

10. Heads of Government expressed their appreciation for the proclamation of 1993 as the International Year of the World's Indigenous People as a reaffirmation of the commitment of the international community to protect the human rights and fundamental freedoms of indigenous people and ensure respect for the diversity of their cultures and identities.

11. Heads of Government expressed serious concern at the continuing trends of ethnic chauvinism, xenophobia, racism and other related forms of intolerance, in particular their contemporary manifestations, which posed increasingly grave threats to peace and communal harmony. They pledged their commitment jointly and severally to combat discrimination in all its forms in their own countries, with emphasis on maintaining the rule of law and measures to promote the development of human rights institutions and other enduring strengths of pluralist society.

Terrorism

12. Heads of Government reaffirmed their strong condemnation of terrorism in all its forms, including the taking of hostages, as one of the most dangerous and pernicious threats to stability and to human rights. They reiterated their determination to combat terrorism, whether perpetrated by individuals, groups or states, by every means possible, through bilateral and multilateral co-operation.

Disarmament

13. Heads of Government welcomed the recent START I and II treaties, called upon Ukraine and Kazakhstan to ratify START I and noted their undertakings to fulfil the obligations entered into in the Lisbon Protocol. They welcomed the decision of the Conference on Disarmament to work for a universal and verifiable Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty and urged all nuclear weapon states to refrain from testing pending its conclusion. They expressed concern at the threat of proliferation of nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction. Noting that an NPT Review and Extension Conference would be convened in 1995, Heads of Government of the States Party urged all NPT signatories to contribute to the successful outcome of the Conference. Welcoming the conclusion of a Chemical Weapons Convention, Heads of Government called on all states to ratify it at the earliest possible date and thus enable its rapid entry into force. They also called for the strengthening of the provisions contained in the Biological Weapons Convention. They underlined the need to curb the build-up of conventional weapons beyond the legitimate requirements of self-defence.