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Misc. Conferences: Non-Aligned Countries - Draft + Communique (Sept. 1971) 01/09/1971 - 01/10/1971

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The attached draft communiqué was adopted by the non-aligned ministerial meeting held yesterday, with some minor changes. Some countries have made reservations concerning various paragraphs, in particular paragraphs 7, 15 and 31(b).

The publication of the communiqué is being held up pending agreement on a proposal by Senegal in connection with the situation in East Pakistan.

Date:

1 October 1971

CR.13 (11-64)

FROM:

DE:

*Chacko*  
M.E. Chacko



NON-ALIGNED COUNTRIES

DRAFT COMMUNIQUE

SEPTEMBER 1971

I

The Third Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries held at Lusaka from 8 to 10 September, 1970 reaffirmed the objectives and principles of Non-alignment and set long-term goals and elaborated programmes of international co-operation with a view to promoting world peace and security, accelerating economic development and democratizing international relations and, in this context, strengthening the role and efficacy of the United Nations.

2. In conformity with these objectives and programmes, and bearing in mind the conclusion reached at Lusaka concerning the holding of periodic consultations, the representatives of Non-Aligned Countries met at the United Nations Headquarters in New York on 16, 17, 18, 20, and 30 September, 1971 in order to hold consultations on developments in the world situation and important problems requiring urgent consideration at the 26th Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations and the Ministerial Meeting of the Group of 77 in Lima.

3. In pursuing the aims of non-alignment, the unity of action of Non-Aligned Countries manifested itself in particular during the 25th Session of the General Assembly. At that session, the General Assembly adopted important resolutions which constitute a comprehensive programme of action in respect of economic development, international security, principles concerning friendly relations and co-operation among States, decolonization,



disarmament, the sea-bed and ocean floor as well as the role of the United Nations. These resolutions are an expression of the aspirations of the overwhelming majority of mankind for the constant strengthening of the contribution of the United Nations towards the improvement of the international situation. The implementation of these resolutions would strengthen the world organization and improve its efficacy.

## II

4. World peace based on justice, equality and co-operation among all countries and of general progress of mankind has not been realized. Big Power tendency to monopolize decision-making on vital world issues and the persistent defiance of U.N. resolutions, still continue to prevail in international relations. 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 and thus endangering the security, independence and territorial integrity of many countries and the stability of various regions.

5. Wars, foreign occupation and hotbeds of crises in the world, particularly in the Middle East, South-East Asia and Southern Africa, are constantly threatening international peace and security. The lack of any substantial progress in solving long-term problems such as those of economic development, colonialism and neo-colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination and disarmament, which burden the international community and are a constant source of unequal relations, en-



courages the policy of power politics, foreign domination, and sugjugation of peoples.

6. Recalling the General Resolution on Decolonization adopted at Lusaka, the participants reiterated their conviction that the complete eradication of colonialism, neo-colonialism, alien domination and racialism in all their forms and manifestations is a prerequisite for peace and security. They expressed their deep concern over the continued obstruction to the process of decolonization and the intensified aggressiveness of the forces of colonialism, neo-colonialism, and racialism, particularly in Southern Africa <sup>Senegal and Guinea</sup> which are threatening the independence and stability of African countries and are a challenge to the whole international community. Convinced that the struggle of peoples for freedom, independence, and self-determination is an integral part of the universal aspiration for peace, they further renewed their pledge to continue to render material and moral support to the liberation movements and once again call upon the international community to do likewise. The participants equally emphasized the urgent need for implementing the Programme of Action for the Full Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples as well as other relevant U.N. resolutions. In the face of the continued refusal of the South African authorities to implement relevant U.N. resolutions on Namibia, the participants called upon all States to discharge their obligations in the manner specified in the ICJ Advisory Opinion of June 21, 1971.



7. A humanitarian problem of unprecedented dimensions has arisen as a result of the recent abnormal movement of millions of people across international frontiers into India. This massive influx of refugees, which is still continuing, imposes tremendous burdens on India and calls for early and effective action, including action at the international level, to stem the flow of these refugees, to alleviate their suffering and promote all the conditions necessary which would create confidence and ensure the inalienable rights of the refugees and their return to their homeland safely and speedily.
8. The recent disquieting developments in international economic relations, and in particular monetary instability and the tendency towards protectionism, threaten the world economy with disruption. These developments entail grave consequences for the already difficult position of the developing countries and threaten to emasculate the efforts of the international community to solve the development problems in the world. All this renders even more difficult the painstaking process of internal social transformation and acceleration of the economic growth of non-aligned, newly-liberated and other developing countries.
9. It is encouraging nevertheless to note that non-aligned and other developing countries resolutely continue their endeavours for economic progress. Their mutual co-operation and co-ordination to this end within sub-regional, regional and other multilateral frame-



works is a development to be consolidated. It is also encouraging to note the increasing efforts of developing countries to control their own natural resources in the exercise of their inherent right of permanent sovereignty over such resources, in accordance with relevant U.N. resolutions and particularly Resolution 2158 (XXI) of 25 November, 1966.

10. The important developments which have taken place recently in opening new areas of co-operation and rapprochement between many states reflect a more realistic appraisal of the state of the world and the necessity that all countries should take part in international affairs. The participants hoped that such developments would lead to peace and stability. At the same time, this confirms the common view regarding the need for and the desirability of universal co-existence and democratization of international relations as expressed at the Lusaka Conference.

11. Peace and security, accelerated economic development and equal rights in international relations are inseparable components of the struggle to ensure the positive development and general progress of mankind. The strengthening of the independence and sovereignty of all countries, the creation of possibilities for their free and equitable participation in international life and strict respect for the fundamental principles of the Charter and the resolutions of the U.N. are the most suitable road leading to the fulfillment of this goal. Negotiations between the great Powers could contribute significantly towards this end if they



created conditions enabling each country to assume its share of responsibility and to play an active role in overcoming existing difficulties in the world.

12. The implementation of the programme adopted in Lusaka, coupled with other efforts inspired by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, could contribute significantly to the democratization of relations among States. Consequently, the Non-Aligned Countries are unanimous in their resolve to continue to co-ordinate their efforts to ensure the most effective implementation of the aims of non-alignment.

### III

13. The participants in the Consultative Meeting agreed on the necessity for concerted action on their part particularly during the 26th Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations. Of particular significance are strengthening international security, decolonization, acceleration of the economic development of developing countries, strengthening the efficacy of the United Nations as well as future co-operation among Non-Aligned Countries themselves and with other countries.

14. The participants in the Consultative Meeting devoted special attention to the problems of peace and security. International developments during the past year have confirmed the timeliness of the views expressed and decisions taken at the Lusaka Conference, and argue for the permanent preoccupation of the international community in matters relating to universal security. In this context it is imperative to develop



and improve the system of security under the U.N. Charter, so that the world organization may carry out its responsibilities more effectively. At the same time, the participants in the Consultative Meeting reaffirmed the need to achieve full solidarity and co-operation among the Non-Aligned Countries with a view to strengthening their own security and taking concrete measures in the event of any threat to their independence and territorial integrity and sovereignty.

15. Deeply concerned over the lack of progress in solving the Middle East crisis, the participants reaffirmed the principles of resolution 8 on the Middle East adopted by the Lusaka Conference and all relevant U.N. resolutions on the matter. They emphasized the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territories by force; the withdrawal of foreign troops from Arab territories occupied since 5th June, 1967, and full respect for the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine. They welcomed with deep appreciation the recent positive initiative of the OAU Assembly of Heads of State and Government held in Addis Ababa to resolve this grave crisis, and expressed the hope that its mission will be crowned with success. They further reiterated their support for the untiring efforts of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, Dr. Gunnar Jarring, to implement Security Council Resolution 242 of 22nd November, 1967.

16. The participants reaffirmed resolution 5 on Indochina adopted by the Lusaka Conference. The latest



developments in connection with the war in Indochina and, in particular, the 7-point proposal submitted by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam have confirmed the positions adopted in Lusaka and provide a possibility for a just termination of the war and the realization of the rights of the States of Indochina to peace, independence, territorial integrity, neutrality and unhampered development.

17. The participants in the Consultative Meeting recognized that, in keeping with the Lusaka Declaration, the creation of Zones of Peace would contribute to international peace and security, and the stability of all states and peoples. It was agreed that concrete steps should be taken at the 26th Session of the General Assembly to implement the decision relating to the Declaration of the Indian Ocean as a zone of Peace, contained in paragraph 8 (6) of resolution 12 of the Lusaka Declaration. For the preservation of the peace, stability and security of Southeast Asia, the Non-Aligned Countries urged the neutralization of the area so as to ensure that the region would be free of big power rivalries and interference and that its peace and security as well as the independence and territorial integrity of the states in the region be fully safeguarded and guaranteed. It was recognized that there was urgent need for the implementation of this proposal.

18. The Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security adopted at the 25th Session of the U.N. General Assembly reflected the interests and

*Ceylon will  
be under the*



views of the overwhelming majority of countries, in particular those of the Non-Aligned and developing ones whose security is constantly threatened. That Declaration not only enunciates general principles but also embodies a programme for concrete action. Proceeding from these considerations, the participants in the Consultative Meeting agreed to exert efforts to ensure (a) a substantive consideration at the 26th Session of the U.N. General Assembly of the question of peace and security; (b) the full implementation of relevant U.N. resolutions and reaffirmation of the integral link between the purposes and principles of the Charter, and the maintenance of international peace and security; (c) the strengthening of the function of the United Nations in this sphere, should significantly contribute to securing the independence and sovereignty of all states and territorial inviolability of all countries; (d) early agreement on guidelines for peace-keeping operations; (e) early agreement on the definition of aggression since such a definition would dissuade States from using force, assist the international community in fixing responsibility for aggression, and guide the U.N. in its task of maintaining peace and security; (f) continuity in the consideration of the question of peace and security at future sessions of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

19. The special representatives of the Governments participating in the Consultative Meeting further



agreed that systematic and regular discussions on the implementation of the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, held on an annual basis, would substantially increase the effectiveness of the United Nations and assist it in the discharge of its primary responsibility, namely, the maintenance of international peace and security. Further, such discussions in the General Assembly, by enabling all Member States to express their considered views on the crucial issues of peace and security of the contemporary world, would facilitate the democratization of international relations, which the Lusaka Declaration on Peace, Independence, Development, Cooperation and Democratization of International Relations described as "an imperative necessity of our times." The Non-Aligned Countries believe that efforts to that end will foster a spirit of partnership and give greater authority to the decisions of the United Nations.

20. General and complete disarmament under effective international control remains the imperative and most urgent need of our time. The Lusaka Declaration drew pointed attention to the threat to mankind posed by the ever spiralling arms race, by the existing large stockpiles of weapons of mass destruction, and by the impending new qualitative advance towards even more devastating nuclear armaments.

21. The 26th Session of the General Assembly provides another opportunity for considering the measures towards disarmament so far taken, and for the Non-Aligned Countries to work together and contribute



positively to the consideration and early solution of the problem. While recognizing the useful role played by the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, the Non-Aligned Countries felt that the participation of all nuclear Powers in its deliberations would strengthen its efforts. The Participants strongly felt that consideration within the United Nations during its 26th Session should be given to the suggestion made by the Secretary-General of the United Nations in the Introduction to his Annual Report for this year that the number of the Co-Chairmen of the CCD should be expanded to three so as to include a Non-Aligned chairman to give a more balanced leadership to the Conference. The Non-Aligned Countries reiterated their belief expressed in the Lusaka Declaration that it would be useful to convene a world disarmament conference, after due preparations, with participation of all the countries of the world.

22. The participants recalled the Lusaka Declaration on Disarmament and its emphasis on the tremendous contribution that the technology for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy can make to the economy and progress of the developing world.

23. Recalling that the United Nations General Assembly resolution 2749 (XXV) on the declaration of principles governing the Sea-Bed, embodied in essence the principles contained in the Lusaka Statement adopted in September 1970, the participants expect that the



U.N. Sea-Bed Committee will be able to complete the next stage of its work with speed and foresight in 1972. They also stressed their determination to continue to take special interest in the expeditious and progressive development of the Law of the Sea, and to participate effectively in the U.N. Conference on this subject, tentatively scheduled for 1973.

24. The participants in the Consultative Meeting have expressed the conviction that after the adoption of the International Development Strategy the immediate thrust of activity in the field of International co-operation for development should be directed towards practical steps for the rapid and sustained implementation of the provisions of the Strategy by the stipulated target dates. In respect of review and appraisal of the Strategy, they are agreed that its purpose should be to assess the manner in which the Strategy has contributed to over-all development; that its scope should include the contribution made by the developed countries to this international co-operative endeavour; and that data monitoring systems at all levels should be fully integrated with the global review machinery.

25. While urging the developed countries to withdraw their reservations on different provisions of the Strategy, the participants express the hope that the General Assembly at its 26th Session will establish positive guidelines for the third session of the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development.

26. It was recognized that the third session of UNCTAD to be held in Santiago, will be of particular



importance for strengthening the policies of the International Development Strategy.

27. Towards this end, Non-Aligned Countries are firmly resolved to continue to exert efforts for the promotion and strengthening of the unity, the solidarity and common purpose of the Group of 77 which are being faced with ever greater challenges. The unity of the Group of 77 constitutes an essential condition of their successful struggle for more equitable economic relations and rapid economic progress. In welcoming the forthcoming meeting of the Group of 77 in which they hope all concerned Ministers will be able to participate, they request the conference to take note of the Lusaka Declaration which provides a basis for the elaboration of specific measures and, at this critical juncture, constitutes an important milestone in the evolution of international co-operation for development. They also commend to the attention of the Group of 77 the measures spelt out in the Declaration for promoting economic co-operation among developing countries at all levels, in order to work out a joint platform for the third session of UNCTAD.

28. The Non-Aligned Countries consider that, in these efforts, it is of primary importance to devote the greatest attention to the specific problems of the least developed countries, so as to secure the adoption of decisions which will enable these countries, too, to take advantage of measures undertaken for the benefit of all developing countries.



29. The Non-Aligned Countries wish to reiterate that the concrete results of all the efforts exerted so far for solving numerous economic problems are still not satisfactory and that these problems are becoming even more pressing in the sphere of trade and international financing. They note with grave concern that, although the developing countries are in no way responsible for the latest international monetary crisis, their efforts at development have been seriously jeopardized by the imposition of additional trade barriers against their exports and disruptions in the flow of development finance to them. They urge that these obstacles to development, which are ~~in violation of GATT rules and~~ inimical to the spirit of the Strategy for the Second Development Decade, be removed forthwith. It is also imperative that, in different forums of the existing international machinery, the developing countries be consulted invariably in the elaboration of effective measures for the maintenance of orderly and equitable exchange rates, for improving the monetary arrangements that have been carefully worked out since the Bretton Woods Conference, and for bringing these in line with the special needs of the developing countries which evolve through a dynamic restructuring of world trade patterns.

30. The growing interdependence of world problems makes it imperative to strengthen the efficacy and role of the United Nations, as an instrument for the achievement of peace and co-operation among all States.



The main purpose of the United Nations is not merely to reflect developments in the contemporary world, but to influence and contribute to its further progress. In order to be efficient in the realization of this aim, it is necessary to work towards the further democratization of the United Nations. Tendencies to bypass the United Nations in dealing with some problems of vital importance have had a negative effect not only on the World Organization but also on international relations as a whole.

31. The participants agreed that the delegations representing their countries at the 26th Session of the General Assembly would undertake specific and co-ordinated action to secure the following objectives:

- (a) strengthening further the role of the United Nations in dealing with international problems;
- (b) the achievement of its universality, particularly bearing in mind the urgent need for the immediate restoration of the legitimate rights of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations, as well as enabling all countries, including the divided ones which are still outside the Organization to take part in its activities;
- (c) strengthening the role of the U.N. General Assembly and the Security Council for the realization of closer co-operation between them in safeguarding peace and security;

*Congo (Kinshasa)  
Debanon  
reservation  
(b)*



- (d) the widest participation of Member States, on a footing of equality and more broad-based geographical representation, in the decision-making process relating to the implementation of the common aims and purposes of the United Nations.

32. In conformity with the decision of the Lusaka Conference to ensure the continuity of action of Non-Aligned Countries, the participants in the Consultative Meeting decided to convene, before the 27th Session of the U.N. General Assembly, a Meeting of Non-Aligned Countries at ministerial level. Such a meeting is rendered necessary in view of the complex and dynamic developments in the international scene and the desire of the Non-Aligned Countries to exercise more effectively their role in world affairs.

A Preparatory committee consisting of representatives of the countries listed below has been set up for the purpose of preparing for this Meeting.

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RESERVATIONS

Delegations of the following countries  
expressed reservations on paragraph 15 on the  
Middle East Situation:

Algeria,

Congo (Democratic Republic of),

Iraq,

Lesotho.