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SECURITY COUNCIL  
Fortieth year

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ACTIVITIES OF FOREIGN ECONOMIC AND OTHER INTERESTS WHICH ARE IMPEDING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DECLARATION ON THE GRANTING OF INDEPENDENCE TO COLONIAL COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES IN NAMIBIA AND IN ALL OTHER TERRITORIES UNDER COLONIAL DOMINATION AND EFFORTS TO ELIMINATE COLONIALISM, APARTHEID AND RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN SOUTHERN AFRICA  
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PROGRESSIVE DEVELOPMENT OF THE PRINCIPLES AND NORMS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW RELATING TO THE NEW INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER  
SOLEMN APPEAL TO STATES IN CONFLICT TO CEASE ARMED ACTION FORTHWITH AND TO SETTLE DISPUTES BETWEEN THEM THROUGH NEGOTIATIONS, AND TO STATES MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS TO UNDERTAKE TO SOLVE SITUATIONS OF TENSION AND CONFLICT AND EXISTING DISPUTES BY POLITICAL MEANS AND TO REFRAIN FROM THE THREAT OR USE OF FORCE AND FROM ANY INTERVENTION IN THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF OTHER STATES

Letter dated 19 September 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Papua New Guinea to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have been advised by the Director of SPEC that he has already transmitted the South Pacific Forum Communiqué of 6 August 1985 to your good office with a covering letter. However, it is a pleasure and honour for me to attach a copy of the communiqué for your information and possibly action on some of the issues which are relevant to our world Organization.

Accordingly, may I sincerely request your good office to circulate the above communiqué as an official document of the Security Council, taking particular note of decolonization issues (New Caledonia, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands) and nuclear and other related issues.

In relation to the situation in New Caledonia, may I kindly request that the Special Committee of 24, in line with the meaning of the Forum Communiqué, consider

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"the applicability of the United Nations Charter and the 1960 Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples" to the situation in New Caledonia and prepare an appropriate report for the purposes of appropriate authorities, including the South Pacific Forum and its individual member States.

Also, since the Forum Communiqué covers a number of important issues that are directly in the interest of the United Nations, may I request that the communiqué be also officially circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda items 18, 27, 37, 41, 48, 49 to 60, 62, 63, 65, 68, 69, 74, 84, 85 to 87, 91, 93, 109 to 111, 113, 130 and 146.

(Signed) Renagi R. LOHIA  
Ambassador  
Permanent Representative of  
Papua New Guinea

## FORUM COMMUNIQUE

1. The Sixteenth South Pacific Forum was held at Rarotonga, Cook Islands, from 5 to 6 August 1985. The meeting was attended by Heads of Government from Australia, Cook Islands, Federated States of Micronesia (as an observer), Fiji, Kiribati, Nauru, New Zealand, Niue, Papua New Guinea, Tuvalu, Vanuatu and Western Samoa, while Solomon Islands was represented by the Deputy Prime Minister and Tonga was represented by its Foreign Minister. The Prime Minister of the Cook Islands, the Honourable Sir Thomas Davis, K.B.E., chaired the meeting.

2. The main issues discussed were as follows:

### DECOLONIZATION: NEW CALEDONIA

3. The Forum reviewed developments in New Caledonia since its last meeting.

4. The Forum reaffirmed its support for self-determination and the early transition to an independent New Caledonia in accordance with the innate, active rights and aspirations of the indigenous people and in a manner which guaranteed the rights and interests of all inhabitants of this multi-racial society.

5. The Forum condemned the violence which had occurred and continues to occur in New Caledonia and which has resulted in tragic loss of life thus seriously jeopardizing the process of dialogue. Heads of Government called upon all parties to refrain from further violence and to engage in constructive dialogue, which alone would ensure a peaceful and lasting resolution of New Caledonia's present problems.

6. Referring to the decision on New Caledonia adopted at its last meeting in Tuvalu, the Forum welcomed the fact that France had now publicly agreed to an early act of self-determination with the objective of bringing New Caledonia to independence. The Forum noted with satisfaction that the date for the act of self-determination had been brought forward; the vote was now to take place by the end of 1987 at the latest.

7. The Forum urged the French Government to undertake electoral reforms before the act of self-determination to ensure that the result accurately reflected the wishes of the Kanak people and others who had a long-term residence in and commitment to New Caledonia.

8. The Forum noted with interest the statement made by the French Prime Minister in April 1985 in which he outlined proposals for the administration of New Caledonia in the period leading up to the act of self-determination. The Forum noted that, in accordance with the Prime Minister's announcement, legislation concerning the relationship between New Caledonia and France had recently been adopted by the French Parliament. Heads of Government expressed the view that the course of action on which the French Government had now embarked contained positive elements which were appropriate in assisting the territory in its evolution to

independence. The Forum expressed the strong hope that this plan would be firmly and consistently pursued to its conclusion by 31 December 1987. The Forum called upon all parties to work towards the proper conduct of the forthcoming regional elections in a fair and peaceful manner and to advance diligently the process of decolonization within New Caledonia.

9. In the light of strong reservations about increased militarization of the region, the Forum called upon France to clarify publicly the nature and extent of its announced intention to upgrade its military facilities in New Caledonia. The Forum also again stressed its view that France should transfer additional political and administrative powers to the territory to ensure that it was adequately prepared for independence, and take the practical steps necessary to guarantee the full and active participation of the Melanesian community in the territory's educational, vocational, administrative and economic structures.

10. The Forum addressed the question of granting Forum observer status to the FLNKS and agreed to set up a working group to review the question of observer status in the Forum. The group should consider the existing guidelines governing the question of observer status, and consider whether any changes were desirable or necessary. The Forum noted that the work of this group would assist consideration of, but not be confined to, the proposal that the FLNKS be admitted to observer status at Forum meetings.

11. The Forum discussed in some detail the question of possible involvement of the United Nations in the situation in New Caledonia. It was widely acknowledged that keeping the question before the international community was important, and Forum members felt that speeches by Forum members in the United Nations General Assembly's general debate might take up the objectives of the Forum in relation to New Caledonia. However, the Forum reaffirmed that it had a continuing primary role, as a regional body, to continue its consideration of developments in the territory and to respond as and where appropriate. While noting the arguments on the question of reinscription of New Caledonia on the United Nations list of Non-Self-Governing Territories, and without accepting reinscription at this juncture, the Forum would seek information from the appropriate organs of the United Nations on the applicability of the United Nations Charter and the 1960 Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. It agreed to give further consideration to this question at its 17th meeting.

12. The Forum noted that the Ministerial Group established at Tuvalu to discuss Forum views on New Caledonia with the Independence Front and the French authorities had fulfilled its original mandate. It expressed appreciation for the reports circulated to all Forum members on the two meetings which members of the Ministerial Group had held at the end of 1984. The Forum agreed, however, that there was a need for all member countries to remain fully informed of developments in future and decided to establish a Standing Committee of officials to report to the Ministerial Group on a continuing basis over the crucial period before the next meeting of the Forum. The Officials Group should alert the Ministerial Group to any developments, including political developments in France itself, which may call for a reaction or a response by the Ministerial Group or by Forum Governments as a whole.

13. The Forum agreed that its views should be conveyed formally to the French Government.

#### FRENCH POLYNESIA

14. The Forum considered an application by French Polynesia to the Forum for observer status. While acknowledging French Polynesia's ties with some of its island neighbours, the Forum was unable to agree to granting the Territory observer status under its existing guidelines for membership, in particular the need for a definite date to have been set for independence. These guidelines would be reviewed by a working group.

#### REGIONAL NUCLEAR MATTERS

##### South Pacific Nuclear-Free Zone Treaty

15. The Forum considered the report of the Chairman of the Working Group of officials on a South Pacific Nuclear-Free Zone and the agreed text of a draft South Pacific Nuclear-Free Zone Treaty annexed to the report. It was noted that the draft Treaty incorporated all of the principles on a South Pacific Nuclear-Free Zone adopted by the Fifteenth Forum in Tuvalu. The Forum endorsed the text of the Treaty produced by the Working Group and opened it for signature at the Forum by those countries in a position to do so, it being understood by the Forum that some countries would not be in a position to sign the Treaty, at least until they had subjected it to their normal constitutional processes. Heads of Government of Australia, Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, New Zealand, Niue, Tuvalu and Western Samoa signed the Treaty.

16. The Forum also considered the three draft Protocols to the SPNFZ Treaty. Since the Protocols involve countries outside the region it was agreed that consultations should be held with all the countries eligible to sign the Protocols before they were finalized. The Forum commissioned the Working Group on a South Pacific Nuclear-Free Zone to organize these consultations and to make recommendations to Forum leaders concerning the adoption of the Protocols at the next meeting of the Forum in 1986 or earlier if practicable.

17. The Forum observed that endorsement of the South Pacific Nuclear-Free Zone Treaty, which would establish only the second nuclear-weapon-free zone in a permanently inhabited area, reflected the deep concern of all Forum members at the continuing nuclear-arms race and the risk of nuclear war. In this context, the Forum welcomed the resumption of arms control talks between the super-Powers and expressed its hope that these talks would achieve their declared objective of a reduction in nuclear weapons and to their eventual elimination as well as to the prevention of an arms race in space. The Forum also noted that the Third Review Conference of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty would be held at Geneva from 27 August to 24 September 1985 and that the South Pacific Nuclear-Free Zone Treaty is in accordance with article VII of the Non-Proliferation Treaty concerning regional arrangements to ensure the absence of nuclear weapons. The Forum agreed that the Review Conference be informed of the progress made on the establishment of the zone.

18. The Forum expressed support for Australia's initiative at the Review Conference to require the application of full scope International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards to all nuclear exports to non-nuclear-weapon States and noted that the initiative was fully consistent with article 4 of the Zone Treaty. The Forum affirmed its support for the NPT as the most important means of preventing the spread of nuclear weapons to additional countries.

19. Forum leaders noted that the southern boundary to which the South Pacific Nuclear-Free Zone will apply is the area governed by the Antarctic Treaty which provides for the Antarctic to remain demilitarized, free of nuclear weapons, for there to be a ban on nuclear testing and the disposal of nuclear wastes. Interest was expressed in the continued viability of the Antarctic Treaty system which complemented in an adjacent area their own efforts to establish a South Pacific Nuclear-Free Zone.

#### French nuclear testing

20. The Forum reaffirmed its total opposition to French nuclear testing in the South Pacific in defiance of the view of all the independent and self-governing countries of the region. The Forum urged France to cease immediately its nuclear testing programme at Mururoa Atoll and noted that one of the principal reasons for adopting a South Pacific Nuclear-Free Zone Treaty was the deep wish of all Forum members that no nuclear tests be conducted anywhere within the region. The Forum also reaffirmed their support for the early conclusion of a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty which would ban all nuclear tests by all States in all environments.

#### Dumping of radioactive waste

21. The Forum reaffirmed its strong opposition to the dumping of radioactive waste in the oceans of the region. Forum members were committed to the early conclusion of the Convention and Protocols being negotiated under the auspices of the South Pacific Regional Environment Program (SPREP) which would, among other things, preclude the dumping at sea of radioactive waste in the region. The Forum noted that this commitment was also enshrined in the South Pacific Nuclear-Free Zone Treaty.

22. The Forum welcomed the statement by the Prime Minister of Japan that Japan had no intention of dumping radioactive waste in the Pacific Ocean in disregard of the concern expressed by the communities of the region.

23. The Forum considered further the proposal, made by Nauru at the Fifteenth Forum at Tuvalu, to strengthen the London Dumping Convention including the report of the Chairman of the South Pacific Nuclear-Free Zone Working Group recording the Working Group's consideration of the Nauru proposal.

24. The Forum noted that the next meeting of parties would take place from 23 to 27 September 1985. In the light of their shared opposition to radioactive waste dumping at sea, it was agreed that those Forum members participating in the London Dumping Convention Meeting would consult closely about approaches to this issue at that meeting. It was recognized that it would be desirable to achieve a common



approach. The advantages were noted of having additional Forum members adhere to the London Dumping Convention, so as to increase the number of parties to that Convention which shared South Pacific regional concerns.

#### SMALLER ISLAND COUNTRIES

25. The Forum received and adopted the report of the Committee on Smaller Island Countries prepared under a mandate from the Tuvalu statement. It also adopted the following statement on Smaller Island Countries:

"The South Pacific Forum contains a diversity of membership, culturally, ethnically and in terms of the size, natural resources and population of its member countries. All Pacific Island States are small in global terms and many are very isolated, widely scattered and vulnerable.

The characteristics of smallness, isolation, severe lack of resources and vulnerability are particularly acute for the Smaller Island Countries of the Forum, namely Cook Islands, Kiribati, Niue and Tuvalu. Many of these characteristics are shared by the outer island communities of the larger countries. They give rise to particularly severe problems in terms of -

- limited agricultural and manufacturing potential;
- diseconomies of scale and weak bargaining power;
- expensive and irregular transport links;
- inadequate communications.

The cumulative effect of these problems is that Smaller Island Country economies face great difficulties in generating self-sustaining economic activity and are therefore heavily dependent on a continuing flow of external assistance.

The Forum is founded on the recognition that regional co-operation offers benefits to individual countries through tackling common problems together. In the Pacific Way, the smallest and most vulnerable members of the family deserve special attention. The Forum therefore recognizes that special emphasis on meeting the needs of the Smaller Island Countries should be given through support of their national development strategies and through preferential treatment in regional programmes.

To this end the Forum considered a series of proposals to put that special emphasis into effect both through existing regional programmes and through new initiatives. These proposals address action in the fields of fisheries, transport, tourism, agriculture, external employment, energy, water, culture, minerals, manufacturing, communications and education. The Forum noted the critical need for whatever economic potential exists in the Smaller Island Countries to be explored and developed to the full. This is

more critical for these countries than for other Forum members whose greater economic resources allow a greater range of development options. In order to ensure the effective interrelationship of sectoral efforts, due attention is also required in the areas of national planning capabilities and the improvement of development assistance procedures and co-ordination.

The Forum recognizes that, given the special characteristics and problems of the Smaller Island Countries, the objective of economic independence may not be practicable in some cases even in the longer term. In these cases, provision for development and recurrent budgetary aid must be considered. For those Smaller Island Countries whose declared goal is economic self-reliance, every effort should be extended to assist in this endeavour. The Forum recognizes that calling for further additional financial and technical assistance in order to achieve the objective and self-reliance may appear paradoxical. Yet in order to ignite a self-generating process of economic development in very Small economies, additional fuel is needed. The Forum therefore invites aid donors to the region, be they traditional friends or new ones, to join in recognizing the special needs of the Smaller Forum Island Country members and to extend to them additional and concessional assistance in their programmes."

26. The Forum welcomed the response by Australia, Fiji and New Zealand in particular who offered a range of additional benefits and trade concessions to the Smaller Island Countries to assist them with their special developmental problems.

27. Australia circulated to the Forum a paper on assistance it could make available to Smaller Island Countries in respect of the recommendations in the committee report.

28. In addition to providing assistance in manpower development, Fiji announced that a special concessional duty rate had been introduced and was in place for imported handicraft from Smaller Island Countries into Fiji.

29. Appreciation was expressed for a grant of \$NZ 250,000 from the New Zealand Government to fund follow-up to the report. The Forum agreed that representatives of the Smaller Island Countries should meet to decide on the application of these and other funds which may become available.

#### ASEAN/FORUM DIALOGUE

30. Heads of Government agreed on the desirability of continuing to develop relations between the Forum and ASEAN, and to this end considered that there should be a further consolidation of links between SPEC and the ASEAN secretariat.

#### SINGLE REGIONAL ORGANIZATION

31. The Forum noted the interim report of the Committee of Foreign Ministers which had been established to look into the question of a single regional organization. It commended the Ministers for their work to date and requested them to continue their review.

#### INCREASED INTER-PARLIAMENTARY CONTACT

32. The Forum received a proposal for developing increased inter-parliamentary contacts in the region and agreed to the preparation by New Zealand of a more detailed paper to be presented to the next Forum.

#### REGIONAL TRADE: SOUTH PACIFIC REGIONAL TRADE AND ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION AGREEMENT

33. The Forum received the report of the Fifth Meeting of the Regional Committee on Trade, held in Nauru in June 1985. It noted with satisfaction that trade under the South Pacific Regional Trade and Economic Co-operation Agreement (SPARTECA) continued to grow and that Australia and New Zealand were continuing efforts through SPARTECA to assist the development of the Forum Island Countries. The Forum welcomed the announcement by Australia that across-the-board duty-free unrestricted access was to be granted to all exports from Forum Island Countries other than products to which Australian sectoral policies apply. It also welcomed moves by Australia and New Zealand to liberalize the rules of origin for imports under SPARTECA. The Forum acknowledged the concern of Smaller Island Countries that the provisions of SPARTECA were not particularly relevant to their needs: their export-oriented base was so small that they could not take advantage of the concessionary terms of trade that were available under the Agreement and special arrangements might be necessary in their case. The Forum welcomed the offer of Australia and New Zealand to enter into discussions, without obligation, on whether there would be an advantage for other Forum countries to enter a broadened ANZCER. The Forum requested the Regional Committee on Trade to be held in Wellington next year to report on this matter.

34. In the context of trade and investment the Forum welcomed an announcement by New Zealand of extensions to the PIIDS which should increase the effectiveness of the scheme in attracting soundly based investment to the Forum Island Countries.

#### THE PACIFIC FORUM LINE

35. The Forum was pleased to note that the Pacific Forum Line had made very real progress in its development as an economically viable service. In 1985 it is expected that the Pacific Forum Line will for the first time achieve close to a break-even point in its operations. The Forum was appreciative of a recent grant from the European Economic Community of 3.2 million ECUs for containers for the Pacific Forum Line and also welcomed a matching grant from New Zealand of

approximately \$NZ 5 million for the Line. The Forum endorsed a pre-feasibility study of the proposed extension of the PFL feeder service from Fiji-Tuvalu-Kiribati to Micronesia.

#### FORUM FISHERIES AGENCY

36. The Forum took note of the report of the Director of the Forum Fisheries Agency and expressed great satisfaction with the Agency's performance. The Forum also expressed satisfaction that the Forum Fisheries Agency had now been fully recognized by the major foreign fishing nations. It called for the speedy conclusion of a multilateral treaty with the United States, which was of major importance to the countries in the Pacific.

#### MICRONESIA

37. Heads of Government noted that the peoples of the Federated States of Micronesia, the Republic of the Marshall Islands and the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands had exercised their right to self-determination in free and fair plebiscites observed by the United Nations. They looked forward to early approval of the termination of the Trusteeship Agreement over these territories by the United Nations in accordance with the express wishes of their peoples. They also looked forward to the conclusion of arrangements for the termination of the Trusteeship over the Republic of Palau.

38. The Forum welcomed and approved the application by Palau to become a full member of the Forum Fisheries Agency.

39. The Forum expressed its sincere condolences to the family, the people and the Government of Palau over the tragic death of its late President, Haruo I. Remeliik. It wished to record its appreciation of the late President's interest in and contribution to regional affairs in the South Pacific.

#### CHINA AND JAPAN

40. Forum leaders noted that the General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party had recently made a successful visit to a number of regional member States, and had again emphasized China's strong interest in playing a helpful and constructive role in the region. The Forum noted Australia's offer to facilitate productive contacts between China and those FICs which might wish to develop their relations with China.

41. The Forum, taking into account Prime Minister Nakasone's visit to the region and the current levels of Japanese aid to Forum States, requested SPEC to explore the establishment of a dialogue with Japan with a view to obtaining further assistance.