBT

150. Having identified the external debt of developing countries as one of the greatest obstacles to their economic and social development, the Foreign Ministers addressed an appeal to donors to alleviate this burden through debt relief measures such as the cancellation of loans, the reduction of interest rates, and the rescheduling and refinancing of outstanding debts.

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

151. Non-Aligned countries are urged to continue co-ordinating their approach in the field of Science and

Technology and the promotion of transfer of technology to.
developing countries.

NORTH-SOUTH AND SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

152. In order to further promote constructive North-South dialogue as well as South-South Co-operation, the Movement of Non-Aligned countries should intensify its initiatives to integrate the Action Plan for Economic Co-operation among Non-Aligned countries (APEC) and the Caracas Programme of Action (CPA) of the Group of 77.

AFRICA

153. In view of the critical economic situation in Africa, the Movement once again addresses a special appeal to the international community to give adequate support to the implementation of the Programme of Action for African Recovery and Development adopted by the United Nations in 1986. '

VENUE FOR NEXT SUMMIT

154; The Ministers decided that the Tenth Meeting of Heads of State or Government of the Movement of Non-Aligned countries should be held in
in 1992.

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