



Thematic Summary of the 9 <sup>th</sup> Heads of State Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement, Belgrade, Yugoslavia (1989)	
Disarmament	
<b>Verification</b>	<p><b>(Final Document, Para 13)</b> The Heads of State or Government reiterated that the United Nations has the central role and primary responsibility in the area of disarmament, which should be discharged with all the authority that the World Organization commands. They considered that further strengthening of multilateral efforts in disarmament within the United Nations could be facilitate, inter alia, by the establishment of an integrated multilateral verification system. They further expressed their conviction that, when circumstances were propitious, Special Sessions of the United Nations General Assembly on Disarmament should be convened.</p>
<b>Disarmament and Development</b>	<p><b>(Final Document, Para 4)</b> Disarmament, the relaxation of international tension, respect for the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter, especially the principles of the sovereign equality of States, the peaceful settlement of disputes and the injunction to refrain from the use or threat of force in international relations; respect for the right to self-determination and national independence, economic and social development, the complete eradication of colonialism, apartheid and all other forms of racism and racial discrimination, aggression and occupation; the respect for human rights, and the strengthening of international peace and security are closely related to each other.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 7)</b> The Heads of State or Government further underlined that universal peace and security are unattainable without economic and social development of the entire international community. The aggravation of development problems, particularly in the developing countries, could jeopardize the positive achievements in international relations and is emerging as the greatest single potential threat to world stability. Stressing the close link between disarmament and development, they reaffirmed the Action Program adopted at the International Conference on the Relationship between Disarmament and Development, held in 1987, and considered that it provided a valuable framework for future action.</p>
<b>Nuclear-Weapon States Obligations</b>	<p><b>(Final Document, Para 2)</b> They noted that since the last Summit Conference in Harare significant events have taken place with bearing on international security, establishing new trends in international relations. Conflicts and hostilities are giving way to negotiations,</p>

understanding and cooperation in a number of instances. The responsibilities and obligations of all states to speed up the emerging process and to channel it in a direction that would benefit all, was underlined. Lasting peace and security can only be achieved by pooling the efforts of the entire international community and will all countries participating and contributing on the basis of equality.

**(Final Document, Para 3)** They noted that super-power detente will not by itself resolve the conflicts which exist in various parts of the world. Indeed, such conflicts could become aggravated unless they are speedily resolved on the basis of the principles of the United Nations Charter.

**(Final Document, Para 5)** The Heads of State or Government underlined in particular that general and complete disarmament under effective international control is by its very nature unattainable unless all countries joined in its implementation. They stressed that the use of nuclear weapons could lead to the extinction of human life on earth. Since nuclear war threatens the very right to live, all nations have an equal stake in preventing it. They were of the view that the on-going process of disarmament could be quickened and its coverage widened through the common endeavour of the entire international community. Clearly, the disarmament process cannot be carried out without a contribution by all States and especially by the Great Powers and their military alliances, which have the greatest responsibility in that regard. The Heads of State or Government expressed the firm resolve of their countries to continue to constructively encourage disarmament. They stressed that the strengthening of international security through disarmament and restraints of the qualitative and quantitative escalation of arms race, remains one of the most significant objectives and motives of the Movement's constant commitment. Proceeding from the view that disarmament is a component of detente and security, including the national security of Non-Aligned Countries as a group and each of them individually, they stressed that the policy and practice of non-alignment stands for disarmament as the most tangible form of negation of military might and the use of force in international relations.

**(Final Document, Para 8)** They stressed that for a number of reasons conditions today are more favourable for disarmament. The five USSR and USA summits in the last four years have had a positive effect on world developments as a whole. The USSR and USA have, for the first time in history, signed a treaty to eliminate some of the existing nuclear weapons. The Heads of State or Government welcomed this step and reiterated their expectation that it would be a precursor to the adoption of concrete disarmament measures leading to the complete elimination of nuclear weapons. In that sense, they attached particular importance to the current negotiations between the USSR and the USA on a considerable reduction of strategic offensive nuclear arsenals and hoped that the current delay would be overcome and the treaty signed at the earliest date. This process should be followed by the incorporation of other nuclear-weapon States into the

	<p>process of nuclear disarmament. They wished to stress in particular that the world of today but also the world of tomorrow requires that doctrines of power policies be replaced by a policy of cooperation, aimed at fulfilling the legitimate expectations of the entire international community.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 9)</b> The Heads of State or Government, however, noted that while the overall international climate is positive, there is still much to be done to halt the arms race. Even if the current goals in East-West arms negotiations are achieved, the two blocs will retain significant nuclear and conventional arsenals. They emphasized the extreme urgency of adopting measures for achieving nuclear disarmament through a time-bound program for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons. Meanwhile, they reiterated the need for non-nuclear weapons states to be assured against the use or treat of use of nuclear weapons, and urged for the early conclusion of an international agreement for this purpose. In addition, they stressed the need for the conclusion of an international agreement prohibiting all use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances. They reiterated the urgency of preventing the arms race in outer space, which should be used exclusively for peaceful purposes. They further stressed the importance of naval disarmament. They also underlined the need to prevent the arms race in its qualitative aspects.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 11)</b> The Heads of State or Government noted that this Summit is taking place a year before the 4th Review Conference of the Non-Proliferation Treaty and called on the three depositary states of NPT to be forthcoming on nuclear disarmament matters. For the credibility of the NPT regime, these States should fulfill their obligations by agreeing to negotiate a Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty which is absolutely essential for the preservation of the Non-Proliferation regime embodied in the NPT. Nuclear-weapon states have a responsibility to assure all non-nuclear weapon states, whether parties or non-parties of NPT, against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons by concluding an Agreement to this effect. They, however, remained convinced that the most effective measure to assure non-nuclear weapon states against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons is complete cessation of nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Arms Races</b></p>	<p><b>(Final Document, Para 5)</b> The Heads of State or Government underlined in particular that general and complete disarmament under effective international control is by its very nature unattainable unless all countries joined in its implementation. They stressed that the use of nuclear weapons could lead to the extinction of human life on earth. Since nuclear war threatens the very right to live, all nations have an equal stake in preventing it. They were of the view that the on-going process of disarmament could be quickened and its coverage widened through the common endeavour of the entire international community. Clearly, the disarmament process cannot be carried out without a contribution by all States and especially by the Great Powers and their military alliances, which have the greatest</p>

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**(Final Document, Para 6)** The Heads of State or Government were convinced that their countries must participate actively in any process designed to achieve general and complete disarmament. As a means of avoiding wasteful expenditures on armaments and contributing to peace and security, they undertook to contribute to disarmament and to halting and reversing the arms race.

**(Final Document, Para 9)** The Heads of State or Government, however, noted that while the overall international climate is positive, there is still much to be done to halt the arms race. Even if the current goals in East-West arms negotiations are achieved, the two blocs will retain significant nuclear and conventional arsenals. They emphasized the extreme urgency of adopting measures for achieving nuclear disarmament through a time-bound program for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons. Meanwhile, they reiterated the need for non-nuclear weapons states to be assured against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, and urged for the early conclusion of an international agreement for this purpose. In addition, they stressed the need for the conclusion of an international agreement prohibiting all use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances. They reiterated the urgency of preventing the arms race in outer space, which should be used exclusively for peaceful purposes. They further stressed the importance of naval disarmament. They also underlined the need to prevent the arms race in its qualitative aspects.

**(Final Document, Para 11)** The Heads of State or Government noted that this Summit is taking place a year before the 4th Review Conference of the Non-Proliferation Treaty and called on the three depositary states of NPT to be forthcoming on nuclear disarmament matters. For the credibility of the NPT regime, these States should fulfill their obligations by agreeing to negotiate a Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty which is absolutely essential for the preservation of the Non-Proliferation regime embodied in the NPT. Nuclear-weapon states have a responsibility to assure all non-nuclear weapon states, whether parties or non-parties of NPT, against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons by concluding an Agreement to this effect. They, however, remained convinced that the most effective measure to assure non-nuclear weapon states against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons is complete cessation of nuclear

	<p>arms race and nuclear disarmament.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 14)</b> They pointed out that the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva, the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum, is the confirmation of the view of the international community that disarmament cannot be left exclusively to the most powerful. They, however, noted with regret that the Conference has still not submitted to the UN General Assembly any draft agreement on questions being negotiated in Geneva. They felt in particular that there was no justification for further postponing the initiation of substantive negotiations on all issues related to nuclear disarmament and on preventing the arms race in outer space. Furthermore, they reaffirmed that multilateral and bilateral negotiations should complement each other. They expressed their hope that the decision to expand the membership of the Conference on Disarmament would be implemented soon.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 20)</b> The Heads of State or Government acknowledged the negative implications for international peace of arms supplies in the areas of tension, particularly illegal arms trafficking, a phenomenon that further aggravates tensions, undermines internal security in some States and regional security and strengthens forces opposed to the disarmament process. The issue of international arms transfers should be addressed in conjunction with the question of reducing international tensions, enhancing confidence, promoting the peaceful settlement of conflict, checking the arms race and realizing disarmament under effective international control.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 26)</b> The Heads of State or Government wished to stress that the world has a rare opportunity to expand and strengthen the positive aspects of present-day international relations. They felt that the prospects for disarmament need to be widened in scope and provide for all the members of the United Nations to participate in and accelerate the initiated process. They stressed in particular that the world of today necessitates realistic and constructive universal action. They declared that the time has come for the arms race to be replaced by competition in furthering common objectives which carry the promise of a safer future for all.</p>
<p><b>Bilateral Disarmament</b></p>	<p><b>(Final Document, Para 1)</b> The Heads of State or Government stressed that since the very first meeting in Belgrade the strengthening of international security through disarmament has remained at the very core of the policy and practice of Non-Alignment. The Movement has constructively contributed to the process of disarmament by promoting dialogue between the two Great Powers, by attempting to shape a consensus in multilateral disarmament fora and by increasing public awareness of the threat of war, particularly nuclear war. The Heads of State or Government noted with satisfaction that the change in the positions of the Great Powers could be perceived as a response to the longstanding appeals of the Movement. They also expressed their strong expectation that future Great Powers negotiations would also be geared towards the well-</p>

being of all countries, in accordance with the principle of sovereign equality and the United Nations Charter.

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**(Final Document, Para 5)** The Heads of State or Government underlined in particular that general and complete disarmament under effective international control is by its very nature unattainable unless all countries joined in its implementation. They stressed that the use of nuclear weapons could lead to the extinction of human life on earth. Since nuclear war threatens the very right to live, all nations have an equal stake in preventing it. They were of the view that the on-going process of disarmament could be quickened and its coverage widened through the common endeavour of the entire international community. Clearly, the disarmament process cannot be carried out without a contribution by all States and especially by the Great Powers and their military alliances, which have the greatest responsibility in that regard. The Heads of State or Government expressed the firm resolve of their countries to continue to constructively encourage disarmament. They stressed that the strengthening of international security through disarmament and restraints of the qualitative and quantitative escalation of arms race, remains one of the most significant objectives and motives of the Movement's constant commitment. Proceeding from the view that disarmament is a component of detente and security, including the national security of Non-Aligned Countries as a group and each of them individually, they stressed that the policy and practice of non-alignment stands for disarmament as the most tangible form of negation of military might and the use of force in international relations.

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	<p>international community.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 9)</b> The Heads of State or Government, however, noted that while the overall international climate is positive, there is still much to be done to halt the arms race. Even if the current goals in East-West arms negotiations are achieved, the two blocs will retain significant nuclear and conventional arsenals. They emphasized the extreme urgency of adopting measures for achieving nuclear disarmament through a time-bound program for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons. Meanwhile, they reiterated the need for non-nuclear weapons states to be assured against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, and urged for the early conclusion of an international agreement for this purpose. In addition, they stressed the need for the conclusion of an international agreement prohibiting all use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances. They reiterated the urgency of preventing the arms race in outer space, which should be used exclusively for peaceful purposes. They further stressed the importance of naval disarmament. They also underlined the need to prevent the arms race in its qualitative aspects.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 18)</b> They drew attention to the fact that attacks on the independence and integrity of countries are most frequently carried out with conventional weapons. The sophistication of these kinds of weapons by the most powerful countries is acquiring alarming proportions. They stressed that conventional disarmament is an important component of general and complete disarmament, and that the Great Powers and their respective alliances have special responsibilities in that regard as well. The Non-Aligned Countries also expressed their readiness to fully contribute to the initiation and realization of the process of conventional disarmament on the global, regional and subregional levels. In this connection, they pointed out that the cessation of all acts of aggression against Non-Aligned Countries, the strict observance of the principles of non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of States, non-use or threat of use of force in international relations, peaceful settlement of disputes, self-determination, self-defence, and the removal of all economic and political pressures against Non-Aligned Countries will make it possible for all of them to contribute effectively to the process of disarmament.</p>
<p><b>Disarmament and Nonproliferation</b></p>	<p><b>(Final Document, Para 5)</b> The Heads of State or Government underlined in particular that general and complete disarmament under effective international control is by its very nature unattainable unless all countries joined in its implementation. They stressed that the use of nuclear weapons could lead to the extinction of human life on earth. Since nuclear war threatens the very right to live, all nations have an equal stake in preventing it. They were of the view that the on-going process of disarmament could be quickened and its coverage widened through the common endeavour of the entire international community. Clearly, the disarmament process cannot be carried out without a contribution by all States and especially by the Great Powers and their military alliances, which have the greatest</p>

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<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Modernization and Development of Nuclear Weapons</b></p>	<p><b>(Final Document, Para 5)</b> The Heads of State or Government underlined in particular that general and complete disarmament under effective international control is by its very nature unattainable unless all countries joined in its implementation. They stressed that the use of nuclear weapons could lead to the extinction of human life on earth. Since nuclear war threatens the very right to live, all nations have an equal stake in preventing it. They were of the view that the on-going process of disarmament could be quickened and its coverage widened through the common endeavour of the entire international community. Clearly, the disarmament process cannot be carried out without a contribution by all States and especially by the Great Powers and their military alliances, which have the greatest responsibility in that regard. The Heads of State or Government expressed the firm resolve of their countries to continue to constructively encourage disarmament. They stressed that the strengthening of international security through disarmament and restraints of the qualitative and quantitative escalation of arms race, remains one of the most significant objectives and motives of the Movement's constant commitment. Proceeding from the view that disarmament is a component of detente and security, including the national security of Non-Aligned Countries as a group and each of them individually, they stressed that the policy and practice of non-</p>



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<p><b>NAM Involvement and Contributions</b></p>	<p><b>(Final Document, Para 1)</b> The Heads of State or Government stressed that since the very first meeting in Belgrade the strengthening of international security through disarmament has remained at the very core of the policy and practice of Non-Alignment. The Movement has constructively contributed to the process of disarmament by promoting dialogue between the two Great Powers, by attempting to shape a consensus in multilateral disarmament fora and by increasing public awareness of the threat of war, particularly nuclear war. The Heads of State or Government noted with satisfaction that the change in the positions of the Great Powers could be perceived as a response to the longstanding appeals of the Movement. They also expressed their strong expectation that future Great Powers negotiations would also be geared towards the well-being of all countries, in accordance with the principle of sovereign equality and the United Nations Charter.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 5)</b> The Heads of State or Government underlined in particular that general and complete disarmament under effective international control is by its very nature unattainable unless all countries joined in its implementation. They stressed that the use of nuclear weapons could lead to the extinction of human life on earth. Since nuclear war threatens the very right to live, all nations have an equal stake in preventing it. They were of the view that the on-going process of disarmament could be quickened and its coverage widened through the common endeavour of the entire international community. Clearly, the disarmament process cannot be carried out without a contribution by all States and especially by the Great Powers and their military alliances, which have the greatest responsibility in that regard. The Heads of State or Government expressed the firm resolve of their countries to continue to</p>

constructively encourage disarmament. They stressed that the strengthening of international security through disarmament and restraints of the qualitative and quantitative escalation of arms race, remains one of the most significant objectives and motives of the Movement's constant commitment. Proceeding from the view that disarmament is a component of detente and security, including the national security of Non-Aligned Countries as a group and each of them individually, they stressed that the policy and practice of non-alignment stands for disarmament as the most tangible form of negation of military might and the use of force in international relations.

**(Final Document, Para 6)** The Heads of State or Government were convinced that their countries must participate actively in any process designed to achieve general and complete disarmament. As a means of avoiding wasteful expenditures on armaments and contributing to peace and security, they undertook to contribute to disarmament and to halting and reversing the arms race.

**(Final Document, Para 18)** They drew attention to the fact that attacks on the independence and integrity of countries are most frequently carried out with conventional weapons. The sophistication of these kinds of weapons by the most powerful countries is acquiring alarming proportions. They stressed that conventional disarmament is an important component of general and complete disarmament, and that the Great Powers and their respective alliances have special responsibilities in that regard as well. The Non-Aligned Countries also expressed their readiness to fully contribute to the initiation and realization of the process of conventional disarmament on the global, regional and subregional levels. In this connection, they pointed out that the cessation of all acts of aggression against Non-Aligned Countries, the strict observance of the principles of non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of States, non-use or threat of use of force in international relations, peaceful settlement of disputes, self-determination, self-defence, and the removal of all economic and political pressures against Non-Aligned Countries will make it possible for all of them to contribute effectively to the process of disarmament.

**(Final Document, Para 24)** They recalled that on a number of occasions the Movement has called on the Great Powers to undertake military disengagement from the territories of other countries, to renounce from undertaking military manoeuvres in the vicinity of Non-Aligned Countries, and dismantle military bases on foreign territories. The Heads of State or Government stressed the importance of the negotiations on conventional disarmament and on confidence- and security-building measures in Europe which in view of their political as well as military implications should have a positive impact, particularly on the adjoining regions and on international relations as a whole. They expressed the hope that this would result in the dismantling of the two major military alliances.

**(Final Document, Para 25)** The Heads of State or Government

	<p>reaffirmed the positions and declarations adopted by successive Summit Conference and Ministerial Meetings of the Movement which supported the transformation of the Mediterranean region in a region of peace, security and cooperation, free from conflict and confrontation. They noted with satisfaction the growing awareness of the need for joint efforts as manifested by the unanimous adoption by the United Nations General Assembly of Resolution 43/84 and by the constructive contribution of the Neutral and Non-Aligned Countries of Europe in the CSCE framework. They strongly reaffirmed that the security of the Mediterranean is closely linked with security in Europe and with international peace and security. In this context, they welcomed the readiness among European Mediterranean States for dialogue and cooperation with the Non-Aligned Mediterranean countries and hoped that the CSCE Meeting on the Mediterranean in Palma de Mallorca in 1990 will contribute to the strengthening of confidence and security in the Mediterranean region. They welcomed the decision to hold the next Ministerial Meeting of the Mediterranean Members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries in Algiers in early 1990.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 26)</b> The Heads of State or Government wished to stress that the world has a rare opportunity to expand and strengthen the positive aspects of present-day international relations. They felt that the prospects for disarmament need to be widened in scope and provide for all the members of the United Nations to participate in and accelerate the initiated process. They stressed in particular that the world of today necessitates realistic and constructive universal action. They declared that the time has come for the arms race to be replaced by competition in furthering common objectives which carry the promise of a safer future for all.</p>
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**United Nations Fora**

<p><b>UN General Assembly</b></p>	<p><b>(Final Document, Para 13)</b> The Heads of State or Government reiterated that the United Nations has the central role and primary responsibility in the area of disarmament, which should be discharged with all the authority that the World Organization commands. They considered that further strengthening of multilateral efforts in disarmament within the United Nations could be facilitate, inter alia, by the establishment of an integrated multilateral verification system. They further expressed their conviction that, when circumstances were propitious, Special Sessions of the United Nations General Assembly on Disarmament should be convened.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 14)</b> They pointed out that the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva, the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum, is the confirmation of the view of the international community that disarmament cannot be left exclusively to the most powerful. They, however, noted with regret that the Conference has still not submitted to the UN General Assembly any draft agreement</p>
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	<p>on questions being negotiated in Geneva. They felt in particular that there was no justification for further postponing the initiation of substantive negotiations on all issues related to nuclear disarmament and on preventing the arms race in outer space. Furthermore, they reaffirmed that multilateral and bilateral negotiations should complement each other. They expressed their hope that the decision to expand the membership of the Conference on Disarmament would be implemented soon.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 19)</b> The Heads of State or Government recalling Security Council Resolution 618 and the UN GA Resolution 38/41, reaffirmed the positions of previous conferences of the NAM on the US military attacks on Libya and the US downing of an Iranian civil aircraft.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 23)</b> The Heads of State or Government took note with satisfaction of the initiatives on the Declaration of the South Atlantic as a zone of peace and cooperation, including the adoption by the UN GA Resolutions 42/16 and 43/23 on this issue. In this regard they reiterated their support to the actions of the states of the zone towards fulfilling the goals of the Declaration, in particular through the adoption and implementation of specific programmes.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 25)</b> The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the positions and declarations adopted by successive Summit Conference and Ministerial Meetings of the Movement which supported the transformation of the Mediterranean region in a region of peace, security and cooperation, free from conflict and confrontation. They noted with satisfaction the growing awareness of the need for joint efforts as manifested by the unanimous adoption by the United Nations General Assembly of Resolution 43/84 and by the constructive contribution of the Neutral and Non-Aligned Countries of Europe in the CSCE framework. They strongly reaffirmed that the security of the Mediterranean is closely linked with security in Europe and with international peace and security. In this context, they welcomed the readiness among European Mediterranean States for dialogue and cooperation with the Non-Aligned Mediterranean countries and hoped that the CSCE Meeting on the Mediterranean in Palma de Mallorca in 1990 will contribute to the strengthening of confidence and security in the Mediterranean region. They welcomed the decision to hold the next Ministerial Meeting of the Mediterranean Members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries in Algiers in early 1990.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>SSOD</b></p>	<p><b>(Final Document, Para 13)</b> The Heads of State or Government reiterated that the United Nations has the central role and primary responsibility in the area of disarmament, which should be discharged with all the authority that the World Organization commands. They considered that further strengthening of multilateral efforts in disarmament within the United Nations could be facilitate, inter alia, by the establishment of an integrated multilateral verification system. They further expressed their conviction that, when circumstances</p>

	<p>were propitious, Special Sessions of the United Nations General Assembly on Disarmament should be convened.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 21)</b> They noted in particular that the establishment and strengthening of nuclear-weapon free zones and zones of peace and cooperation in various parts of the world, proposed inter alia, by some Non-Aligned Countries, could significantly contribute to the strengthening of international security. In that context, they reaffirmed the importance of the relevant positions adopted by the Movement in the past and of the relevant paragraphs in the Final Document of SSOD I. Similarly, the realization of common objectives of denuclearization would enhance the prospect of peace and security.</p>
<p><b>Test Ban and CTBT</b></p>	<p><b>(Final Document, Para 10)</b> The Heads of State or Government underlined that the immediate suspension and comprehensive ban on nuclear tests remained one of the highest priorities of nuclear disarmament. They noted that the world has become increasingly aware that the issue has to be settled once and for all. They welcomed the action taken by more than forty States parties to the Partial Test Ban Treaty requesting the convening of an Amendment Conference to convert the Treaty into a Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. They therefore supported the view that consultations among interested States parties and Depository States should be held immediately with the view to convening a preparatory session of an Amendment Conference to the Partial Test Ban Treaty in early 1990 and the Amendment Conference itself as soon as possible in 1990.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 11)</b> The Heads of State or Government noted that this Summit is taking place a year before the 4th Review Conference of the Non-Proliferation Treaty and called on the three depositary states of NPT to be forthcoming on nuclear disarmament matters. For the credibility of the NPT regime, these States should fulfill their obligations by agreeing to negotiate a Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty which is absolutely essential for the preservation of the Non-Proliferation regime embodied in the NPT. Nuclear-weapon states have a responsibility to assure all non-nuclear weapon states, whether parties or non-parties of NPT, against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons by concluding an Agreement to this effect. They, however, remained convinced that the most effective measure to assure non-nuclear weapon states against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons is complete cessation of nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament.</p>
<p><b>Conference on Disarmament</b></p>	<p><b>(Final Document, Para 14)</b> They pointed out that the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva, the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum, is the confirmation of the view of the international community that disarmament cannot be left exclusively to the most powerful. They, however, noted with regret that the Conference has still not submitted to the UN General Assembly any draft agreement</p>

	<p>on questions being negotiated in Geneva. They felt in particular that there was no justification for further postponing the initiation of substantive negotiations on all issues related to nuclear disarmament and on preventing the arms race in outer space. Furthermore, they reaffirmed that multilateral and bilateral negotiations should complement each other. They expressed their hope that the decision to expand the membership of the Conference on Disarmament would be implemented soon.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 17)</b> The Heads of State or Government underlined their satisfaction with the progress achieved in the negotiations on the complete elimination of chemical weapons in the Conference on Disarmament. This is an area of multilateral disarmament where concrete progress towards a convention has been achieved. In this connection they welcomed the successful conclusion of the International Conference on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons Use, bringing together the States parties to the Geneva Protocol of 1925 and other interested States in Paris from 7 to 11 January 1989 and endorsed the final Declaration of the said Conference. They noted that the momentum should be utilized to conclude a comprehensive and global convention on the prohibition of development, production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons and on their destruction. Any interim measures for non-proliferation will not be effective and should therefore be rejected.</p>
<p><b>UNIDIR and UNODA</b></p>	<p><b>(Final Document, Para 15)</b> The Heads of State or Government appreciated the research work conducted by the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research and stressed the need to ensure its continued viability by assured financial support from the regular budget of the United Nations and through voluntary contributions. Similarly, they underlined their satisfaction with the progress achieved by the United Nations Disarmament Fellowship Programme in training officials of the developing countries.</p>
<p><b>UN Regional Centers for Peace and Disarmament</b></p>	<p><b>(Final Document, Para 16)</b> The Heads of State or Government stressed the importance of the activities of the United Nations Regional Centres for Peace and Disarmament in Africa and Asia, and of the United Nations Regional Centre for Peace, Disarmament and Development in Latin America, and their contribution to the cause of peace, disarmament, development and security.</p>
<p><b>International Atomic Energy Agency</b></p>	<p><b>(Final Document, Para 12)</b> They expressed their concern over the acquisition of nuclear capability by Israel and South Africa and condemned the existing cooperation between both countries in the field of developing nuclear weapons and their delivery systems which pose a dangerous threat to security and peace in Asia, Africa and the world. They condemned Israel for continuing to develop its nuclear military programmes and weapons of mass destruction and its defiance to implement United Nations and the International Atomic</p>



	Energy Agency resolutions in this regard.
<b>UN Security Council</b>	<p><b>(Final Document, Para 19)</b> The Heads of State or Government recalling Security Council Resolution 618 and the UN GA Resolution 38/41, reaffirmed the positions of previous conferences of the NAM on the US military attacks on Libya and the US downing of an Iranian civil aircraft.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 22)</b> The Heads of State or Government fully supported the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a zone of Peace. They reaffirmed the determination of Non-Aligned States to continue their efforts to achieve the goals contained in the Declaration and as considered at the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States held in July 1979. They reiterated the positions previously adopted at Summits and Ministerial Meetings of Non-Aligned Countries. They noted that efforts by the Non-Aligned Countries and others to convene the Conference on the Indian Ocean scheduled for July 1990 in Colombo, are being hindered despite substantial progress made in the UN Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean. The Heads of State or Government called for the full and active participation in the Conference by the major maritime users and the Permanent Members of the Security Council, whose cooperation is essential for the success of the Conference, and requested the UN Secretary-General to extend necessary assistance to the Committee to facilitate the finalization of its preparatory work, to enable the Conference to take place.</p>
<b>Chemical and Biological Weapons</b>	
<b>Chemical Weapons</b>	<p><b>(Final Document, Para 17)</b> The Heads of State or Government underlined their satisfaction with the progress achieved in the negotiations on the complete elimination of chemical weapons in the Conference on Disarmament. This is an area of multilateral disarmament where concrete progress towards a convention has been achieved. In this connection they welcomed the successful conclusion of the International Conference on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons Use, bringing together the States parties to the Geneva Protocol of 1925 and other interested States in Paris from 7 to 11 January 1989 and endorsed the final Declaration of the said Conference. They noted that the momentum should be utilized to conclude a comprehensive and global convention on the prohibition of development, production, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons and on their destruction. Any interim measures for non-proliferation will not be effective and should therefore be rejected.</p>
<b>Outer Space</b>	
<b>International Cooperation on Outer Space</b>	<b>(Final Document, Para 9)</b> The Heads of State or Government,

	<p>however, noted that while the overall international climate is positive, there is still much to be done to halt the arms race. Even if the current goals in East-West arms negotiations are achieved, the two blocs will retain significant nuclear and conventional arsenals. They emphasized the extreme urgency of adopting measures for achieving nuclear disarmament through a time-bound program for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons. Meanwhile, they reiterated the need for non-nuclear weapons states to be assured against the use or treat of use of nuclear weapons, and urged for the early conclusion of an international agreement for this purpose. In addition, they stressed the need for the conclusion of an international agreement prohibiting all use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances. They reiterated the urgency of preventing the arms race in outer space, which should be used exclusively for peaceful purposes. They further stressed the importance of naval disarmament. They also underlined the need to prevent the arms race in its qualitative aspects.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>International Treaty on Outer Space</b></p>	<p><b>(Final Document, Para 9)</b> The Heads of State or Government, however, noted that while the overall international climate is positive, there is still much to be done to halt the arms race. Even if the current goals in East-West arms negotiations are achieved, the two blocs will retain significant nuclear and conventional arsenals. They emphasized the extreme urgency of adopting measures for achieving nuclear disarmament through a time-bound program for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons. Meanwhile, they reiterated the need for non-nuclear weapons states to be assured against the use or treat of use of nuclear weapons, and urged for the early conclusion of an international agreement for this purpose. In addition, they stressed the need for the conclusion of an international agreement prohibiting all use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances. They reiterated the urgency of preventing the arms race in outer space, which should be used exclusively for peaceful purposes. They further stressed the importance of naval disarmament. They also underlined the need to prevent the arms race in its qualitative aspects.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 14)</b> They pointed out that the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva, the single multilateral disarmament negotiating forum, is the confirmation of the view of the international community that disarmament cannot be left exclusively to the most powerful. They, however, noted with regret that the Conference has still not submitted to the UN General Assembly any draft agreement on questions being negotiated in Geneva. They felt in particular that there was no justification for further postponing the initiation of substantive negotiations on all issues related to nuclear disarmament and on preventing the arms race in outer space. Furthermore, they reaffirmed that multilateral and bilateral negotiations should complement each other. They expressed their hope that the decision to expand the membership of the Conference on Disarmament would be implemented soon.</p>

**NWFZs**

**Contributions to Disarmament**

**(Final Document, Para 21)** They noted in particular that the establishment and strengthening of nuclear-weapon free zones and zones of peace and cooperation in various parts of the world, proposed inter alia, by some Non-Aligned Countries, could significantly contribute to the strengthening of international security. In that context, they reaffirmed the importance of the relevant positions adopted by the Movement in the past and of the relevant paragraphs in the Final Document of SSOD I. Similarly, the realization of common objectives of denuclearization would enhance the prospect of peace and security.

**Contributions to Nonproliferation**

**(Final Document, Para 21)** They noted in particular that the establishment and strengthening of nuclear-weapon free zones and zones of peace and cooperation in various parts of the world, proposed inter alia, by some Non-Aligned Countries, could significantly contribute to the strengthening of international security. In that context, they reaffirmed the importance of the relevant positions adopted by the Movement in the past and of the relevant paragraphs in the Final Document of SSOD I. Similarly, the realization of common objectives of denuclearization would enhance the prospect of peace and security.

**Regional Zones of Peace**

**(Final Document, Para 21)** They noted in particular that the establishment and strengthening of nuclear-weapon free zones and zones of peace and cooperation in various parts of the world, proposed inter alia, by some Non-Aligned Countries, could significantly contribute to the strengthening of international security. In that context, they reaffirmed the importance of the relevant positions adopted by the Movement in the past and of the relevant paragraphs in the Final Document of SSOD I. Similarly, the realization of common objectives of denuclearization would enhance the prospect of peace and security.

**(Final Document, Para 22)** The Heads of State or Government fully supported the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a zone of Peace. They reaffirmed the determination of Non-Aligned States to continue their efforts to achieve the goals contained in the Declaration and as considered at the Meeting of the Littoral and Hinterland States held in July 1979. They reiterated the positions previously adopted at Summits and Ministerial Meetings of Non-Aligned Countries. They noted that efforts by the Non-Aligned Countries and others to convene the Conference on the Indian Ocean scheduled for July 1990 in Colombo, are being hindered despite substantial progress made in the UN Ad Hoc Committee on the Indian Ocean. The Heads of State or Government called for the full and active participation in the Conference by the major maritime users and the Permanent Members of the Security Council, whose cooperation is essential for the success

	<p>of the Conference, and requested the UN Secretary-General to extend necessary assistance to the Committee to facilitate the finalization of its preparatory work, to enable the Conference to take place.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 23)</b> The Heads of State or Government took note with satisfaction of the initiatives on the Declaration of the South Atlantic as a zone of peace and cooperation, including the adoption by the UN GA Resolutions 42/16 and 43/23 on this issue. In this regard they reiterated their support to the actions of the states of the zone towards fulfilling the goals of the Declaration, in particular through the adoption and implementation of specific programmes.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 25)</b> The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the positions and declarations adopted by successive Summit Conference and Ministerial Meetings of the Movement which supported the transformation of the Mediterranean region in a region of peace, security and cooperation, free from conflict and confrontation. They noted with satisfaction the growing awareness of the need for joint efforts as manifested by the unanimous adoption by the United Nations General Assembly of Resolution 43/84 and by the constructive contribution of the Neutral and Non-Aligned Countries of Europe in the CSCE framework. They strongly reaffirmed that the security of the Mediterranean is closely linked with security in Europe and with international peace and security. In this context, they welcomed the readiness among European Mediterranean States for dialogue and cooperation with the Non-Aligned Mediterranean countries and hoped that the CSCE Meeting on the Mediterranean in Palma de Mallorca in 1990 will contribute to the strengthening of confidence and security in the Mediterranean region. They welcomed the decision to hold the next Ministerial Meeting of the Mediterranean Members of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries in Algiers in early 1990.</p>
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**Security Assurances**

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Nuclear-Weapon States Role</b></p>	<p><b>(Final Document, Para 9)</b> The Heads of State or Government, however, noted that while the overall international climate is positive, there is still much to be done to halt the arms race. Even if the current goals in East-West arms negotiations are achieved, the two blocs will retain significant nuclear and conventional arsenals. They emphasized the extreme urgency of adopting measures for achieving nuclear disarmament through a time-bound program for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons. Meanwhile, they reiterated the need for non-nuclear weapons states to be assured against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons, and urged for the early conclusion of an international agreement for this purpose. In addition, they stressed the need for the conclusion of an international agreement prohibiting all use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances. They reiterated the urgency of preventing the arms race in outer space, which should be used exclusively for peaceful purposes. They further stressed the</p>
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	<p>importance of naval disarmament. They also underlined the need to prevent the arms race in its qualitative aspects.</p> <p><b>(Final Document, Para 11)</b> The Heads of State or Government noted that this Summit is taking place a year before the 4th Review Conference of the Non-Proliferation Treaty and called on the three depositary states of NPT to be forthcoming on nuclear disarmament matters. For the credibility of the NPT regime, these States should fulfill their obligations by agreeing to negotiate a Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty which is absolutely essential for the preservation of the Non-Proliferation regime embodied in the NPT. Nuclear-weapon states have a responsibility to assure all non-nuclear weapon states, whether parties or non-parties of NPT, against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons by concluding an Agreement to this effect. They, however, remained convinced that the most effective measure to assure non-nuclear weapon states against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons is complete cessation of nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Legally-Binding International Convention or Instrument</b></p>	<p><b>(Final Document, Para 9)</b> The Heads of State or Government, however, noted that while the overall international climate is positive, there is still much to be done to halt the arms race. Even if the current goals in East-West arms negotiations are achieved, the two blocs will retain significant nuclear and conventional arsenals. They emphasized the extreme urgency of adopting measures for achieving nuclear disarmament through a time-bound program for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons. Meanwhile, they reiterated the need for non-nuclear weapons states to be assured against the use or treat of use of nuclear weapons, and urged for the early conclusion of an international agreement for this purpose. In addition, they stressed the need for the conclusion of an international agreement prohibiting all use of nuclear weapons under any circumstances. They reiterated the urgency of preventing the arms race in outer space, which should be used exclusively for peaceful purposes. They further stressed the importance of naval disarmament. They also underlined the need to prevent the arms race in its qualitative aspects.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Security Assurances and the NPT</b></p>	<p><b>(Final Document, Para 11)</b> The Heads of State or Government noted that this Summit is taking place a year before the 4th Review Conference of the Non-Proliferation Treaty and called on the three depositary states of NPT to be forthcoming on nuclear disarmament matters. For the credibility of the NPT regime, these States should fulfill their obligations by agreeing to negotiate a Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty which is absolutely essential for the preservation of the Non-Proliferation regime embodied in the NPT. Nuclear-weapon states have a responsibility to assure all non-nuclear weapon states, whether parties or non-parties of NPT, against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons by concluding an Agreement to this effect. They, however, remained convinced that the most effective measure to assure non-nuclear weapon states against the use</p>

or threat of use of nuclear weapons is complete cessation of nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament.

**Country Specific**

**United States**

**(Final Document, Para 8)** They stressed that for a number of reasons conditions today are more favourable for disarmament. The five USSR and USA summits in the last four years have had a positive effect on world developments as a whole. The USSR and USA have, for the first time in history, signed a treaty to eliminate some of the existing nuclear weapons. The Heads of State or Government welcomed this step and reiterated their expectation that it would be a precursor to the adoption of concrete disarmament measures leading to the complete elimination of nuclear weapons. In that sense, they attached particular importance to the current negotiations between the USSR and the USA on a considerable reduction of strategic offensive nuclear arsenals and hoped that the current delay would be overcome and the treaty signed at the earliest date. This process should be followed by the incorporation of other nuclear-weapon States into the process of nuclear disarmament. They wished to stress in particular that the world of today but also the world of tomorrow requires that doctrines of power policies be replaced by a policy of cooperation, aimed at fulfilling the legitimate expectations of the entire international community.

**(Final Document, Para 19)** The Heads of State or Government recalling Security Council Resolution 618 and the UN GA Resolution 38/41, reaffirmed the positions of previous conferences of the NAM on the US military attacks on Libya and the US downing of an Iranian civil aircraft.

**Soviet Union**

**(Final Document, Para 8)** They stressed that for a number of reasons conditions today are more favourable for disarmament. The five USSR and USA summits in the last four years have had a positive effect on world developments as a whole. The USSR and USA have, for the first time in history, signed a treaty to eliminate some of the existing nuclear weapons. The Heads of State or Government welcomed this step and reiterated their expectation that it would be a precursor to the adoption of concrete disarmament measures leading to the complete elimination of nuclear weapons. In that sense, they attached particular importance to the current negotiations between the USSR and the USA on a considerable reduction of strategic offensive nuclear arsenals and hoped that the current delay would be overcome and the treaty signed at the earliest date. This process should be followed by the incorporation of other nuclear-weapon States into the process of nuclear disarmament. They wished to stress in particular that the world of today but also the world of tomorrow requires that doctrines of power policies be replaced by a policy of cooperation, aimed at fulfilling the legitimate expectations of the entire international community.



	international community.
<b>Israel</b>	<b>(Final Document, Para 12)</b> They expressed their concern over the acquisition of nuclear capability by Israel and South Africa and condemned the existing cooperation between both countries in the field of developing nuclear weapons and their delivery systems which pose a dangerous threat to security and peace in Asia, Africa and the world. They condemned Israel for continuing to develop its nuclear military programmes and weapons of mass destruction and its defiance to implement United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency resolutions in this regard.
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>(Final Document, Para 12)</b> They expressed their concern over the acquisition of nuclear capability by Israel and South Africa and condemned the existing cooperation between both countries in the field of developing nuclear weapons and their delivery systems which pose a dangerous threat to security and peace in Asia, Africa and the world. They condemned Israel for continuing to develop its nuclear military programmes and weapons of mass destruction and its defiance to implement United Nations and the International Atomic Energy Agency resolutions in this regard.
<b>Iran</b>	<b>(Final Document, Para 19)</b> The Heads of State or Government recalling Security Council Resolution 618 and the UN GA Resolution 38/41, reaffirmed the positions of previous conferences of the NAM on the US military attacks on Libya and the US downing of an Iranian civil aircraft.
<b>Non-Proliferation Treaty Related</b>	
<b>Disarmament Through the NPT</b>	<b>(Final Document, Para 11)</b> The Heads of State or Government noted that this Summit is taking place a year before the 4th Review Conference of the Non-Proliferation Treaty and called on the three depositary states of NPT to be forthcoming on nuclear disarmament matters. For the credibility of the NPT regime, these States should fulfill their obligations by agreeing to negotiate a Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty which is absolutely essential for the preservation of the Non-Proliferation regime embodied in the NPT. Nuclear-weapon states have a responsibility to assure all non-nuclear weapon states, whether parties or non-parties of NPT, against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons by concluding an Agreement to this effect. They, however, remained convinced that the most effective measure to assure non-nuclear weapon states against the use or threat of use of nuclear weapons is complete cessation of nuclear arms race and nuclear disarmament.

## Conventional Weapons

### Licit Access to Conventional Weapons

**(Final Document, Para 18)** They drew attention to the fact that attacks on the independence and integrity of countries are most frequently carried out with conventional weapons. The sophistication of these kinds of weapons by the most powerful countries is acquiring alarming proportions. They stressed that conventional disarmament is an important component of general and complete disarmament, and that the Great Powers and their respective alliances have special responsibilities in that regard as well. The Non-Aligned Countries also expressed their readiness to fully contribute to the initiation and realization of the process of conventional disarmament on the global, regional and subregional levels. In this connection, they pointed out that the cessation of all acts of aggression against Non-Aligned Countries, the strict observance of the principles of non-intervention and non-interference in the internal affairs of States, non-use or threat of use of force in international relations, peaceful settlement of disputes, self-determination, self-defence, and the removal of all economic and political pressures against Non-Aligned Countries will make it possible for all of them to contribute effectively to the process of disarmament.

**(Final Document, Para 20)** The Heads of State or Government acknowledged the negative implications for international peace of arms supplies in the areas of tension, particularly illegal arms trafficking, a phenomenon that further aggravates tensions, undermines internal security in some States and regional security and strengthens forces opposed to the disarmament process. The issue of international arms transfers should be addressed in conjunction with the question of reducing international tensions, enhancing confidence, promoting the peaceful settlement of conflict, checking the arms race and realizing disarmament under effective international control.