



Thematic Summary of the 4 th Heads of State Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement, Algiers, Algeria (1973)	
Disarmament	
Disarmament and Development	<p>(Final Document, Para 76) The Conference further emphasizes the enormous benefit to the well-being of all peoples and to the social and economic development of developing countries which could ensue from the peaceful use of nuclear technology and the releasing of resources resulting from disarmament.</p>
Nuclear-Weapon States Obligations	<p>(Final Document, Para 60) The non-aligned countries stress the need for the détente initiated between great powers, already hailed by the Conference of Non-Aligned Countries, to lead to the effective breaking up of the military alliances stemming from the cold war.</p> <p>(Final Document, Para 81) Disregard for United Nations decisions and the tendency of great Powers to monopolize the Organization's activities, to render it inactive or to divert it to their own private interests, contradict the universal nature of the Organization and reduce its standing and prestige.</p> <p>(Final Document, Para 82) With a view to ensuring the effectiveness and authority of the United Nations, the non-aligned countries stress the need to improve the Organization. To this end, the Security Council, the organ primarily responsible for the maintenance of international peace and security, should not be prevented from exercising all the responsibilities conferred on it by the Charter. In this connexion, the Heads of State or Government invite all those upon whom the Charter has conferred a special responsibility to show wisdom and moral integrity in the exercise of their functions.</p>
Bilateral Disarmament	<p>(Final Document, Para 60) The non-aligned countries stress the need for the détente initiated between great powers, already hailed by the Conference of Non-Aligned Countries, to lead to the effective breaking up of the military alliances stemming from the cold war.</p>
NAM Involvement and Contributions	<p>(Final Document, Para 61) It reaffirms the objective set in the Declaration of the Third Summit of non-aligned countries regarding the dismantling of all military bases and the withdrawal of foreign troops from all parts of the world.</p>

(Final Document, Para 62) It gives its support to countries struggling for the removal of military bases established on their soil under unequal treaties and maintained against the wishes of their peoples.

(Final Document, Para 63) The Heads of State or Government of the non-aligned countries emphasize that the strengthening of international security forms an integral part of the programme and actions for achieving peace and progress for all peoples and all countries. This aim can be reached only by constructing an international security which would cover all parts of the world and which would be equal for all peoples and all countries.

(Final Document, Para 70) The participants devoted particular attention to the strengthening of the security and to the defence of the non-aligned countries against all dangers from outside. They expressed their countries' determination to increase their mutual solidarity and assistance in the case of threats to their independence and territorial integrity.

(Final Document, Para 77) The Conference recalls the Declaration on the United Nations adopted by the Third Summit Conference of Non-Aligned Countries and reaffirms its devotion to the principles and objectives of the Charter. It considers that the United Nations could be an effective instrument for fostering international peace and security, increasing co-operation and safeguarding fundamental rights and freedoms.

(Final Document, Para 78) The Conference reaffirms that the achievement of universality of membership in the United Nations is an essential ingredient for its effectiveness. In this connexion, it welcomes the restoration of the People's Republic of China to its rightful place in the Organization, so long advocated by non-aligned countries, and the recommendation of the Security Council on the admission of both German States.

(Final Document, Para 79) The Conference supports the admission into the United Nations of the People's Republic of Bangladesh; a full and sovereign member of the family of non-aligned countries. It took note in this connexion that the conclusion of the recent agreement in New Delhi on 28 August 1973 has opened the way for the solution of the outstanding humanitarian problems for the establishment of durable peace in the South Asian continent.

(Final Document, Para 80) However, current operational conditions in the Organization are not always in line with the new realities of international life and do not fully permit it to perform its mission of peace and development.

(Final Document, Para 81) Disregard for United Nations decisions and the tendency of great Powers to monopolize the Organization's activities, to render it inactive or to divert it to their own private interests, contradict the universal nature of the Organization and reduce its standing and prestige.

	<p>(Final Document, Para 82) With a view to ensuring the effectiveness and authority of the United Nations, the non-aligned countries stress the need to improve the Organization. To this end, the Security Council, the organ primarily responsible for the maintenance of international peace and security, should not be prevented from exercising all the responsibilities conferred on it by the Charter. In this connexion, the Heads of State or Government invite all those upon whom the Charter has conferred a special responsibility to show wisdom and moral integrity in the exercise of their functions.</p> <p>(Final Document, Para 83) They consider it necessary that adequate, unequivocal decisions and resolutions, anchored in the principles of the charter, should be adopted by the United Nations bodies concerned and the respect for them assured.</p>
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United Nations Fora

UN General Assembly	<p>(Final Document, Para 65) The Heads of State or Government welcome the adoption by the twenty-sixth session of the United Nations General Assembly of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace and the setting up by the United Nations of an ad hoc committee to consider the measures aimed at implementing the Declaration. They consider that action designed to promote the objectives of the Declaration will contribute to the strengthening of international peace and security. They urge all powers to co-operate in order to achieve the objectives of the implementation of this resolution.</p> <p>(Final Document, Para 83) They consider it necessary that adequate, unequivocal decisions and resolutions, anchored in the principles of the charter, should be adopted by the United Nations bodies concerned and the respect for them assured.</p>
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World Disarmament Conference	<p>(Final Document, Para 75) The Conference demands that a world conference on disarmament, with the participation of all States, shall be convened as soon as possible.</p>
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Test Ban and CTBT	<p>(Final Document, Para 72) The Conference declares itself in favour of general and complete disarmament, and especially a ban on the use of nuclear weapons and the manufacture of atomic weapons and warheads and the total destruction of existing stocks, as well as the total cessation of all nuclear tests in all environments and all regions of the world.</p> <p>(Final Document, Para 73) In this connexion, the Conference demands the suspension of the French nuclear tests being programmed and carried out at Mururoa in the South Pacific.</p>
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<p>UN Security Council</p>	<p>(Final Document, Para 78) The Conference reaffirms that the achievement of universality of membership in the United Nations is an essential ingredient for its effectiveness. In this connexion, it welcomes the restoration of the People’s Republic of China to its rightful place in the Organization, so long advocated by non-aligned countries, and the recommendation of the Security Council on the admission of both German States.</p> <p>(Final Document, Para 82) With a view to ensuring the effectiveness and authority of the United Nations, the non-aligned countries stress the need to improve the Organization. To this end, the Security Council, the organ primarily responsible for the maintenance of international peace and security, should not be prevented from exercising all the responsibilities conferred on it by the Charter. In this connexion, the Heads of State or Government invite all those upon whom the Charter has conferred a special responsibility to show wisdom and moral integrity in the exercise of their functions.</p> <p>(Final Document, Para 83) They consider it necessary that adequate, unequivocal decisions and resolutions, anchored in the principles of the charter, should be adopted by the United Nations bodies concerned and the respect for them assured.</p>
<p>Chemical and Biological Weapons</p>	
<p>Chemical Weapons</p>	<p>(Final Document, Para 74) The Conference also declares itself in favour of the banning of all existing chemical and bacteriological weapons.</p>
<p>Biological Weapons</p>	<p>(Final Document, Para 74) The Conference also declares itself in favour of the banning of all existing chemical and bacteriological weapons.</p>
<p>Peaceful Uses</p>	
<p>Access to Nuclear Technology</p>	<p>(Final Document, Para 76) The Conference further emphasizes the enormous benefit to the well-being of all peoples and to the social and economic development of developing countries which could ensue from the peaceful use of nuclear technology and the releasing of resources resulting from disarmament.</p>
<p>NWFZs</p>	
<p>Regional Zones of Peace</p>	

(Final Document, Para 64) It considers that the creation of zones of peace and co-operation in the various regions of the world, on the basis of the principles of the United Nations Charter, is calculated to reduce tension, eliminate foreign military presence and to promote peaceful co-operation among the countries concerned.

(Final Document, Para 65) The Heads of State or Government welcome the adoption by the twenty-sixth session of the United Nations General Assembly of the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace and the setting up by the United Nations of an ad hoc committee to consider the measures aimed at implementing the Declaration. They consider that action designed to promote the objectives of the Declaration will contribute to the strengthening of international peace and security. They urge all powers to co-operate in order to achieve the objectives of the implementation of this resolution.

(Final Document, Para 67) The Conference supports the efforts exerted by the Arab States and peoples in the Arabian Gulf to safeguard the stability, security and well-being of the region and to preserve its independence as well as resist any foreign interference in its affairs, whatever the sources.

(Final Document, Para 68) Drawing attention to the link between European security in the Mediterranean, the Conference supports the lawful rights of non-aligned countries in this area to participate in decision relating to their security. Furthermore, the Conference upholds those countries' endeavours to establish an area of peace and co-operation on the basis of respect for the interests of the countries concerned and of non-interference in the internal affairs of States.

(Final Document, Para 69) The Heads of State or Government welcome the Kuala Lumpur Declaration aimed at the creation of an area of peace, freedom and neutrality free from any form of interference by Powers from outside the region, and notes with satisfaction the progress made in the implementation and in the attainment of the objectives of the Declaration. They consider it to be a positive contribution to the establishment of international peace and security, and appeal to all States to respect its principles and objectives. They express the hope that military presence in this region, including foreign bases, will be eliminated.

(Final Document, Para 79) The Conference supports the admission into the United Nations of the People's Republic of Bangladesh; a full and sovereign member of the family of non-aligned countries. It took note in this connexion that the conclusion of the recent agreement in New Delhi on 28 August 1973 has opened the way for the solution of the outstanding humanitarian problems for the establishment of durable peace in the South Asian continent.

Country Specific

France	(Final Document, Para 73) In this connexion, the Conference demands the suspension of the French nuclear tests being programmed and carried out at Mururoa in the South Pacific.
China	(Final Document, Para 78) The Conference reaffirms that the achievement of universality of membership in the United Nations is an essential ingredient for its effectiveness. In this connexion, it welcomes the restoration of the People's Republic of China to its rightful place in the Organization, so long advocated by non-aligned countries, and the recommendation of the Security Council on the admission of both German States.
Israel	(Final Document, Para 66) The Conference expressed its concern at the growing tension in the Mediterranean resulting from Israel's aggression and characterized by the strengthening of existing military bases and the deployment of foreign naval forces.
Conventional Weapons	
Licit Access to Conventional Weapons	(Final Document, Para 71) The Conference noted with concern that the flow of conventional arms to non-nuclear states, which is a threat to the security of the non-aligned countries and which gives rise to tension in some regions, is continuing. It demands that an end be put to the flow of such armaments.