Regional and International Activities

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Recommended Citation
Isidoro Zenotti, Regional and International Activities, 18 U. Miami Inter-Am. L. Rev. 385 (1987)
Available at: http://repository.law.miami.edu/umialr/vol18/iss2/5
REPORTS

REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES

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I. ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES: INTER-AMERICAN JURIDICAL COMMITTEE

A. Judicial Assistance in Penal Matters

The Inter-American Juridical Committee approved a Draft Inter-American Convention on Judicial Assistance in Penal Matters at its meeting held in August 1986. The topic of judicial assistance in penal matters has been of special concern to the Organization of American States (OAS), particularly to the Juridical Committee. For example, the OAS Inter-American Specialized Conference on Extradition held in Caracas, Venezuela, in February 1981, adopted an Inter-American Convention on Extradition. Resolution CEDEX/RES. I (81) of the Conference dealt with international judicial cooperation in penal matters.¹

The preamble of the resolution on judicial cooperation in penal matters states that “[s]everal delegations represented at this Conference have suggested that rules on international judicial cooperation within the Inter-American framework should be adopted.” The preamble stresses that:

International judicial cooperation is an aspiration that is shared by the member states of the Organization, since it allows for mutual assistance in penal matters and simplifies the formalities to which that assistance is subject internationally.

** * *

Studies must be conducted in the field of judicial cooperation designed to supplement the effectiveness of the Inter-American Convention on Extradition signed at this Conference and provide appropriate means of achieving greater effectiveness in the implementation of various bilateral treaties in effect between the member states of the Organization.

In the operative paragraphs of the resolution on international judicial cooperation in penal matters, the Conference decided “[t]o recommend to the General Assembly of the Organization of American States that it instruct the Inter-American Juridical Committee to conduct those studies, and especially, to explore the need to pre-

pare an Inter-American Draft Convention on International Judicial Cooperation in Penal Matters.” The Conference also requested that, “the General Assembly instruct the General Secretariat, through the Secretariat for Legal Affairs, to prepare the necessary technical and information documents for the Committee to accomplish the work entrusted to it in this matter.”

The OAS General Assembly, at its regular session held in December 1981, decided “[t]o request the Inter-American Juridical Committee to undertake a study of questions relating to international judicial cooperation in penal matters in accordance with the recommendation of the Inter-American Conference on Extradition.” In addition, the OAS General Secretariat was asked to prepare technical and informational documents that the Committee might require.

The Inter-American Juridical Committee began the study of judicial cooperation in penal matters in 1982 and continued to study the topic at meetings in the following years. The OAS General Secretariat provided the pertinent documentation, and the Committee considered reports and the draft Convention prepared by the rapporteurs. At its meeting in August 1986, the Committee finally approved the Draft Inter-American Convention on Judicial Assistance in Penal Matters along with the pertinent statement of reasons, which were forwarded to the OAS General Secretariat for transmittal to the OAS Permanent Council.

The draft Convention contains thirty-nine articles divided into the following chapters: general provisions, letters rogatory, service of writs and judicial decisions, appearance of witnesses and experts, judicial records, procedure, and final provisions.

B. The Juridical Aspects of Illegal Traffic in Narcotics

The Resolution on the Juridical Aspects of Illegal Traffic of Narcotics was adopted during the August 1986 meeting of the Inter-American Juridical Committee. The resolution recalled that the OAS Inter-American Specialized Conference on Traffic in Narcotics, held in Rio de Janeiro during April 1986, adopted an Inter-American Program of Action against the Consumption, Production and Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances. The Program of Action contains recommendations to the Juridical

2. OAS G.A. Res. 544 (XI-0/81).
Committee, including a recommendation to the OAS General Assembly for the creation of an Inter-American Commission to deal with different aspects of the problem of narcotic drugs.

During its August 1986 meeting, the Juridical Committee had a general exchange of ideas concerning these recommendations and decided to include on the agenda of its January 1987 meeting the juridical aspects of illegal traffic in narcotics. Under this item the following topics will be considered: (a) special study of extradition in matters concerning the traffic in narcotic drugs; and (b) harmonization of national legislation on the illicit traffic of drugs. The Committee also requested that the OAS Secretary General send the committee updated information about work on this matter by other organs of the OAS, as well as any information of international cooperation on this subject—either governmental or non-governmental in nature.

In the preamble of the resolution, the Juridical Committee referred to a resolution that it had approved in August 1984, in which the Committee requested the OAS General Assembly to urge the member states to unite in the fight against the abuse of narcotic drugs, and to ratify the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, if they had not yet done so.

C. XIII Course on International Law

The XIII Course on International Law was held in Rio de Janeiro from August 4 to 29, 1986. The course, a high-level activity organized by the Inter-American Juridical Committee, has had the continued support and cooperation of the OAS General Secretariat through its Secretariat for Legal Affairs and the Department of Fellowships. The course also has the support of the Institute of Public Law and Political Science of the Getulio Vargas Foundation of Rio de Janeiro, where the course has been held annually since it

3. The OAS General Assembly has expressed its full support for this program on several occasions. For example, at its fifth regular session held in 1975, the General Assembly through resolution AG/RES. 185 (V-075), paragraph 4, decided "[t]o accept with satisfaction the initiative of the Inter-American Juridical Committee of organizing the Course on International Law, and to provide that this activity shall be conducted on a permanent basis through the holding of one such course every Year." At its eleventh regular session held in 1981, the OAS General Assembly, through resolution AG/RES. 542 (XI-0/81) reaffirmed "its support of the Course on International Law for having constituted, ever since its creation, an especially useful activity for the OAS member states, and updating of matters of great importance and interest to contemporary international law, and especially to inter-American relations."
was created in 1974.

The course is designed to update, provide in-depth knowledge and information, and study and discuss topics of special interest and importance in contemporary public and private international law. Furthermore, it is extremely useful in the promotion and strengthening of friendly relations and cooperation among the American countries.\footnote{4}

Members of the Inter-American Juridical Committee, as well as invited professors and experts of the OAS General Secretariat, delivered lectures at the XIII Course on the following topics: the development of public international law since the creation of the United Nations; law of the sea; principles, purposes, structure and functions of the OAS; 1985 Protocol of Amendments to the OAS Charter; environmental law; reservations to treaties; Economic coercion and international law; international rivers; the activities of the Contadora Group; asylum, extradition and expulsion; right to development and UNCTAD; external debt in the inter-American context; inter-American legal aspects of the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA); contribution of the first, second and third Inter-American Specialized Conferences on Private International Law (CIDIP-I, II and III); protection of human rights in the inter-American system; and international protection of refugees.

Three working groups were organized during the course with the special tasks of studying the following topics: Continental shelf according to the law of the sea; terrorism as provided in international conventions on the subject; and international assistance in cases of disasters.

For the XIII Course (1986), the OAS Fellowship Program selected 32 fellows among 130 candidates from 20 OAS member states.\footnote{5} The Coordination of the course and the Getulio Vargas Foundation admitted another ten participants who attended at

\footnote{4. The Course lasts for four intensive weeks—Monday through Friday, 8 am. to 5 pm. In the mornings, two lectures are delivered followed by a question and answers period, and then comments and analysis of various aspects of topics discussed. Round table discussions, lectures and seminars are held in the afternoons. Working groups have alternate morning and afternoon sessions.

5. In general, the fellowships are awarded to law professors, diplomats and other government officials, lawyers, and judges from the OAS member states. A selection committee of the OAS General Secretariat makes a careful and detailed study of each application for fellowship.}
their own expense.

Members of the Inter-American Juridical Committee, professors, fellowship holders and other participants have called attention to the significance and prestige achieved by this Course. Its excellent results represent valuable services to the American countries. The Reports prepared by the coordinators of the Course are evidence of the excellent results achieved by the thirteen courses held to date.

A distinguished member of the Inter-American Juridical Committee, Professor Seymour J. Rubin, attended the 1986 meeting of the International Law Commission held in Geneva as the observer for the Committee. In his statement at the meeting, Professor Rubin made special reference to the Course on International Law:

I cannot leave description of the work of the Juridical Committee without commenting on the outstanding success of the Course on International Law, which has for many years been conducted under the guidance of the Juridical Committee in cooperation with the General Secretariat of the OAS, and in cooperation with the Fundação Getulio Vargas in Rio de Janeiro. Each year brings more commendations for this course, in which members of the Juridical Committee play a leading role as lecturers. Since its inception, the Course has been under the general direction of a distinguished jurist, Dr. Isidoro Zanotti, who provides a model of dedication and intelligence.

At the closing session of the XIII Course, Dr. Isidoro Zanotti proposed, as he had at the XII Course (1985), that a meeting or congress of the former participants of the course be held in the future, to exchange views and information, to consolidate cooperation and friendship among the former participants, and to discuss topics of particular importance to inter-American relations. It was suggested that the meeting might be held in Rio de Janeiro to coincide with a future course, or as an alternative, to hold regional meetings of former course participants. Dr. Zanotti concluded by quoting from the preamble of the Constitution of UNESCO, emphasizing that "[I]t is in the minds of men that the defenses of

6. Dr. Isidoro Zanotti, a Brazilian jurist and former Deputy Director of the Legal Department of the OAS General Secretariat, and in recent years Consultant to the OAS Secretariat for Legal Affairs, has collaborated closely and continuously with the Inter-American Juridical Committee and the OAS General Secretariat in the direction, coordination and other functions related to the Course on International Law since its creation in 1974.
peace must be constructed."

II. THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS RECEIVES DR. JOSÉ SARNEY, PRESIDENT OF BRAZIL

The House and the Senate of the United States held a joint meeting on September 11, 1986, to hear an address given by President Sarney of Brazil. President Sarney was visiting the United States at the invitation of President Ronald Reagan.

In his address, President Sarney said:

[The United States] has faced crises, savored moments of triumph, and more than once tasted the bitterness of danger and mourning. It has heard the trumpets sound notes of rejoicing, and has shed bitter tears of sorrow. It has known the ravages of war and the blessing of peace. One institution has remained unchanged and resilient: The United States Congress. . . . Congress is a school for public life. It is greater than the sum of all its Members. This institution is the sovereignty of the people. One learns here to listen rather than to speak. To listen to all the voices, all the groups of society, all the emotions, all the injustices.

President Sarney further stated:

Brazil is a country of conciliation and dialogue, a country that practices peace. The true name of peace is democracy, because democracy is understanding, the capacity to find solutions other than the solution of might. This is why democracies do not make war on one another.

I am here in the United States at the invitation of president Ronald Reagan who, with tenacity and leadership, governs this country at a time when the international situation raises great concern.

* * *

Throughout its history, Brazil has admired the vigor of American democracy, the solidity of its institutions, the public spirit of its people, and the Creativity of its artists, scientists and intellectuals. Starting from different cultural backgrounds, Brazil and the United States have grown together, both founded on shared values forged by the period during which we stepped

onto the stage of history as independent nations: The values of
the enlightenment, from which we drew our unwavering faith in
reason, truth, peace, and concord.

* * *

I have come here as the President of a country that has affinities with the United States and which, neither humbly nor arrogantly, is quietly conscious of its place in history and its importance as the eighth largest economy of the Western World. I represent a great people and I have come here to visit a great nation. I bring you greetings from my countrymen and the wishes of the Brazilian people that this Nation will move onward in its course of greatness, a course that is necessarily guided by justice. Brazil and the United States today come together in the practice of democracy, which is not only the most just and humane form of government, but also the strongest and most efficient.

* * *

We strive for political peace and stability, economic growth and expansion, and an end to hunger, disease, ignorance, and poverty. We seek to play our part in the international system.

We have not come here to exact or demand from others what we ourselves do not practice. Rather, we wish to be judged by our actions, by what we are doing to achieve each of our goals.

Our relations of friendship and cooperation with ten neighboring countries, along a border of more than 10,000 miles, strengthen a world held together by the art of negotiation.

Referring to the foreign debt, President Sarney said:

All Brazilians are united in the task of rebuilding our country. But we face a serious constraint—the volume of resources that the Brazilian economy has been transferring abroad yearly to service a burdensome foreign debt. Last year, the sum of such transfers represented one-fourth of Brazil's gross domestic savings. It is clear that we cannot grow at the necessary and desirable rate if this continues.

President Sarney mentioned proposals for negotiation between creditors and debtor countries:

We have proposed repeatedly, in the appropriate fora, a joint effort by creditors and debtors. The high spreads charged
by banks and high real interest rates impede the growth of the
debtor countries, and thus the enhancement of their ability to pay. Unstable interest rates and exchange fluctuations hamper their economic and social development planning, since they cannot forecast their financial obligations and liquidity for the upcoming six months, much less for the next year.

It is necessary to promote an understanding among the leaders of creditor and debtor nations to reduce the magnitude of payment now being made. This would allow the debtor countries to again import more from the creditor countries, and their own growth can, in turn, contribute to the recovery and normalization of the world economy.

For our part, we are still prepared to engage in such a joint endeavour. But we must not wait until it is too late. We have urged our industrialized partners to join us now in such an effort to safeguard the financial health of the Western World.

In a broad perspective, President Sarney stated:

On every aspect of the global agenda, Brazil stands for stability and peace, conciliation, and balance. We are a country that gives, that does not take away. A country that brings not problems, but answers. Our ability to forge our own solutions to challenges was demonstrated by our peaceful transition to democracy, and by our excessive fight against inflation. We are confident in our strength, while acknowledging that we rely, as do all of us to some degree, on the forces and conditions of the international system.

Brazil has everything to succeed. It has everything that is needed to make the leap to full development in the near future. There is ample investment opportunity in the country, open to private domestic and foreign investors.

In addition to a robust economy, abundant resources, diligent and skilled labor, and a modern infrastructure, investors will find that we have sound legislation on the treatment of foreign capital.

For more than 20 years, our legislation, in addition to being fair and flexible, has successfully guided our relations with foreign companies that bring us their capital, their technology and their management skills. This relationship has been stable, transparent, and dependable. With the return of economic growth and with the political and social stability Brazil now enjoys, I am sure it will again attract growing flows of investment to participate in the development of our wealth.
President Sarney stressed the importance of mutual cooperation:

We strongly desire a high degree of cooperation with the United States, the first country to recognize our independence, a country with which we have cultural, political and economic ties.

Cooperation that unites a superpower with global interests to a Latin American nation advancing toward development and assuming greater responsibilities in the world.

For this relationship to prosper and grow stronger, each side must have the maturity to accept as natural the difficulties that may arise, respect for the legitimate interests and viewpoints of the other, and an ongoing openness to dialogue and understanding. This has been our tradition in the past, is our practice now, and our expectation for the future.

III. THE OAS PERMANENT COUNCIL RECEIVES DR. JOSÉ SARNEY, PRESIDENT OF BRAZIL

The OAS permanent Council held a protocolary session on September 11, 1986, in the Hall of the Americas at the OAS Building in Washington, D.C., to receive the President of Brazil, Dr. José Sarney, while he was in the United States.

The following are excerpts of the address given by President Sarney before the OAS Permanent Council:

8. I am proud to come to this tribune of the Americas as the spokesman for a new Brazil, which has returned to a democratic system once again and is more than ever committed to the principles of peace, concord and observance of human rights that are the foundations of the Charter of this Organization . . . . More than a historical legacy of inter-American friendship faithfully reflecting the degree of cohesion and understanding among its members, the OAS constitutes a resource that is available to our peoples, a structure established in the service of cooperation and dialogue in the Americas. It is the forum par excellence where on a regional level, we can and must practice the democracy that we seek at home and that must have a basis of support in our international relations.

Democracy, freedom, development, well-being—these are the foundations of stability, pre-conditions for peace. These are

8. English text distributed at the OAS.
the objectives of this organization, these are the objectives of Brazil, both at home and abroad.

President Sarney emphasized that:

Today’s Brazil holds firm to the belief that the international order will be more just and stable to the extent that more and more democratic governments bring the voice of their people before the international community by legitimate means. Understanding among nations is easier and more lasting when their governments are representative. There is no war between true democracies.

The recent accords signed by Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay are a concrete example of how it is possible to make way for understanding and economic integration, free from suspicion and rivalries, among countries that have been renewed by democracy.

* * *

Brazil’s accession to the American Convention on Human Rights is a fine example of how we have brought into the international field a legitimate aspiration of the Brazilian people, desirous of guaranteeing additional instruments for the protection of the civil and social rights so tenaciously won back by my people.

It is the same profound respect for the rights of our sister peoples of Central America that has made Brazil an active participant in the Contadora Group initiative, through its presence today in the Support Group.

* * *

Hunger, unemployment, the lack of housing and education, and ill-care for children are still to be found in many of our urban and rural areas. Now more than ever, we see that, unlike the situation in the developed countries of the West, in Latin America democracy has not yet won its definitive victory. It is a difficult battle, a daily struggle to achieve participation not only in political life, but in all sectors of society.

* * *

We rebuilt our democracy. We stopped inflation. We created thousands of jobs, thereby beginning to reverse a situation that left countless Brazilians in despair. We grew at an annual rate of over seven percent in the last seventeen months . . . . And we have fought to get our foreign debt into long-range per-
spective on the political front, bearing in mind the importance of our political and social stability. We have fought against the unjustified protectionism that makes it difficult for our products to access other markets, protectionism used either as a means to preserve industries that are obsolete and cannot compete or as a means to protect heavily subsidized products.

President Sarney stressed the important role that the Organization of American States “is called upon to play both now and in the future.” He referred to new agendas that, are being added to those to which this forum has traditionally made a decisive contribution such as international law, human rights and cooperation in the areas of manpower training. Take, for example, the challenge of combating all forms and phases of the drug traffic problem, from production to consumption. The OAS, which has already undertaken meaningful measures in this area such as the recent Conference in Rio de Janeiro, is the proper vehicle for coordination among the various countries directly interested in the question and for launching new enterprises, such as public awareness campaigns and cooperation with governments and regional agencies.

He called attention to certain comments about the efficiency of the international organizations, stating:

Time and time again, one hears of a crisis within the inter-American system. That crisis is very real and is the regional counterpart of what is happening in the international realm with a number of other multilateral organizations.

One must never lose sight of the fact that an intergovernmental organization is not an autonomous entity. It is, first and foremost, the sum total of sovereign wills; an organization fashioned in the image and likeness of the group of countries that comprise it and their network of mutual relations. It is most assuredly a reflection of that world where power and political will meet. Yet, it can also be a dynamic factor in that world, provided its members so desire.

President Sarney made specific reference to the Inter-American Development Bank, as a valuable and effective institution of the inter-American system:

The Inter-American Development Bank is an eloquent example of what cooperation among the American countries can accomplish. In its 25 years of existence, it has produced tangible
results and benefits in the form of development programs and projects and infrastructure works that have had a considerable multiplier effect within our economies. As valuable and essential as it is, the future of the IDB as an institution that effectively promotes economic and social development in our hemisphere ought to be assured. It should be strengthened and accorded the prestige it deserves by virtue of the noble and progressive purposes that inspired its establishment and that are equally relevant today.

Commenting on a recent proposal made by Brazil concerning denuclearization of the South Atlantic, President Sarney stated:

With wide support from the Latin American community in the United Nations, Brazil has just proposed the denuclearization of the South Atlantic, in an effort to preserve that area as one of peace and cooperation among the coastal countries, free from conflicts originating in other parts of the world and strategic purposes alien to our own.

President Sarney emphasized several important points concerning the OAS:

The OAS will be whatever we want it to be. The amendments recently introduced by the Protocol of Cartagena were the climax of a period of institutional modernization. The Secretary General was given greater powers, which had long been the goal of those who wished to strengthen his position to enable him to act as a neutral and impartial magistrate. The political and juridical structure is available to us. If we so desire, we can make it a major forum for coordination, consultation and dialogue among our countries, even with respect to proceedings underway in other world or subregional forums.

The regional nature of the forum ought not to curtail our right to use it as a platform for our demands and proposals, because we know that here they are expressed in a constructive spirit. The sole purpose is to air our countries’ legitimate concerns on this first stage of the international arena, that first stage being our region.

In his concluding remarks, President Sarney stated:

In this Organization, we have sufficient room for constructive dialogue and for proper discussion of political and economic issues. Let us not be seduced into taking the comfortable and easy way out, attributing any failures we may have to the
Organization.

We cannot leave to future generations an empty legacy of hopes and unfulfilled promises. Let us be judged by what we do and not by what we fail to do. This should be the underlying motive for any political or diplomatic measure. For Brazil, this is the light that should illuminate this platform of the Americas, this hemisphere and the world.

IV. CONVOCATION OF THE IX INTER-AMERICAN CONFERENCE ON AGRICULTURE

The Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture requested the Preparatory Committee of the OAS General Assembly to include the convocation of the IX Inter-American Conference on Agriculture on its agenda for the XVI regular session of the OAS General Assembly. As requested, it was included on the agenda of the OAS General Assembly scheduled to be held in Guatemala City on November 10, 1986.

According to the information provided by the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture, the Inter-American Conferences on agriculture “were set up to provide a forum in which the highest level political authorities of the member countries together could periodically examine important issues of shared interest that affect the agriculture sector, and after such an examination, take coordinated action to address problem areas.”

The institute stated:

At this time, agriculture in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean faces serious structural, organizational and operational problems, which warrant joint study. Many of them are longstanding, exacerbated by current conditions, while others have arisen recently as a result of the rapidly changing situation of the world economy and the pace of social, political and technological change in the world and particularly in the member countries.

In preparation for the Conference, the Institute stated that it expected

9. Request of the Inter-American Institute for Cooperation on Agriculture Regarding the Convocation of the IX Inter-American Conference on Agriculture. OAS Doc. AG/CP 414 (Sept. 11, 1986). This document also contains the draft rules of procedure for the Conference.
to hold at least two technical meetings in the coming months, which will be attended by the member countries and held with the cooperation of the World Bank's Institute for Economics and Development. The first topic, which has already been selected, is price policy and international trade. . . . The Central topic selected for the Conference by the Executive Committee of the Board is "Modernization of agriculture, international agricultural trade, price policy and regional integration in the framework of current international trends."

According to Resolution No. 60 adopted on July 15, 1986 by the Executive Committee of the Institute, the IX Inter-American Conference on Agriculture will be held in October 1987.

V. THE OAS JUNIOR EXECUTIVE PROGRAM

The OAS General Secretariat prepared a Junior Executive Program and transmitted it to the Permanent Council on September 16, 1986.10 The Secretary General recommended that the program "be implemented in 1987 if the necessary funds are approved by the General Assembly in connection with the review of the 1987 program-budget." He also stated that he was "confident that this program will make a significant contribution to the Organization's ability to render its services to the member countries."

The Junior Executive Program is divided into the following sections: introduction, program characteristics, program advantages, selection guidelines, structure (work related internship, complementary studies, program completion, counseling and guidance), procedures, and budgetary structure.

As stated in the document prepared by the General Secretariat, the Program is designed to achieve two basic goals:

(1) to bring to the Organization, on a temporary basis, young professionals from the member states so that they may get experience in a multilingual, multidisciplinary international environment and will be able to contribute their skills to the attainment of the objectives of the OAS; and (2) to identify possible future candidates for externally announced vacancies which may occur in the General Secretariat.

The Program will be "highly competitive, based on strict selection

10. The OAS Junior Executive Program. OAS Doc. CP 1716/86 (Sept. 18, 1986). Portions of this program are reproduced here.
and rigorous evaluation."

The Program has a two-year duration and consists of two levels. The participants move from one level to the next at the end of their first year if they have performed their duties satisfactorily. The Program will start with five Junior Executives who will be chosen and placed in level I. In the second year, when the five participants proceed to level II, five additional participants will be chosen and placed in level I. The Program will be open to nationals, below the age of thirty, of all member states of the OAS without restriction as to sex, race, creed, or physical condition. Applicants must hold a bachelor’s or equivalent degree. In the selection strong emphasis will be placed on academic achievement. OAS staff members are eligible for the program. If they are selected, they will be on official leave for the duration of their participation. The Junior Executives will not be considered members of the OAS General Secretariat and will not be entitled to staff rights and benefits.

The Program will be administered and coordinated through the Center for Training and Development of the Department of Human Resources of the OAS General Secretariat. The Junior Executives will be attached to the Center for management purposes. A Junior Executive Advisory Panel will supervise all aspects of the Program. This panel will be composed of three high-level staff members (appointed by the Secretary General) and the Coordinator of the Center. The Department of Human Resources will serve as its secretariat. One of the main functions of the panel will be to screen the applicants and make recommendations to the Secretary General.

The Junior Executives may serve in any office or unit of the General Secretariat. For their initial placement, the Coordinator will identify an appropriate organizational unit for each one based on the participant’s academic and professional background.

In order to broaden and strengthen the Junior Executives’ expertise, they will be required to enroll in at least one graduate-level university course per semester, although they need not be formally admitted to the university, and may attend as continuing students. To complete the Program satisfactorily, each Junior Executive must prepare a thesis of publishable quality on an approved topic. The Center will facilitate contacts with local universities and counsel the Junior Executives as necessary in identifying and selecting an appropriate program of complimentary studies.
After the first six months, a progress meeting will be held with each participant, and at the end of the first year a full-scale evaluation will be made. Choosing placement for the second year will be a flexible process. The Junior Executive must have selected a thesis topic, drafted a preliminary outline, and obtained approval by a high-level multidisciplinary panel composed of up to four staff members from different areas of the Secretariat plus the Center Coordinator by the end of the first six months of the second year. A mid-year final evaluation will be made for the second year and those who complete the program successfully will receive a certificate of achievement.

VI. TOKYO ECONOMIC SUMMIT

A. Looking Forward to a Better Future

This Declaration was adopted on May 5, 1986 by the Tokyo Economic Summit.11

The Declaration begins:

We, the Heads of State or Government of seven major industrial nations and the representative of the European Community, with roots deep in the civilizations of Europe and Asia, have seized the opportunity of our meeting at Tokyo to raise our sights not just to the rest of this century but into the next as well. We face the future with confidence and determination, sharing common principles and objectives and mindful of our strengths.

The Declaration contains, in part, the following statements:

Our shared principles and objectives, reaffirmed at past Summits, are bearing fruit. Nations surrounding the Pacific are thriving dynamically through free exchange, building on their rich and varied heritages. The countries of Western Europe, the Community members in particular, are flourishing by raising their cooperation to new levels. The countries of North America, enriched by European and Asian cultures alike, are firm in their commitment to the realization in freedom of human potential. Throughout the world we see the powerful appeal of democracy

11. 25 I.L.M. 1004 (1986)(texts of the Declarations). Participants in the Summit included the Heads of State or Government of Canada, France, Italy, Japan, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom, the United States, and a representative of the European Community.
and growing recognition that personal initiative, individual creativity and social justice are main sources of progress.

We reaffirm our common dedication to preserving and strengthening peace, and as part of that effort, to building a more stable and constructive relationship between East and West. Each of us is ready to engage in cooperation in fields of common interest. Within existing alliances, each of us is resolved to maintain a strong and credible defense that can protect freedom and deter aggression, while not threatening the security of others. . . . Each of us is committed to addressing East-West differences through high level dialogue and negotiation.

* * *

We proclaim our conviction that in today's world . . . our countries cannot enjoy lasting stability and prosperity without stability and prosperity in the developing world and without the cooperation among us which can achieve these aims. We pledge ourselves afresh to fight against hunger, disease and poverty, so that developing nations can also play a full part in building a common, bright future.

* * *

We owe it to future generations to pass on a healthy environment and a culture rich in both spiritual and material values. We are resolved to pursue effective international action to eliminate the abuse of drugs. We proclaim our commitment to work together for a world which respects human beings in the diversity of their talents, beliefs, cultures and traditions. In such a world based upon peace, freedom and democracy, the ideals of social justice can be realized and employment opportunities can be available for all. We must harness wisely the potential of science and technology, and enhance the benefits through cooperation and exchange. We have a solemn responsibility . . . to educate the next generation as to endow them with the creativity befitting the twenty-first Century and to convey to them the value of living in freedom and dignity.

B. Statement on International Terrorism

The Tokyo Economic Summit adopted a Statement on International Terrorism, strongly reaffirming the “condemnation of international terrorism in all its forms, of its accomplices and of those, including governments, who sponsor or support it.”
It is also recognized that, “the continuing fight against terrorism is a task which the international community as a whole has to undertake,” and that “[t]errorism must be fought effectively through determined, tenacious, discreet and patient action combining national measures with international cooperation.”

Several measures were specified in the Declaration to encourage “any government concerned to deny to international terrorists the opportunity and the means to carry out their aims, and to identify and deter those who perpetrate such terrorism.” Measures mentioned in the Declaration included: Refusal to export arms to states which sponsor or support terrorism; strict limits on the size of diplomatic and consular missions and other official bodies in countries which engage in such activities; controlled travel of members of such missions and bodies; improved extradition procedures within the process of domestic law for bringing to trial those who have perpetrated acts of terrorism; stricter immigration and visa requirements and procedures in respect of nationals of states which sponsor terrorism; and close bilateral and multilateral cooperation between police and security organizations and other relevant authorities in the fight against terrorism.

C. Tokyo Economic Declaration

The Tokyo Economic Declaration was adopted on May 6, 1986 and is divided into seventeen paragraphs, excerpts of which are included in this report. According to the Declaration, the Heads of State of seven major industrialized countries who participated in the Tokyo Summit and the representative of the European Community have reviewed developments in the world economy since the meeting in Bonn in 1985, and have reaffirmed their continuing “determination to work together to sustain and improve the prosperity and well-being of the peoples of our own countries, to support the developing countries in their effort to promote their economic growth and prosperity and to improve the functioning of the world monetary and trading systems.”

It is noted in the Declaration that:

The economies of the industrialized countries are now in their fourth year of expansion. In all our countries, the rate of inflation has been declining. With the continuing pursuit of prudent fiscal and monetary policies, this has permitted a substantial lowering of interest rates.
However, the world economy still faces a number of difficult challenges which could impair sustainability of growth. Among these are high unemployment, large domestic and external imbalances, uncertainty about the future behavior of exchange rates, persisting protectionism pressures, continuing difficulties of many developing countries and severe debt problems of some, and uncertainty about medium term prospects for the levels of energy prices.

We stress the need to implement effective structural adjustment policies in all countries across the whole range of economic activities to promote growth, employment and the integration of domestic economies into the world economy. Such policies include technological innovation, adaptation of industrial structure and expansion of trade and foreign direct investment.

In each of our own countries, it remains essential to maintain a firm control of public spending within an appropriate medium-term framework of fiscal and monetary policies.

[Developing countries, particularly debtor countries, can fit themselves to play a fuller part in the world economy by adopting effective structural adjustment policies, coupled with measures to mobilize domestic savings, to encourage the repatriation of capital, to improve the environment for foreign investment, and to promote more open trading policies. In this connection, noting in particular the difficult situation facing those countries highly dependent on exports of primary commodities, we agree to continue to support their efforts for further processing their products and for diversifying their economies, and to take account of their export needs in formulating our own trade and domestic policies.

The Heads of State emphasized in the Tokyo Economic Declaration that:

Private financial flows will continue to play a major part in providing for their development needs. We reaffirm our willingness to maintain and, where appropriate, expand official financial flows, both bilateral and multilateral, to developing countries. In this connection, we attach great importance to an early and substantial eighth replenishment of the International Development Association (IDA) and to a general capital increase of
the World Bank when appropriate. We look for progress in activating the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency.

We reaffirm the continued importance of the case by case approach to international debt problems. We welcome the progress made in developing the cooperative debt strategy, in particular building on the United States initiative. The role of the international financial institutions, including the multilateral development banks, will continue to be central, and we welcome moves for closer cooperation among these institutions, and particularly between the IMF and the World Bank.

The final paragraphs of the Tokyo Economic Declaration state:

We reaffirm the importance of science and technology for the dynamic growth of the world economy and take note, with appreciation, of the final report of the Working Group on Technology, Growth and Employment. We welcome the progress made by the United States Manned Space Program and the progress made by the autonomous work of the European Space Agency (ESA). We stress the importance for genuine partnership and appropriate exchange of information, experience and technologies among the participating states. We also note with satisfaction the results of the Symposium on Neuroscience and Ethics, hosted by the Federal Republic of Germany and we appreciate the decision of the Canadian government to host the next meeting.

We reaffirm our responsibility, shared by other governments, to preserve the natural environment, and continue to attach importance to international cooperation in the effective prevention and control of pollution and natural resources management. . . . We also recognize the need to strengthen cooperation with developing countries in the area of the environment.