



Thematic Summary of the 3rd Heads of State Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement, Lusaka, Zambia (1970)

Disarmament

<p>Nuclear-Weapon States Obligations</p>	<p>(Final Document, Para 6) The practice of interfering in the internal affairs of other states, and the recourse to political and economic pressure, threats of force and subversion are acquiring alarming proportions and dangerous frequency. Wars of aggression are raging in the Middle East and in Indo-China and are being prolonged in South Vietnam and have been extended to Cambodia. The presence of foreign forces in Korea is posing a threat to national independence and to international peace and security. The continued oppression and subjugation of the African peoples in Southern Africa by the racist and colonial minority regimes, apart from being a blot on the conscience of mankind, poses a serious threat to international peace and security. This situation is becoming dangerously explosive as a result of the collusion between certain developed countries of the West and the racist minority regimes in that part of the world. The continuing arms race is causing alarm and concern; it is rendering the possibility of a nuclear detente extremely precarious and is serving as a spur to limited wars. The balance of terror between the superpowers has not brought peace and security to the rest of the world. There are, however, welcome signs of a growing detente between the power blocs but the abatement of the cold war has not yet resulted in the disintegration of the military blocs formed in the context of great power conflicts.</p> <p>(Final Document, Para 7) International relations are entering a phase characterized by increasing interdependence and also by the desire of States to pursue independent policies. The democratization of international relations is therefore an imperative necessity of our times. But there is an unfortunate tendency on the part of some of the big powers to monopolise decision-making on world issues which are of vital concern to all countries.</p> <p>(Final Document, Para 12) The Conference declares that the following continue to be the aims of non-alignment: the pursuit of world peace and peaceful co-existence by strengthening the role of non-aligned countries within the United Nations so that it will be a more effective instrument against all forms of aggressive action and the threat or use of force against the freedom, independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of any country; the fight against colonialism and racialism which are a negation of human equality and dignity; the settlement of disputes by peaceful means; the ending of the arms race followed by universal disarmament; opposition to great power military alliances and pacts; opposition to the establishment of foreign military</p>
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bases and foreign troops on the soil of other nations in the context of great power conflicts and colonial and racist suppression; the universality of, and the strengthening of the efficacy of the United Nations; and the struggle for economic independence and mutual co-operation on a basis of equality and mutual benefit. What is needed is not redefinition of non-alignment but a rededication by all non-aligned nations to its central aims and objectives.

(Final Document, Para 13) The participants in the Conference solemnly declare that they shall consistently adhere to these principles in their mutual relations and in their relations with other States. They have accordingly agreed to take the following measures: (a) to achieve full solidarity and to initiate effective and concrete measures against all forces that jeopardise and violate the independence and territorial integrity of the non-aligned countries; and for this purpose to co-operate with and consult each other as and when necessary; (b) to continue their efforts to bring about the dissolution of great power military alliances in the interest of promoting peace and relaxing international tensions, under circumstances ensuring the security of all states and peoples; to safeguard international peace and security through the development of social, economic, political and military strength of each country; (c) to assert the right of all countries to participate in international relations on an equal footing which is imperative for the democratization of international relations; (d) to offer determined support to the intensification of the work of all international bodies concerned with problems of disarmament, particularly in the preparations for and implementation of the programme of the Disarmament Decade as an integral part of general and complete disarmament; (e) to intensify and unite efforts among the developing countries and between them and the developed countries for the carrying out of urgent structural changes in the world economy and for the establishment of such international co-operation as will reduce the gap between developed and developing countries; (f) to intensify joint efforts for the liquidation of colonialism and racial discrimination; to this end to pledge their utmost possible moral, political and material support to national liberation movements and to ensure the implementation of international decisions, including measures by the Security Council in accordance with the relevant provisions of the United Nations Charter; (g) to continue their efforts toward strengthening the role and efficacy of the United Nations, to promote the achievement of the universality of the United Nations and to realise the urgent need for giving the People's Republic of China her rightful place in the organization and the admission of other countries. While at the same time examining the modalities of enabling countries outside the United Nations, including those which are divided, to participate in the activities of the Organisation and its Agencies; (h) to strengthen steadily, and to expand the domain of mutual co-operation within international, regional and bilateral frameworks; (i) to ensure the continuity of action by holding periodic consultations of representatives of non-aligned countries at different levels and by convening summit conferences more frequently depending on the prevailing international situation.

<p style="text-align: center;">Arms Races</p>	<p>(Final Document, Para 6) The practice of interfering in the internal affairs of other states, and the recourse to political and economic pressure, threats of force and subversion are acquiring alarming proportions and dangerous frequency. Wars of aggression are raging in the Middle East and in Indo-China and are being prolonged in South Vietnam and have been extended to Cambodia. The presence of foreign forces in Korea is posing a threat to national independence and to international peace and security. The continued oppression and subjugation of the African peoples in Southern Africa by the racist and colonial minority regimes, apart from being a blot on the conscience of mankind, poses a serious threat to international peace and security. This situation is becoming dangerously explosive as a result of the collusion between certain developed countries of the West and the racist minority regimes in that part of the world. The continuing arms race is causing alarm and concern; it is rendering the possibility of a nuclear detente extremely precarious and is serving as a spur to limited wars. The balance of terror between the superpowers has not brought peace and security to the rest of the world. There are, however, welcome signs of a growing detente between the power blocs but the abatement of the cold war has not yet resulted in the disintegration of the military blocs formed in the context of great power conflicts.</p> <p>(Final Document, Para 12) The Conference declares that the following continue to be the aims of non-alignment: the pursuit of world peace and peaceful co-existence by strengthening the role of non-aligned countries within the United Nations so that it will be a more effective instrument against all forms of aggressive action and the threat or use of force against the freedom, independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of any country; the fight against colonialism and racialism which are a negation of human equality and dignity; the settlement of disputes by peaceful means; the ending of the arms race followed by universal disarmament; opposition to great power military alliances and pacts; opposition to the establishment of foreign military bases and foreign troops on the soil of other nations in the context of great power conflicts and colonial and racist suppression; the universality of, and the strengthening of the efficacy of the United Nations; and the struggle for economic independence and mutual co-operation on a basis of equality and mutual benefit. What is needed is not redefinition of non-alignment but a rededication by all non-aligned nations to its central aims and objectives.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Bilateral Disarmament</p>	<p>(Final Document, Para 5) The immediate danger of a conflict between the super powers has lessened because their tendency to negotiate for the improvement of their mutual relations is strengthening. However, it has not yet contributed to the security of the small, medium-sized and developing countries, or prevented the danger of local wars.</p> <p>(Final Document, Para 6) The practice of interfering in the internal affairs of other states, and the recourse to political and economic pressure, threats of force and subversion are acquiring alarming proportions and dangerous frequency. Wars of aggression are raging in</p>

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<p style="text-align: center;">NAM Involvement and Contributions</p>	<p>(Final Document, Para 1) They exchanged views on the significance of non-alignment and the role of non-aligned countries in the present-day world with particular reference to safeguarding and strengthening world peace and security; ensuring national independence and full sovereignty of all nations on a basis of equality, the need to realise the right of all peoples to self-determination; the democratization of international relations; the promotion of rapid economic growth in the developing countries and to considering possibilities for greater consultation and co-operation among the non-aligned countries and to the strengthening of the United Nations.</p> <p>(Final Document, Para 2) Two and a half decades ago, the peoples of the United Nations inscribed in the Charter their desire to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war; to reaffirm their belief in fundamental human rights, in the dignity of the human person and in the equal rights of nations, large and small, to establish conditions under which justice and respect for obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained and to promote social justice and progress for all. The intervening period has confirmed the historic merit of these ideals and aspirations but, it has likewise demonstrated that many expectations have not been fulfilled and many problems have not been solved, notwithstanding the efforts of the non-aligned countries.</p> <p>(Final Document, Para 3) The policy of non-alignment has emerged from the determination of independent countries to safeguard their national independence and the legitimate rights of their peoples. The growth of non-alignment into a broad international movement cutting across racial, regional and other barriers, is an integral part of significant changes in the structure of the entire international community. It is the result of the world anti-colonial revolution and of the emergence of a large number of newly liberated countries which, opting for an independent political orientation and development, have refused to accept the replacement of centuries-old forms of</p>

subordination by new ones. At the root of these changes lies the ever more clearly expressed aspiration of member-nations for freedom, independence and equality, and their determination to resist all forms of oppression and exploitation. This has been the substance and meaning of our strivings and actions; this is a confirmation of the validity of the Belgrade and Cairo Declarations. At a time when the polarisation of the international community on a bloc basis was believed to be a permanent feature of international relations, and the threat of a nuclear conflict between the big powers an ever-present spectre hovering over mankind, the non-aligned countries opened up new prospects for the contemporary world and paved the way for relaxation of international tension.

(Final Document, Para 4) Our era is at the crossroads of history; with each passing day we are presented with fresh evidence of the exceptional power of the human mind and also of the dangerous paths down which its imperfections may lead us. The epoch-making scientific and technological revolution has opened up unlimited vistas of progress but at the same time, prosperity has not come to everybody, and as a result, a major section of mankind still lives under conditions unworthy of man. Scientific discoveries and their application to technology have the possibility of welding the world into an integral whole, reducing the distance between countries and continents to a measure making international co-operation increasingly indispensable and ever more possible. Yet the states and nations comprising the present international community are still separated by political, economic and racial barriers. These barriers divide countries into developed and the developing, oppressors and the oppressed, the aggressors and the victims of aggression, into those who act from positions of strength, either military or economic, and those who are forced to live in the shadow of permanent danger of covert or overt assaults on their independence and security. In spite of the great achievements and aspirations of our generation, neither peace, nor prosperity, nor the right to independence and equality, have yet become the integral and indivisible attributes of all mankind. Our age, however, raises the greatest hopes and also presents the greatest challenges.

(Final Document, Para 5) The immediate danger of a conflict between the super powers has lessened because their tendency to negotiate for the improvement of their mutual relations is strengthening. However, it has not yet contributed to the security of the small, medium-sized and developing countries, or prevented the danger of local wars.

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(Final Document, Para 8) The forces of racism, apartheid, colonialism and imperialism continue to bedevil world peace. At the same time classical colonialism is trying to perpetuate itself in the garb of neo-colonialism—a less obvious, but in no way less dangerous, means of economic and political domination over the developing countries. These phenomena of the present-day world tend not only to perpetuate the evils of the past but also to undermine the future. They retard the liberation of many countries still under colonial domination and jeopardise the independence and territorial integrity of many countries, especially those of the non-aligned and developing countries, thereby hampering their advancement, intensifying tension and giving rise to conflicts.

(Final Document, Para 9) The economic gap between the developed and the developing countries is increasingly widening—the rich growing richer and the poor remaining poor. The developing countries are being denied their right to equality and to effective participation in international progress. The technological revolution, which is not the monopoly of the rich, should constitute one of the main opportunities for the progress of developing countries. World solidarity is not only a just appeal but an overriding necessity; it is intolerable today for some to enjoy an untroubled and comfortable existence in exchange for the poverty and misfortune of others.

(Final Document, Para 10) Concerned by this state of affairs in the world, the participants have agreed to take joint action, and to unite their efforts towards the eradication of these ills.

(Final Document, Para 11) The participants in the Conference of Non-Aligned reaffirm, and attach special importance to, the following principles; the right of the peoples who are not yet free to freedom, self-determination and independence; respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all States; the right of all States to equality and

active participation in international affairs; the right of all sovereign nations to determine, in full freedom, the paths of their internal political, economic, social and cultural development; the right of all peoples to the benefit of economic development and the fruits of the scientific and technological revolution; refraining from the threat of use of force, and the principle of peaceful settlement of disputes.

(Final Document, Para 12) The Conference declares that the following continue to be the aims of non-alignment: the pursuit of world peace and peaceful co-existence by strengthening the role of non-aligned countries within the United Nations so that it will be a more effective instrument against all forms of aggressive action and the threat or use of force against the freedom, independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of any country; the fight against colonialism and racialism which are a negation of human equality and dignity; the settlement of disputes by peaceful means; the ending of the arms race followed by universal disarmament; opposition to great power military alliances and pacts; opposition to the establishment of foreign military bases and foreign troops on the soil of other nations in the context of great power conflicts and colonial and racist suppression; the universality of, and the strengthening of the efficacy of the United Nations; and the struggle for economic independence and mutual co-operation on a basis of equality and mutual benefit. What is needed is not redefinition of non-alignment but a rededication by all non-aligned nations to its central aims and objectives.

(Final Document, Para 13) The participants in the Conference solemnly declare that they shall consistently adhere to these principles in their mutual relations and in their relations with other States. They have accordingly agreed to take the following measures: (a) to achieve full solidarity and to initiate effective and concrete measures against all forces that jeopardise and violate the independence and territorial integrity of the non-aligned countries; and for this purpose to co-operate with and consult each other as and when necessary; (b) to continue their efforts to bring about the dissolution of great power military alliances in the interest of promoting peace and relaxing international tensions, under circumstances ensuring the security of all states and peoples; to safeguard international peace and security through the development of social, economic, political and military strength of each country; (c) to assert the right of all countries to participate in international relations on an equal footing which is imperative for the democratization of international relations; (d) to offer determined support to the intensification of the work of all international bodies concerned with problems of disarmament, particularly in the preparations for and implementation of the programme of the Disarmament Decade as an integral part of general and complete disarmament; (e) to intensify and unite efforts among the developing countries and between them and the developed countries for the carrying out of urgent structural changes in the world economy and for the establishment of such international co-operation as will reduce the gap between developed and developing countries; (f) to intensify joint efforts for the liquidation of colonialism and racial discrimination; to this end to pledge their utmost possible moral,

	<p>political and material support to national liberation movements and to ensure the implementation of international decisions, including measures by the Security Council in accordance with the relevant provisions of the United Nations Charter; (g) to continue their efforts toward strengthening the role and efficacy of the United Nations, to promote the achievement of the universality of the United Nations and to realise the urgent need for giving the People’s Republic of China her rightful place in the organization and the admission of other countries. While at the same time examining the modalities of enabling countries outside the United Nations, including those which are divided, to participate in the activities of the Organisation and its Agencies; (h) to strengthen steadily, and to expand the domain of mutual co-operation within international, regional and bilateral frameworks; (i) to ensure the continuity of action by holding periodic consultations of representatives of non-aligned countries at different levels and by convening summit conferences more frequently depending on the prevailing international situation.</p> <p>(Final Document, Para 14) The Heads of State or Government and leaders of participating countries resolve that this Declaration as well as statements and resolutions issued by this Conference shall be forwarded to the United Nations and brought to the attention of all the member States of the World Organisation. The present Declaration shall also be forwarded to all other States.</p> <p>(Final Document, Para 15) The participants in the Conference appeal to all nations and government, all peace and freedom-loving forces and to all people the world over for co-operation and joint efforts for the implementation of these objectives. At the same time, they declared that they shall support all international actions that are initiated in the interests of the progress of mankind.</p>
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United Nations Fora

UN General Assembly	<p>(Final Document, Para 14) The Heads of State or Government and leaders of participating countries resolve that this Declaration as well as statements and resolutions issued by this Conference shall be forwarded to the United Nations and brought to the attention of all the member States of the World Organisation. The present Declaration shall also be forwarded to all other States.</p> <p>(Final Document, Para 13) The participants in the Conference solemnly declare that they shall consistently adhere to these principles in their mutual relations and in their relations with other States. They have accordingly agreed to take the following measures: (a) to achieve full solidarity and to initiate effective and concrete measures against all forces that jeopardise and violate the independence and territorial integrity of the non-aligned countries; and for this purpose to co-operate with and consult each other as and when necessary; (b) to continue their efforts to bring about the dissolution of great power</p>
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<p>UN Security Council</p>	<p>(Final Document, Para 13) The participants in the Conference solemnly declare that they shall consistently adhere to these principles in their mutual relations and in their relations with other States. They have accordingly agreed to take the following measures: (a) to achieve full solidarity and to initiate effective and concrete measures against all forces that jeopardise and violate the independence and territorial integrity of the non-aligned countries; and for this purpose to co-operate with and consult each other as and when necessary; (b) to continue their efforts to bring about the dissolution of great power military alliances in the interest of promoting peace and relaxing international tensions, under circumstances ensuring the security of all states and peoples; to safeguard international peace and security through the development of social, economic, political and military strength of each country; (c) to assert the right of all countries to participate in international relations on an equal footing which is imperative for the democratization of international relations; (d) to</p>

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<p>Country Specific</p>	
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<p>China</p>	<p>(Final Document, Para 13) The participants in the Conference solemnly declare that they shall consistently adhere to these principles in their mutual relations and in their relations with other States. They have accordingly agreed to take the following measures: (a) to achieve full solidarity and to initiate effective and concrete measures against all forces that jeopardise and violate the independence and territorial integrity of the non-aligned countries; and for this purpose to co-operate with and consult each other as and when necessary; (b) to continue their efforts to bring about the dissolution of great power military alliances in the interest of promoting peace and relaxing international tensions, under circumstances ensuring the security of all states and peoples; to safeguard international peace and security through the development of social, economic, political and military strength of each country; (c) to assert the right of all countries to participate in international relations on an equal footing which is imperative for the democratization of international relations; (d) to offer determined support to the intensification of the work of all international bodies concerned with problems of disarmament, particularly in the preparations for and implementation of the</p>
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<p style="text-align: center;">South Africa</p>	<p>(Final Document, Para 6) The practice of interfering in the internal affairs of other states, and the recourse to political and economic pressure, threats of force and subversion are acquiring alarming proportions and dangerous frequency. Wars of aggression are raging in the Middle East and in Indo-China and are being prolonged in South Vietnam and have been extended to Cambodia. The presence of foreign forces in Korea is posing a threat to national independence and to international peace and security. The continued oppression and subjugation of the African peoples in Southern Africa by the racist and colonial minority regimes, apart from being a blot on the conscience of mankind, poses a serious threat to international peace and security. This situation is becoming dangerously explosive as a result of the collusion between certain developed countries of the West and the racist minority regimes in that part of the world. The continuing arms race is causing alarm and concern; it is rendering the possibility of a nuclear detente extremely precarious and is serving as a spur to limited wars. The balance of terror between the superpowers has not brought peace and security to the rest of the world. There are, however, welcome signs of a growing detente between the power blocs but the abatement of the cold war has not yet resulted in the disintegration of the military blocs formed in the context of great power conflicts.</p>