

# 14th SUMMIT CONFERENCE OF HEADS OF STATE OR GOVERNMENT OF THE NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT

Havana, Cuba

11th to 16th of September, 2006

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FINAL DOCUMENT

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16 September 2006

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## Right to Self-Determination and Decolonisation

31. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed and underscored the validity and relevance of the Movement's principled positions concerning the right to self-determination of peoples under foreign occupation and colonial or alien domination, as follows:

31.1 The Movement stressed the fundamental and inalienable right of all peoples, including all non-self governing territories, as well as those territories under foreign occupation and colonial or alien domination to self determination, the exercise of which, in the case of peoples under foreign occupation and colonial or alien domination, remains valid and essential to ensure the eradication of all these situations and to guarantee universal respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms;

31.2 The Movement reaffirmed the right of the people of Puerto Rico to self-determination and independence on the basis of General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV), and took note of the resolutions on Puerto Rico adopted by the UN Special Committee on Decolonisation; and

31.3 The Movement remained concerned at the loss, destruction, removal, theft, pillage, illicit movement or misappropriation of and any acts of vandalism or damage, directed against cultural property in areas or armed conflict and territories that are occupied.

32. Consistent with and guided by the afore-mentioned principled positions and affirming the need to preserve, defend and promote these positions, the Heads of State or Government agreed to undertake the following measures, among others:

32.1 Strongly support the work and activities of the UN Special Committee on Decolonisation, and again urge the Administering Powers to grant their full support to the activities of the Committee and fully cooperate with this UN body;

32.2 Request the colonialist countries to pay full compensation for the economic, social and cultural consequences of their occupation, bearing in mind the right of all people who were or are still subjected to colonial rule or occupation to receive fair compensation for the human and material losses they suffered as a result of colonial rule or occupation;

32.3 Strongly condemn the ongoing brutal suppression of the legitimate aspirations to self-determination of peoples under colonial or alien domination and foreign occupation in various regions of the world;

32.4 Urge UN Member States to fully implement the decisions and resolutions of the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) concerning the return of cultural properties to the peoples who were or still under colonial rule or occupation, and in this regard, further urge UNESCO to identify the stolen or illegally exported cultural properties in accordance with the relevant conventions on the subject, and also urge the process of returning these properties to their countries of origin, in compliance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, be expedited, bearing in mind the right of the Non-Aligned Countries to maintain and conserve their national heritage as it constitutes the foundation of their cultural identity;

32.5 Renew its call to UN Member States to speed up the process of decolonisation towards the complete elimination of colonialism, and including by supporting the effective implementation of the Plan of Action of the Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism (2001-2010);

32.6 Work towards the full implementation of the principle of self-determination with respect to the remaining territories within the framework of the Programme of Action of the Special Committee on Decolonisation, in accordance with the wishes of the people consistent with the UN Charter and the relevant UN resolutions;

32.7 Oppose any attempt aimed at the partial or total disruption of the national unity and the territorial integrity of a State, which is incompatible with the UN Charter; and

32.8 Call on the Government of the United States to assume its responsibility to expedite a process that will allow the Puerto Rican people to fully exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and independence, and urges the Government of the United States to return the occupied land and installations on Vieques Island and at the Roosevelt Roads Naval Station to the Puerto Rican people, who constitute a Latin American and Caribbean nation.

32.9 Encourage the U.N. General Assembly to actively consider the question of Puerto Rico in all its aspects;

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33. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that the UN Charter provides a balance among the purposes and principles of the Organisation that encompass all pertinent issues, including economic and social development, peace and security, and human rights and rule of law, and that the Millennium Declaration as well as the 2005 World Summit Outcome provide the twenty-first century perspective of that balance. They further reaffirmed that the existing, new and emerging threats and challenges faced by all States in these areas are inter-connected and that these could be addressed by acting at a sufficiently early stage with

the full range of available peaceful means as envisaged in the UN Charter and in a manner that would ensure the preservation of its purposes and principles, the intergovernmental character of the Organisation and the required balance among its principal organs, as well as the neutrality and impartiality of its undertakings in these areas.

34. The Heads of State or Government expressed disappointment at the provisions contained in the 2005 World Summit Outcome that did not fully take into account the concerns and interests of developing countries, especially on critical and crucial issues relating to development, official development assistance and trade. They further expressed their disappointment at the inability of the World Summit to agree on the issue of disarmament and non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. They noted that the World Summit Outcome, in spite of its limitations, could serve as a workable basis for UN Member States to move forward the process of strengthening and updating the UN to meet existing and emerging threats to economic and social development, peace and security, and human rights and the rule of law. They further noted that while the development cluster of the World Summit Outcome fell short of the expectations of developing countries, there were positive elements, which could be used as a platform for actively promoting the implementation of commitments made in previous major UN summits and conferences.

35. The Heads of State or Government drew particular attention to the decision of some donor countries to establish timetables for the attainment of the 0.7 per cent target of GNP to developing countries by 2015 and 0.15 per cent to 0.2 per cent to the least developed countries (LDCs) by 2010, and in this context, they called for the establishment of an effective mechanism to monitor the progress made towards achieving those targets. They emphasised the need to establish ODA timetables by those developed countries, which have not yet done so.

36. The Heads of State or Government emphasised the need for a timely, effective, comprehensive and durable solution to the debt problems of developing countries and called for the continued formulation of proposals to address significant debt relief for middle-income developing countries including implementation of initiatives, such as the Evian Approach. They expressed regret at the lack of a more expansive treatment of trade issues and also expressed concern about the inadequate treatment of systemic inequities in international economic relations, in particular the slow progress in enhancing the voice and participation of developing countries in the Bretton Woods Institutions, which operate to the detriment of developing countries. They also drew attention to the importance of ensuring the full implementation of the recommendations, such as those for research and development in science and technology and for strengthening health systems in developing countries.

37. Consistent with, and guided by the afore-mentioned principled positions and affirming the need to promote, defend and preserve these positions, the Heads of State or Government agreed to undertake the following measures, among others:

37.1 Actively engage in the follow-up process and the implementation of the commitments contained in the 2005 World Summit Outcome and the Millennium Declaration, as well as the international development goals agreed at the major UN conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields, in a manner that would advance the principled positions of the Movement towards the issues under consideration. To this end, the Movement shall insist, in close cooperation and coordination with the Group of 77 and China, that the follow-up process of these conferences and summits, must remain inclusive, open-ended and transparent in order to ensure that the interests and priorities of the Non-Aligned Countries are duly taken into account in the final outcome of that process;

37.2 Pursue the issues of fundamental importance to the Movement in the context of follow-up to the 2005 World Summit Outcome and the Millennium Declaration, that have been omitted from the outcome document or yet to be explored in the UN such as disarmament, non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and arms control; and

37.3 Call for international support for South-South cooperation, including regional and inter-regional cooperation, which complement North-South cooperation through, inter alia, triangular cooperation.

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## CHAPTER II:

### REGIONAL AND SUB-REGIONAL POLITICAL ISSUES

#### Middle East

##### Peace Process

129. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their support for the Middle East peace process based on Security Council resolutions 242, 338, 425, 1397 and 1515 and on the principle of land for peace. They rejected attempts to alter the terms of reference of the peace process and further rejected the imposition of unilateral measures and plans aimed at imposing an unlawful unilateral solution by Israel, the occupying Power. They stressed the need for a resumption of direct and substantial negotiations between the parties for the achievement of a comprehensive, just lasting and peaceful settlement, based on the relevant UN resolutions and in accordance with the rules and principles of international law enshrined therein. In this regard, they reiterated the necessity and urgency of ending the prolonged and unlawful Israeli occupation of all of the Arab territories occupied since 1967. They further reaffirmed their long-standing position in support of the establishment of the independent State of Palestine in all of the Palestinian Territory occupied by Israel in 1967, including East Jerusalem as its capital.

130. The Heads of State or Government accordingly called for the intensification of efforts by the international community for a revival of the peace process and for ensuring respect of international law, including international humanitarian law and human rights law. They stressed the need for the urgent resumption of the peace process on all tracks in the Middle East towards the attainment of a comprehensive peace and regional stability. They further stressed in specific the roles and responsibilities undertaken by the Quartet and called upon the Quartet to exert serious efforts and actions to bring about a resumption of negotiations between the Israeli and Palestinian sides towards the honest and good-will implementation of the Road Map for the achievement of a permanent two-State solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

They called upon the Quartet to engage the Security Council, considering the Council's Charter authority and responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. They reaffirmed their support for the Arab Peace Initiative adopted by the XIV Arab Summit in Beirut in 2002, welcomed the decision of the recent Arab Summit in Khartoum to reinvigorate the Arab Peace Initiative, and further called for the intensification of efforts toward that end. They urged the Security Council as well to act upon that initiative, and on the basis of its own resolutions, towards achieving a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East, particularly in light of the current urgent circumstances and dangerous developments in the region.

#### Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem

131. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed their adherence to the positions concerning Palestine adopted by the XIV Ministerial Conference of NAM, held in Durban in August 2004, as well as by the NAM at the Ministerial Meeting in Putrajaya in May 2006, as the guideline for the Non-Aligned Countries with regard to the question of Palestine, and further reaffirmed as well their adherence to the positions set forth in the Statement on Palestine adopted by the XIII NAM Summit, held in Kuala Lumpur in February 2003.

132. The Heads of State or Government expressed their deep regret at the lack of progress made to address the major issues and follow-up core positions regarding the question of Palestine and further expressed their grave concern about the recent dangerous developments and serious deterioration of the situation. They also expressed in particular their grave concern at the extremely difficult political, economic, social and humanitarian situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, as a result of continuing unlawful policies and practices by Israel, the occupying Power. They condemned the ongoing and intensifying Israeli military campaign against the Palestinian people by which the occupying Power has continued to commit grave human rights violations and reported war crimes, including the killing and injuring of Palestinian civilians by use of excessive and indiscriminate force as well as the continued practice of extrajudicial executions, the vast destruction of properties, infrastructure and agricultural lands, and the detention and imprisonment of thousands of Palestinians including women and children. They demanded that Israel, the occupying Power, immediately cease all such violations of international law, including international humanitarian and human rights law.

133. The Heads of State or Government condemned Israel's continued imposition of collective punishment upon the Palestinian people, including in particular the severe restrictions on the movement of persons and goods via closures and hundreds of checkpoints, some of which have been transformed into structures similar to permanent international border crossings, including at Qalandiya and Bethlehem, in the middle of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, away from the 1967 border (Green Line). They stressed that such unlawful Israeli practices are in effect strangling the Palestinian economy and society, are physically severing the northern, central and southern parts of the Occupied Palestinian Territory into separate and isolated areas, and are undermining its territorial integrity and contiguity. In this connection, they reiterated their grave concern and strong condemnation regarding Israel's continuing intensive campaign of settler colonialism, including vast land confiscations and the construction and expansion of illegal settlements, and condemned Israel's intentions to proceed with the dangerous and illegal E-1 plan in and around Occupied East Jerusalem as well as its declared plans to illegally annex the Jordan Valley. Furthermore, they stressed the dangers of the Israeli Government's continuing unilateral measures in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and expressed their rejection of its declared intentions to proceed with further unlawful unilateral plans in the West Bank. They reaffirmed that such plans are unlawful, unacceptable and cannot alter the terms of reference of the peace process nor negate the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.

134. In this connection, The Heads of State or Government also reiterated their condemnation of Israel's continuing construction of the Wall throughout the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem, in flagrant violation of international law and disregard for the Advisory Opinion of the International Court of Justice of 9 July 2004 and General Assembly resolution ES-10/15 of 20 July 2004. They expressed their deep concern at the physical, economic and social devastation being caused by the Wall, which is dissecting the Territory into several walled and isolated cantons and severing Occupied East Jerusalem from the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory. In this regard, they further reiterated that, if completed, the Wall, along with Israel's illegal settlement campaign and fortification of illegal checkpoints, will render the two-State solution impossible to achieve. They therefore stressed the urgency and obligation of respect for and compliance with both the Advisory Opinion and resolution ES-10/15 by Israel, the occupying power, by Member States and by the UN. They also expressed their disappointment at the lack of progress made by the UN Secretariat in establishing the register of damages caused by the Wall, as called for in resolution ES-10/15, and called upon the Secretary-General to exert all necessary efforts to expedite this matter.

135. The Heads of State or Government, while taking note of the withdrawal of Israeli occupying forces from within Gaza and the dismantlement of settlements therein, as well as from parts of the northern West Bank in late 2005, expressed their alarm and grave concern at the deepening economic, social and humanitarian crisis in the Gaza Strip. They strongly condemned Israel's continuation and escalation of its military aggression against the Palestinian civilian population in the Gaza Strip, which have resulted in the killing and injury of hundreds of civilians, including women and children, and the deliberate and wanton destruction of Palestinian property and vital infrastructure, and condemned as well its continued imposition of unlawful policies and collective punishment against the Palestinian people that are causing greater economic and social deprivation in Gaza. They stressed that such unlawful actions by the occupying Power constitute grave breaches of international law, i.e. reported war crimes, for which the perpetrators must be held accountable and brought to justice. The Heads of State or Government called for the immediate cessation of Israel's military aggression and collective punishment against the Palestinian people and called for Israel's scrupulous compliance with all of its legal obligations under international law, including under the Fourth Geneva Convention. They also called for the withdrawal of the Israeli occupying forces from within the Gaza Strip, for Israel to fulfil its responsibility to repair all damage caused to the infrastructure in the Gaza Strip, and for the immediate release of all elected Palestinian officials detained by Israel, the occupying Power, since 28 June 2006.

136. The Heads of State or Government called for the urgent intensification of efforts by the Quartet and the entire international community, in particular the Security Council, to address the current political and humanitarian crisis, leading to the revival of the peace process and the resumption of negotiations

between the two sides and to the full and honest implementation of the Road Map towards ending the occupation of the Palestinian Territory that was occupied in 1967, including East Jerusalem, and thus realising the two-State solution. They called on the Quartet to engage the Security Council, considering the Council's Charter authority and responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. They also emphasised the importance of the decisions of the recent Arab Summit in Khartoum, especially the call for reinvigoration of the Arab Peace Initiative adopted in Beirut in 2002.

137. The Heads of State or Government reiterated their deep concern at the intensifying hardships being faced by the Palestinian people during the current period following the 25 January 2006 elections for the Palestinian Legislative Council and the increasing financial and political isolation being imposed on the Palestinian Authority by some members of the international community in the aftermath of the elections. They called upon Israel, the occupying Power, to refrain from withholding tax revenue transfers due to the Palestinian Authority, which is deepening the financial crisis of the Authority. They rejected the punishment of the Palestinian people for the democratic election of their representatives, and instead reaffirmed the necessity of upholding international law, international humanitarian law, including in particular the Fourth Geneva Convention, and the purposes and principles of the UN Charter with regard to the question of Palestine under all circumstances. They further reaffirmed the permanent responsibility of the UN, including the General Assembly and the Security Council, towards the question of Palestine until it is resolved in all its aspects on the basis of international law, including a just resolution to the plight of the refugees in accordance with General Assembly Resolution 194. They called upon the UN not to reward illegal positions and intransigence and to increase its efforts towards the achievement of a just, comprehensive and lasting peace settlement, based on the two-State solution, and the achievement of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people. The Heads of State or Government further reaffirmed their commitment to a peaceful solution of the Israeli-Palestinian conflict and to the right of the Palestinian people to exercise self-determination and sovereignty in their independent State of Palestine, on the basis of the 1967 borders, with East Jerusalem as its capital.

138. The Heads of State or Government expressed their full support for the decision by Costa Rica and El Salvador to move their diplomatic missions from Jerusalem to Tel Aviv. They reaffirmed all Security Council and General Assembly resolutions relating to Jerusalem confirming that it is an integral part of the Occupied Palestinian Territory and demanded their implementation, especially Security Council resolutions 252 (1968), 465 (1980), 478 (1980), 1073 (1996) and GA resolution 223/51, and considered the Israeli measures aimed at altering the legal, geographic and demographic character and status of Jerusalem and other actions, contrary to these resolutions, as null and void.

139. Consistent with and guided by the afore-mentioned principled positions and affirming the need to defend, preserve and promote these positions, the Heads of State or Government agreed to undertake the following measures:

139.1 Continue holding meetings at ministerial level of the NAM Committee on Palestine, within the framework of the Coordinating Bureau Ministerial Meetings that take place at the outset of UNGA ordinary sessions, as well as in any other Ministerial Meetings of the Movement, whenever necessary and in accordance with the developments on this issue.

139.2 Maintain regular contacts and dialogue at ministerial level between NAM Ministerial Delegation on Palestine and the members of the Quartet, as well as with the rest of the Permanent Members of UN Security Council, with a view to upgrade the role played by NAM in the international efforts seeking the solution to the Palestinian Question and lasting peace in the whole region.

139.3 Convene a parallel forum of civil society in 2007, preferably within the premises of United Nations, intended to mobilize international public opinion on this issue and thus make a substantial contribution to attaining a just, lasting and comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

#### Occupied Syrian Golan

140. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed that all measures and actions taken, or to be taken by Israel, the occupying Power, such as its illegal decision of 14 December 1981 that purports to alter the legal, physical and demographic status of the occupied Syrian Golan and its institutional structure, as well as the Israeli measures to apply its jurisdiction and administration there, are null and void and have no legal effect. They further reaffirmed that all such measures and actions, including the illegality of Israeli settlement construction and expansion activities in the Occupied Syrian Golan since 1967, constitute a flagrant violation of international law, international conventions, the Charter and decisions of the UN, particularly Security Council Resolution 497 (1981), the Fourth Geneva Convention of 12 August 1949 on the Protection of Civilians in Time of War, and the defiance of will of the international community. They reiterated the Movement's demand that Israel comply with Security Council Resolution 497 (1981) and withdraw fully from the occupied Syrian Golan to the lines of 4 June 1967, in implementation of Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, and that Israel adheres to the Madrid terms of reference based on the principle of land for peace, which are in their entirety considered to be a primary and basic element in the negotiation process that should be adhered to, including the immediate commencement of the demarcation of the 4 June 1967 line.

141. The Heads of State or Government reaffirmed the Movement's unwavering support and solidarity with the Syrian just demand and rights to restore the full Syrian sovereignty over the occupied Syrian Golan on the basis of the terms of reference of the Arab Peace Initiative, the Madrid Peace Process, the Security Council resolutions, as well as the principle of land for peace. They again demanded that Israel respects all commitments and pledges it entered into with the aim of laying down the basis for a substantive progress on the Syrian-Israeli track.

#### Remaining Occupied Lands in Southern Lebanon and the Recent Israeli Aggression against Lebanon

142. The Heads of State or Government expressed strong condemnation of the relentless Israeli aggression launched against Lebanon and the serious violations by Israel of the Lebanese territorial integrity and sovereignty, and in this regard charged Israel with full responsibility for the consequences of its aggression.

143. The Heads of State or Government expressed solidarity with and support for the Government and people of Lebanon, hailed their heroic resistance to the Israeli aggression, and emphasized the primordial

importance of Lebanon's national unity and stability.

144. Emphasizing the principles of International Humanitarian Law, the Heads of State or Government condemned the targeting of civilians wherever it may occur.

145. The Heads of State or Government in particular strongly condemned the indiscriminate and massive Israeli air strikes and shelling on Lebanese towns and villages targeting civilians, civil infrastructure and private properties which constitute a serious breach of the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, international law and international humanitarian law, and blatant and flagrant violations of human rights.

146. The Heads of State or Government were strongly convinced that there should be no impunity for violations of international law and international humanitarian law and human rights, and that Israel should be held accountable for its apparent commission of large scale crimes. Furthermore Israel should, without further delay, surrender all the maps and information on the exact locations of the land mines and cluster munitions it had planted in Lebanon to the United Nations as these mines and cluster munitions are causing lots of death and terror among both the civilian population and the Lebanese Army recently deployed south of the Litani River.

147. The Heads of State or Government called for a strict implementation of Security Council Resolution 1701 (2006), and in this respect called for an immediate and complete cease fire, and for the complete lift of the air, sea, and land blockade imposed by Israel on Lebanon's territories, and for the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon with full respect for the Blue Line and the sovereignty of Lebanon in land, sea, and air and for an undertaking to release the Lebanese and Israeli detainees and prisoners through the ICRC.

148. The Heads of State or Government welcomed the deployment of the Lebanese Armed Forces in the region south of the Litani River, such that there will be no weapon or authority other than that of the Lebanese State as stipulated in the Taef National Reconciliation Document, and called on States to expedite their contribution to Lebanon as requested by Security Council Resolution 1701 (2006), and expressed gratitude for States which declared their intention to contribute.

149. The Heads of State or Government expressed full support for the Seven-Point Plan presented by the Lebanese Government, and emphasized the importance of the contribution of the United Nations in settling the issue of the Sheba'a Farms in accordance with the proposal mentioned in the aforementioned Seven-Point Plan and with UNSCR 1701 (2006), and called upon all relevant parties to cooperate with the United Nations to reach a solution to the Sheba'a Farms issue which protects Lebanon's sovereign rights in that area.

150. The Heads of State or Government called for a generous contribution to the current humanitarian relief efforts, and urged the international community to support Lebanon on all levels including through organizing a Donors' Conference to assist Lebanon in facing the tremendous burden resulting from the human, social and economic tragedy, and in enhancing the Lebanese national economy.

151. The Heads of State or Government held Israel responsible for the loss of lives and suffering as well as the destruction of properties and infrastructure in Lebanon, and demanded Israel to compensate the Republic of Lebanon and its people for the losses sustained resulting from Israel's aggression.

152. The Heads of State or Government, pursuant to the failure of other means, emphasized the necessity of resolving the Arab-Israeli conflict based on relevant UN Resolutions and through the Security Council in an exceptional initiative that will lead to the establishment of a just, permanent and comprehensive peace in the Middle East as was called for by the Arab League.

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