

about which we shall hear President Gorbachev's views tomorrow. We underline the political need to restore economic growth to post-apartheid South Africa if reform there is to endure and succeed. We highlight the need for progress on hostages, and for perseverance in the fight against terrorism.

3. The second declaration addresses *conventional arms transfers and proliferation of chemical, nuclear and biological weapons*. It brings together the various aspects of these important subjects, and charts a way forward, without claiming an exclusive role for any group or institution. The urgency of addressing our responsibilities has been brought home for us all by the Gulf War. For conventional arms we propose that the international community apply the three principles of transparency, consultation and action. The G7 strongly support our proposal for a UN arms register.

4. We have also discussed other foreign policy issues.

5. We hope that the new spirit of international cooperation will be as fully reflected in *Asia* as in *Europe*. The full normalisation of Japan/Soviet relations, including resolution of the Northern Territories issue, would greatly contribute to this. We recognise that existing multilateral frameworks in the region such as ASEAN-PMC and APEC play an important part in ensuring stability through dialogue and co-operation.

6. We welcome *China's* cooperation with the international coalition in opposing Iraqi aggression and over other regional issues. We hope to see further economic and political reform in that country, though we still have serious concerns about human rights there. Contacts with the Chinese have been re-built over the past year, and this process should continue. Unconditional extension of Most Favoured Nation status to China by the US would contribute to these goals.

7. We look forward to *North and South Korea's* admission to the United Nations and to the resumption shortly of high-level dialogue between the two countries. North Korea's continuing failure to

sign and implement a nuclear safeguards agreement remains an issue of major concern.

8. We would welcome a comprehensive settlement in *Cambodia* allowing peace, independence, democracy and full respect for human rights. We hope for a similar outcome in *Afghanistan*. We should also like to see a return to full democracy in *Burma*. We welcome *Mongolia's* continuing progress towards political and economic reform, which deserves further support.

9. I have mentioned South Africa in the context of our political declaration. Elsewhere in *Africa* we are naturally immensely concerned with the threat of famine in several countries and you will find the economic communique tomorrow will reflect this. We will support the movement towards democracy, the rule of law and full respect for human rights. The peace agreement in Angola is welcome. We will encourage the efforts towards reconciliation in Ethiopia, as well as in Mozambique and Somalia.

10. The consolidation of democracy in *Central and South America* is welcome as is the further progress towards sound economic policies. We hope the negotiations towards peaceful settlements in El Salvador and Guatemala will succeed. We also hope that Cuba will no longer remain conspicuously outside the political and economic mainstream.

11. On *Cyprus* we support the Secretary-General's continuing efforts to draw up an outline agreement. If the participants can seize the present opportunity and set out realistic proposals, there could be real hope of progress towards a lasting bicomunal, bizonal settlement as envisaged in UNSCR 649.

12. From all this, you will see we have covered wide horizons, and there is a large measure of agreement between us. And, as our political declaration says, we share with the wider international community the sense both of challenge and of hope that some at least of these problems will respond to renewed efforts from us all in the months ahead.