

Summary of the 11 th Heads of State Summit, Cartagena, Colombia (1995)	
DISARMAMENT	General Views on Disarmament and NAM Involvement
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Annex II: The Call from Columbia, Page 9, Para 2) We shall redouble our efforts aimed at achieving general and complete disarmament, including the nuclear disarmament and the elimination of this type of weapons • (Final Document, Review of the International Situation, Para 30) there is no disputing the continued validity of [NAM's] principles, which include...nuclear disarmament. • (Final Document, Review of the International Situation, Para 82) Matters related to disarmament, arms limitation and control and international security have acquired a totally new dimension with the disappearance of the East-West confrontation • (Final Document, Review of the International Situation, Para 85) expressed their concern at the limited and slow progress achieved in the negotiations aimed at reducing, and ultimately eliminating, nuclear arsenals pursuant to the objectives of the general and complete disarmament. • (Final Document, Review of the International Situation, Para 107) They welcomed the establishment by the NAM Coordinating Bureau in New York of a Working Group on Disarmament with the task of coordinating a common position on all issues related to disarmament, so as to enable the Movement to formulate a unified stance in pursuing general and complete disarmament under effective international control
	Verification
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Review of the International Situation, Para 82) They reiterated their belief that general and complete disarmament under effective international control remains the ultimate objective to be achieved for which a comprehensive, non-discriminatory and balanced approach towards international security should be adopted • (Final Document, Review of the International Situation, Para 83) [The Heads of State or Government] continued to seek general and complete disarmament under effective international control as an ultimate objective to be attained within a specific time frame through the elimination of all nuclear arsenals and all other WMD. • (Final Document, Review of the International Situation, Para 107) They welcomed the establishment by the NAM Coordinating Bureau in New York of a Working Group on Disarmament...to enable the Movement formulate a unified stance in pursuing general and complete disarmament under effective international control

DISARMAMENT	Nuclear Weapons Convention
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Review of the International Situation, Para 82) They called for a renunciation of strategic doctrines based upon the use of nuclear weapons and called for adoption of an action plan for elimination of all nuclear weapons, within a time-bound framework
	Nonproliferation and Disarmament
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Review of the International Situation, Para 82) The Non-proliferation regime will not be successful without a clear perspective on nuclear disarmament
	Nuclear Weapons States, Arms Race and Bilateral Disarmament
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Review of the International Situation, Para 82) Nuclear deterrent scenarios of the past are no longer relevant • (Final Document, Review of the International Situation, Para 82) In the post-Cold War era there is no justification ... to maintain nuclear arsenals and much less to add new ones as a continuation of the arms race • (Final Document, Review of the International Situation, Para 85) They urged all the other NWSs to join the ongoing of efforts of the two countries possessing the largest nuclear weapons arsenals to speed up the process for the complete elimination of this category of arms.
	Disarmament and Development
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Review of the International Situation, Para 4) Several countries have resolved to reduce their military budgets in order to devote such resources to meet the social and economic development requirements of their people, great powers continue to endanger the future of humankind through the unjustified stockpiling and development on nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction and a rampant traffic in armaments continues to put in jeopardy the security and stability of vast regions of the world • (Final Document, Review of the International Situation, Para 109) The Heads of State or Government urged the international community to devote part of the resources made available by the implementation of disarmament and arms limitation agreements to economic and social development, with a view to reduce the ever widening gap between developed and developing countries 	
Modernization of Nuclear Weapons	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Review of the International Situation, Para 90) Further research and development on nuclear arsenals, or their 	

	<p>production, would run contrary to the spirit of the CTBT</p>
	<p>International Humanitarian Law and International Court of Justice</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Review of the International Situation, Para 97) Took note of the resolution 49/75k, “Request for an advisory opinion from the ICJ on the legality of the threat or use on nuclear weapons”, adopted by the UNGA at its 49th regular session.
<p>UN FORA</p>	<p>UN General Assembly and Special Sessions on Disarmament</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Review of the International Situation, Para 84) ...for the eventual elimination of nuclear weapons within a time-bound framework, as envisaged in Paragraph 50 of the final document of the first special session of the UNGA on disarmament and to this end they decided to introduce a draft resolution at the 50th session of the UNGA • (Final Document, Review of the International Situation, Para 86) They urged States to conclude agreements with a view to create NWFZs in regions where they do not exist, in accordance with the provisions of the Final Document of SSOD-I • (Final Document, Review of the International Situation, Para 108) They supported the convening of the 4th SSOD of the UNGA , in 1997...to mobilize the international community and the public opinion in favor of the elimination of WMD and of the control and the reduction of conventional weapons
	<p>Test Ban and CTBT</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Review of the International Situation, Para 90) They firmly rejected all kinds of nuclear testing which are carried out regardless of their serious environmental consequences and their contrary effects to peace, security and international stability • (Final Document, Review of the International Situation, Para 90) They welcomed efforts to conclude negotiations on a CTBT by 1996 and emphasized that any activity relating to further research and development on nuclear arsenals, or their production, would run contrary to the spirit of the CTBT
	<p>18-Nation Committee on Disarmament & Conference on Disarmament</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Review of the International Situation, Para 84) They called on the CD to establish, on a priority basis, an ad-hoc committee to commence negotiations early in 1996 on phased programme of nuclear disarmament. • (Final Document, Review of the International Situation, Para 110) The Heads of State or Government called for the expansion of the membership of the CD at the earliest possible date and 	

UN FORA	<p>welcomed the recent statement of the Moroccan Chairman of the CD on this issue.</p>
	<p>UN Regional Centres for Peace and Disarmament</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Review of the International Situation, Para 104) They also stressed the advisability of encouraging the adoption and effective application of measures for confidence building and transparency at the global and regional levels • (Final Document, Review of the International Situation, Para 104) In the interest of effectively encouraging measures of this type, they considered it important that the operation of UN Regional Centres for Disarmament and Development, which could play a unique role, be revitalized through effective and substantive programs
CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS	<p>International Atomic Energy Agency</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Review of the International Situation, Para 96) The IAEA is invited to undertake its main activities, namely safeguards implementation and technical cooperation with the same emphasis • (Final Document, Review of the International Situation, Para 96) ... They declared their conviction that Art. VI of the IAEA statute should be amended, no later than the 40th anniversary of the agency, in order to expand the size and composition of the governing council with the aim of increasing its representativity and efficiency • (Final Document, Review of the International Situation, Para 96) They welcomed in this regard the formal proposal submitted by the Kingdom of Morocco (contained in document gov/2814/rev1) with the objective of reaching a consensus on it as the 49th General Conference of IAEA • (Final Document, Review of the International Situation, Para 294) It is necessary for competent international organizations, particularly the IAEA, to develop intensified efforts to mobilize and generalize the use of pertinent techniques, such as aseparation of used water and desalination of sea water at the cost competitive costs.
CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS	<p>Chemical Weapons</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Review of the International Situation, Para 98) The Heads of State or Government signatories to the Treaty took note of the work carried out by the Preparatory Committee of the Organization of the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW) and expressed their concern at the lack of progress in its negotiations on various issues • (Final Document, Review of the International Situation, Para 98) These included: the delay by major possessors of chemical

<p>CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS</p>	<p>weapons stockpiles to move towards ratification and on Article 11 of the Convention relating to economic and technical cooperation in the chemical sector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Review of the International Situation, Para 98) They therefore reiterated the need for active participation and a more coordinated position of the Non-Aligned Countries signatory to the CWC in the meetings of the OPCW as well as in the course of the UNGA sessions • (Final Document, Review of the International Situation, Para 98) They called on the developed countries to promote international cooperation through the transfer of technology, material and equipment for peaceful purposes in the chemical fields and removal of all existing multilateral as well as national discriminatory restrictions that are contrary to the letter and spirit of the convention
<p>NONPROLIFERATION</p>	<p>General Views on Nonproliferation</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Review of the International Situation, Para 82) The Non-proliferation regime will not be successful without a clear perspective on nuclear disarmament • (Final Document, Review of the International Situation, Para 96) The IAEA is invited to undertake its main activities, namely safeguards implementation and technical cooperation with the same emphasis
	<p>Nonproliferation and Peaceful Uses</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Review of the International Situation, Para 88) The Heads of State or Government noted with concern the growing restraint being placed on access to material, equipment and technology for peaceful uses of nuclear energy by the developed countries through imposition of ad-hoc export control regimes... These impede the economic and social development of developing countries • (Final Document, Review of the International Situation, Para 106) The Heads of State or Government noted that restrictions were being placed by developed countries on access to technology, through the imposition of non-transparent ad-hoc export control regimes with exclusive membership, under the pretext of proliferation concerns... These tend to impede the economic and social development of the developing countries • (Final Document, Review of the International Situation, Para 106) In order to effectively tackle proliferation concerns, these export control regimes need to be made transparent and able to distinguish between civilian and non-civilian applications of technologies • (Final Document, Review of the International Situation, Para 106) The Heads of State or Government emphasized that the requirements of rapid economic and social development 	

NONPROLIFERATION	<p>necessitate the need for multilaterally negotiated, universal, comprehensive and non-discriminatory sensitive technology transfers agreements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Review of the International Situation, Para 268) The Heads of State or Government expressed their concern at measures that aim to block, for political ends, the transfer of technology to developing countries. • (Final Document, Review of the International Situation, Para 268) The controls imposed by the highly industrialized countries on the export of dual-use technology and other types of sensitive technology should not be used to prevent the access of the developing countries to technology for peaceful or developmental purposes. 				
PEACEFUL USES OF NUCLEAR ENERGY	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; background-color: #e0e0e0;">General Peaceful Uses</td> </tr> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Review of the International Situation, Para 88) They attached the greatest priority to the search for mechanisms that would ensure the transfer of technology and cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy with a view to giving effect to and strengthening the economic development policies of the Member Countries of the Movement • (Final Document, Review of the International Situation, Para 94) Undertakings to facilitate participation in the fullest possible exchange of equipment, materials and scientific and technological information for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy should be fully implemented </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center; background-color: #e0e0e0;">Access to Nuclear Technology</td> </tr> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Review of the International Situation, Para 88) The Heads of State or Government noted with concern the growing restraint being placed on access to material, equipment and technology for peaceful uses of nuclear energy by the developed countries through imposition of ad-hoc export control regimes. These impede the economic and social development of developing countries • (Final Document, Review of the International Situation, Para 106) The Heads of State or Government noted that restrictions were being placed by developed countries on access to technology, through the imposition of non-transparent ad-hoc export control regimes with exclusive membership, under the pretext of proliferation concerns... These tend to impede the economic and social development of the developing countries • (Final Document, Review of the International Situation, Para 268) The Heads of State or Government expressed their concern at measures that aim to block, for political ends, the transfer of technology to developing countries. • (Final Document, Review of the International Situation, Para 268) The controls imposed by the highly industrialized countries </td> </tr> </table>	General Peaceful Uses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Review of the International Situation, Para 88) They attached the greatest priority to the search for mechanisms that would ensure the transfer of technology and cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy with a view to giving effect to and strengthening the economic development policies of the Member Countries of the Movement • (Final Document, Review of the International Situation, Para 94) Undertakings to facilitate participation in the fullest possible exchange of equipment, materials and scientific and technological information for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy should be fully implemented 	Access to Nuclear Technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Review of the International Situation, Para 88) The Heads of State or Government noted with concern the growing restraint being placed on access to material, equipment and technology for peaceful uses of nuclear energy by the developed countries through imposition of ad-hoc export control regimes. These impede the economic and social development of developing countries • (Final Document, Review of the International Situation, Para 106) The Heads of State or Government noted that restrictions were being placed by developed countries on access to technology, through the imposition of non-transparent ad-hoc export control regimes with exclusive membership, under the pretext of proliferation concerns... These tend to impede the economic and social development of the developing countries • (Final Document, Review of the International Situation, Para 268) The Heads of State or Government expressed their concern at measures that aim to block, for political ends, the transfer of technology to developing countries. • (Final Document, Review of the International Situation, Para 268) The controls imposed by the highly industrialized countries
General Peaceful Uses					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Review of the International Situation, Para 88) They attached the greatest priority to the search for mechanisms that would ensure the transfer of technology and cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy with a view to giving effect to and strengthening the economic development policies of the Member Countries of the Movement • (Final Document, Review of the International Situation, Para 94) Undertakings to facilitate participation in the fullest possible exchange of equipment, materials and scientific and technological information for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy should be fully implemented 					
Access to Nuclear Technology					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Review of the International Situation, Para 88) The Heads of State or Government noted with concern the growing restraint being placed on access to material, equipment and technology for peaceful uses of nuclear energy by the developed countries through imposition of ad-hoc export control regimes. These impede the economic and social development of developing countries • (Final Document, Review of the International Situation, Para 106) The Heads of State or Government noted that restrictions were being placed by developed countries on access to technology, through the imposition of non-transparent ad-hoc export control regimes with exclusive membership, under the pretext of proliferation concerns... These tend to impede the economic and social development of the developing countries • (Final Document, Review of the International Situation, Para 268) The Heads of State or Government expressed their concern at measures that aim to block, for political ends, the transfer of technology to developing countries. • (Final Document, Review of the International Situation, Para 268) The controls imposed by the highly industrialized countries 					

PEACEFUL USES OF NUCLEAR ENERGY	<p>on the export of dual-use technology and other types of sensitive technology should not be used to prevent the access of the developing countries to technology for peaceful or developmental purposes.</p>
	<p>Matters on the UN and IAEA</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Review of the International Situation, Para 294) It is necessary for competent international organizations, particularly the IAEA, to develop intensified efforts to mobilize and generalize the use of pertinent techniques, such as aseptation of used water and desalination of seawater at the cost competitive costs.
NUCLEAR WEAPON FREE ZONES	<p>General Views on Nuclear Weapon Free Zones</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Review of the International Situation, Para 86) The Heads of States or Government reiterated the seriousness and importance of eliminating weapons of mass destruction, and considered the establishment of nuclear weapon free zones as necessary first step towards attaining this objective • (Final Document, Review of the International Situation, Para 86) They urged States to conclude agreements with a view to create NWFZs in regions where they do not exist, in accordance with the provisions of the Final Document of SSOD-I • (Final Document, Review of the International Situation, Para 86) These NWFZs should extend to all territories forming part of each States in such zones in line with the territorial integrity of each state • (Final Document, Review of the International Situation, Para 86) They urged the support of the Nuclear Weapon States of this treaty by inter alia acceding to the protocols that concern them as well as other regional treaties to ensure their success • (Final Document, Review of the International Situation, Para 86) They further encouraged the unification of the zones already created by the Tlatelolco, Rarotonga and the Antarctic Treaties, with the zone that will be established in Africa • (Final Document, Review of the International Situation, Para 94) ... The NAM supports the establishment of NWFZs as well as the initiatives aiming at establishing zones free of all WMD
	<p>Treaty of Tlatelolco</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Review of the International Situation, Para 86) They welcomed with satisfaction the current consolidation process of the regime established by the Tlatelolco Treaty in Latin America and the Caribbean region.
	<p>Treaty of Pelindaba</p>

NUCLEAR WEAPON FREE ZONES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Review of the International Situation, Para 86) They also welcomed the adoption by the OAU on 23 June 1995 of the Pelindaba Treaty on establishment of an African Nuclear Weapon Free Zone.
	Mongolia as a Nuclear-Weapon-Free State
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Review of the International Situation, Para 86) They welcomed the unilateral declaration by Mongolia of its territory as a nuclear weapon free zone as a commendable contribution to regional stability and confidence building
	Middle East NWFZ
NUCLEAR SECURITY ASSURANCES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Review of the International Situation, Para 87) The Heads of State or Government reiterated their support for the establishment in the Middle East of a zone free of all weapons of mass destruction • (Final Document, Review of the International Situation, Para 87) To this end, the Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the need for the speedy establishment of a nuclear weapons free zone in the Middle East in accordance with the relevant General Assembly resolutions adopted by consensus • (Final Document, Review of the International Situation, Para 87) They called upon all parties concerned to take urgent and practical steps towards the establishment of such a zone
	General Views on Nuclear Security Assurances
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Review of the International Situation, Para 86) They urged the support of the Nuclear Weapon States of this treaty [Pelindaba] by inter alia acceding to the protocols that concern them as well as other regional treaties to ensure their success
	NWFZ and Security Assurance
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Review of the International Situation, Para 92) Noting UNSCR 984 (1995) which was adopted unanimously on 11 April 1995, as well as the declaration by the NWS concerning both negative and positive assurances, the Heads of State or Government urged further steps by the NWS to assure NNWS Party to the Treaty against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons • (Final Document, Review of the International Situation, Para 92) These steps should take the form of an internationally legally binding instrument • (Final Document, Review of the International Situation, Para 97) Urged the negotiation of an international convention

	prohibiting the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances.
COUNTRY SPECIFIC	Israel
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Review of the International Situation, Para 87) [Pending the establishment of a Middle East NWFZ,] they called on Israel to renounce possession of nuclear weapons, to accede to the NPT without delay, and to place promptly all its nuclear facilities under full-scope IAEA safeguards • (Final Document, Review of the International Situation, Para 87) They expressed great concern over the acquisition of nuclear capability by Israel which poses a serious and continuing threat to the security of neighboring and other States and they condemned Israel for continuing threat to develop and stockpile nuclear arsenals • (Final Document, Review of the International Situation, Para 87) They also called for the total and complete prohibition of the transfer of all nuclear-related equipment, information, material and facilities, resources or devices and the extension of assistance in the nuclear related scientific or technological fields of Israel
	South Africa
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Review of the International Situation, Para 89) They commended South Africa’s decision to dismantle its nuclear weapons, to discontinue its entire nuclear weapon program and to comply with international safeguards
	Korea
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Review of the International Situation, Para 174) Expressed the hope that the nuclear issue in the Korean peninsula...be resolved by peaceful means through dialogue and negotiations among all the parties concerned and full implementation of the Geneva Agreed Framework and the Kuala Lumpur Statement between the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea and the USA and other agreed relevant documents, taking into account the need for continued cooperation with the IAEA. 	
The United States of America	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Review of the International Situation, Para 174) Expressed the hope that the nuclear issue in the Korean peninsula...be resolved by peaceful means through dialogue and negotiations among all the parties concerned and full implementation of the Geneva Agreed Framework and the Kuala Lumpur Statement between the Democratic People’s Republic of Korea and the USA and other agreed relevant documents, taking into account the need for continued cooperation with the IAEA. 	

NONPROLIFERATION TREATY RELATED	NWS Obligation to Disarmament
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Review of the International Situation, Para 93) The Heads of State or Government Parties to the NPT strongly deplored that the NWS have not fulfilled up to now the obligations contained in Article VI of the NPT and reiterated the urgent need to achieve the total elimination of all existing nuclear weapons as an indispensable step towards general and complete disarmament under strict and efficient international control • (Final Document, Review of the International Situation, Para 93) They also urged the NWS to end immediately the qualitative improvements, development and production of nuclear weapons • (Final Document, Review of the International Situation, Para 95) the Heads of States or Government Parties to the NPT called upon all States in particular, NWS to wholly fulfill their commitments...namely: (e) the elimination of nuclear weapons and other WMD
	Access to Technology Transfer
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Review of the International Situation, Para 95) Commitments...namely: (g) the unimpeded and non-discriminatory transfer of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes to all States Parties without exception
	Review and Extension of the NPT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Review of the International Situation, Para 91) The Non-Aligned countries Parties to the NPT took note that, at the time its extension was attained, the review process envisaged by the NPT every five years was not completed for the second consecutive time thus revealing major difficulties in the way of achieving universality of the Treaty. This adds to the doubts on the possibility of achieving mutually agreed priorities on nuclear disarmament issues • (Final Document, Review of the International Situation, Para 95) the Heads of States or Government Parties to the NPT called upon all States in particular, NWS to wholly fulfill their commitments...namely: (a) achievement of universality of the Treaty;(b) the completion of the CTBT before the end of 1996; (d) the ban on fissile materials and other nuclear devices for weapon purposes; (f) the establishment of nuclear free zones, 	
Specific Modalities for Specific Deliberations	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (Final Document, Review of the International Situation, Para 95) Commitments...namely: (c) the conclusion of legally binding instruments to assure the NNWS against the use or threat or use of nuclear weapons 	

Compiled by the NAM Project Task Force at the International Organizations and Nonproliferation Program (IONP) of the James Martin Center for Nonproliferation Studies (Monterey, California).

Last Updated: April 2012