

LUSAKA DECLARATIONS, 1970

Adopted by the Third Conference of Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries,

Lusaka, 10 September 1970

**LUSAKA DECLARATION ON PEACE, INDEPENDENCE, DEVELOPMENT, CO-OPERATION
AND DEMOCRATISATION OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

LUSAKA, 1970

The Third Conference of Heads of State or Government of the following Non-Aligned countries was held in Lusaka, Zambia, from 8th to 10th September, 1970.

The following countries were present:

| | | |
|--------------------------|------------|----------------------|
| Afghanistan | Iraq | Senegal |
| Algeria | Jamaica | Sierra Leone |
| Botswana | Jordan | Somalia |
| Burundi | Kenya | South Yemen |
| Cameroun | Kuwait | Singapore |
| Central African Republic | Laos | Sudan |
| Ceylon | Lebanon | Swaziland |
| Chad | Lesotho | Syria |
| Congo (Brazzaville) | Liberia | Tanzania |
| Congo (Kinshasa) | Libya | Trinidad and Tobago |
| Cuba | Malaysia | Togo |
| Cyprus | Mali | Tunisia |
| Equatorial Guinea | Mauritania | Uganda |
| Ethiopia | Morocco | United Arab Republic |
| Ghana | Nepal | Yemen Arab Republic |
| Guinea | Nigeria | Yugoslavia |
| Guyana | Rwanda | Zambia |
| India | | |
| Indonesia | | |

The following countries attended as observers:

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| Argentina | Finland |
| Austria | Peru |
| Barbados | Republic of South Vietnam (Provisional Revolutionary Government) |
| Bolivia | Uruguay |
| Brazil | Venezuela |
| Chile | |
| Ecuador | |

The Secretary-General of the Organisation of African Unity also attended as an observer.

The following national liberation movements addressed the Conference as guests:

African National Congress (South Africa)
Afro-Asian Peoples Solidarity Organisation
FRELIMO (Frente de Libertacao de Mocambique)

Main Documents relating to Conferences of Non Aligned Countries (Georgetown, Guyana, Ministry of Foreign Relations, 1972), p. 65-69, 81-86. Also in UN press release NV/209, 12 Nov. 1970, p. 3-8, 22-28.

Pan-African Congress

UNITA (Uniao Nacional para a Independencia Totale de Angola)

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 democratisation 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.

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.

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 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.

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 and 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.

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.

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.

7. International relations are entering a phase characterised by increasing interdependence and also by the desire of States to pursue independent policies. The democratisation 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.

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.

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 now 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.

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

11. The participants in the Conference of Non-Aligned Countries 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 or use of force, and the principle of peaceful settlement of disputes.

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.

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 democratisation 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 organisation 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 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;

14. The Heads of State or Government and leaders of participating countries resolve that this Declaration as well as the 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:

15. The participants in the Conference appeal to all nations and governments, 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 declare that they shall support all international actions that are initiated in the interests of the progress of mankind.

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NAC/CONF. 3/RES. 14
DECLARATION ON
NON-ALIGNMENT AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS

The Heads of State or Government of non-aligned countries, united by common political and economic aspirations,

EXPRESSING the determination of the non-aligned countries to achieve economic emancipation, to strengthen their independence and to make their contribution to world peace and to economic and social progress for the benefit of all mankind;

REVIEWING the lack of progress in the implementation by the international community of the policies and objectives declared by them at Belgrade and Cairo and those enshrined in the Charter of Algiers;

DISTURBED by the rapidly widening gap between the economies of the rich and the poor nations, which constitutes a threat to the independence of developing countries and to international peace and security;

NOTING with concern the negative trends which exclude developing countries, in particular the decline in the share of developing countries, from the mainstream of world economic life despite their endeavour to participate in contemporary progress;

NOTING in particular the decline in the share of developing countries in world export trade from one-third in 1950 to one-sixth in 1969;

NOTING further with regret the decline in financial flows in terms of percentage of Gross National Product (GNP) from developed to developing countries and the increase in financial flows from developing to developed countries by way of payments on account of debts, dividends, and royalties, and financial and commercial services;

BELIEVING that the poverty of developing nations and their economic dependence on those in affluent circumstances constitute a structural weakness in the present world economic order;

CONVINCED that the persistence of an inequitable world economic system inherited from the colonial past and continued through present neo-colonialism poses insurmountable difficulties in breaking the bondage of poverty and shackles of economic dependence;

REALISING that the occupation of parts of territories of non-aligned developing countries and dependent nations by aggressors or minority governments deprives these groups of their natural resources and constitutes a hindrance to their development;

CONSIDERING that the gap in science and technology between the developing and developed countries is widening and the need for preventing the emergence of technological colonialism is pressing;

RECOGNISING that the massive investments in the economic and social progress of mankind can be made if agreements are reached to reduce expenditure on armaments;

CONSCIOUS of the increase since the meeting in Belgrade, in the capability of non-aligned countries to plan, organise, and manage their own economic development, both individually and within a multi-national co-operative framework, and the progress made by them during the sixties;

CONVINCED that the second United Nations Development Decade provides an opportunity to bring about structural changes in the world economic system so as to meet the pressing needs of poor nations, to strengthen their independence, and to provide for a more rapid and better balanced expansion of the world economy;

HEREBY

A. PLEDGE THEMSELVES

(i) to cultivate the spirit of self-reliance and to this end to adopt a firm policy of organising their own socio-economic progress and to raise it to the level of a priority action programme;

(ii) to exercise fully their right and fulfil their duty so as to secure optimal utilisation of the natural resources in their territories and in adjacent seas for the development and welfare of their Peoples;

(iii) to develop their technology and scientific capability to maximise production and improve productivity;

(iv) to promote social changes to provide increasing opportunity to each individual for developing his worth, maintaining his dignity, making his contribution to the process of growth and for sharing fully in its fruits;

(v) to promote social justice and efficiency of production, to raise the level of employment and to expand and improve facilities for education, health, nutrition, housing and social welfare;

(vi) to ensure that external components of the Developmental process further national objectives and conform to national needs; and in particular to adopt so far as practicable a common approach to problems and possibilities of investment of private capital in developing countries;

(vii) to broaden and diversify economic relationships with other nations so as to promote true inter-dependence;

B. DECIDE

(i) to foster mutual co-operation among developing countries so as to impart strength to their national endeavour to fortify their independence;

(ii) to contribute to each other's economic and social progress by an effective utilisation of the complementarities between their respective resources and requirements;

(iii) to intensify and broaden to the maximum extent practicable, the movement for co-operation and integration among developing countries at sub-regional, and inter-regional levels for accelerating their economic growth and social development and take into account the necessary measures required to guarantee that the peoples of developing countries concerned receive the benefit of the integration and not the foreign companies operating within the integrated area;

(iv) and to this end, to adopt the following Programme of Action in the field of:

I. Planning and Projection

- (a) to identify products and countries in which production can be stimulated and expanded with a view to increasing existing income and trade exchange;
- (b) to identify projects and programmes for which import requirements capable of being met from developing countries are likely to arise; and
- (c) to define as closely as possible financing and technological requirements to secure increases in production and to support expansion of trade flows amongst developing countries.

II. Trade, Co-operation and Development

- (a) to organise exchange of information in regard to products of export interest to developing countries;
- (b) to provide adequate access to products of export interest to other developing countries, especially by preferential reduction of import duties;
- (c) to negotiate long-term purchases and sales agreements in respect of industrial raw materials and to orient policies of official procurement organisations in favour of developing countries;
- (d) to evolve payment arrangements to support expansion of trade exchanges amongst developing countries;
- (e) to facilitate transit traffic for the diversification and the expansion of the external trade of landlocked countries;
- (f) to facilitate international borders amongst developing countries; and
- (g) to encourage travel and tourism amongst developing countries.

III. Industrial, Mineral, Agricultural and Marine Production

(a) to exchange information on needs and resources of different developing countries in respect of technical know-how, research, consultancy services, experts and training facilities;

(b) to institute and intensify programmes of co-operation at bilateral, regional and inter-regional levels to combine needs and resources of developing countries for furthering one another's production programmes and projects; and

(c) to co-ordinate through policies and measures for the utilisation in their national interest their mineral and marine resources and for the protection of the maritime environment.

IV. Development of Infrastructure

(a) to facilitate mutual co-operation in preparing preinvestment surveys and in executing projects for the development of one another's infrastructure in the field of road and rail communications, irrigation and power; and

(b) to take concerted measures for transforming the prevailing systems of communications, transport and commercial services previously designed to link metropolitan countries to their dependent territories so as to promote direct commerce, contact and co-operation amongst developing countries.

V. Application of Science and Technology

(a) to organise means and measures to share one another's experience in the application of science and technology to processes of economic and social development;

(b) to institute schemes of co-operation for the acquisition of skills relevant to their situation and in particular to promote exchange of trainees and experts and thus provide for optimum use and efficiency of their specialised technological and scientific institutions; and

(c) to devise programmes for adoption of technology to the special needs of countries in different stages of development, and to provide for its widest possible diffusion to developing countries and for the conservation of their technical skills and personnel in consonance with their needs and conditions.

VI. Mechanism

To facilitate contact, exchange of information co-ordination and consultations among Governments, and among competent organisations and institutions, in order to further mutual co-operation and integration for implementing programmes of action.

C. URGE THE UNITED NATIONS

(i) to fulfil the objectives enshrined in the Charter to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom;

(ii) to employ international machinery to bring about a rapid transformation of the world economic system, particularly in the field of trade, finance and technology so that economic domination yields to economic co-operation and economic strength is used for the benefit of the world community;

(iii) to view the developmental process in a global context and to adopt a programme of international action for utilisation of world resources in men and materials, science and technology, benefiting developed and developing countries alike;

(iv) to adopt at the forthcoming Commemorative Session a Declaration on an international strategy providing for the following:

I. Goals and Objectives

(a) International co-operation for economic development is not a one sided process of donor-donee relationship, the development of developing countries is a benefit to the whole world, including the more advanced nations;

(b) The aim of international economic co-operation should be to provide a dynamic combination of the world's production, market and technological factors to promote a rational division of labour and a humane sharing of its fruits; international co-operation should strengthen the capability of developing countries to exercise fully their sovereignty over their natural resources;

(c) A rapid transformation of the world economic system should be achieved through the adoption of convergent and concomitant policies and measures so that the developing and developed countries become partners, on a basis of equality and mutual benefit, in a common endeavour for peace, progress and prosperity;

(d) The essential purpose of development is to provide equal opportunity for a better life to everyone; the aim should, therefore, be to accelerate significantly the growth of gross product per head so that it is possible to secure for everyone a minimum standard of life consistent with human dignity;

II Policies and Measures

(a) Since primary commodities constitute a preponderant source of foreign income for most developing countries, provision should be made for maximising their consumption, diversifying their utilisation, securing for producers a fair and equitable return, organising their production on the basis of endowment factors, and securing for developing countries an increasing share of the growth in consumption; unfinished action to conclude commodity agreement should be completed by 1972;

(b) International action should be taken to promote processing of primary products in areas of production and to provide access to consuming markets of processed products, free from all tariff and non-tariff barriers;

(c) The scheme of non-discriminatory, non-reciprocal preferences in favour of products of developing countries is implemented without further delay;

(d) Other measures should be undertaken to secure for developing countries an increasing share of international trade in manufactured and semi-manufactured goods, especially through adjustment of production structures in developed countries;

(e) A distinction should be made between transfer of resources intended to promote development of developing countries and commercially motivated investments;

(f) The net flow of financial transfers from developed to developing countries should correspond, by 1972, to a minimum of 1 per cent of the GNP of each developed country, three-quarters of which should be from official sources.

(g) Financial transfers for development should be untied and provided on terms and conditions compatible with the efficiency of the developmental process;

(h) Appropriate measures should be adopted to alleviate the burden of debts on developing countries;

(i) A link between Special Drawing Rights and development finance should be established by 1972;

(j) Steps should be taken to enable developing countries to extend their merchant marines, to develop their shipbuilding industries, and to improve and modernise their ports. Urgent action is needed to restrain the alarming increase in freight rates and to eliminate discriminatory and restrictive elements from it. Consultation machinery for the solution of difficulties of shippers from developing countries needs to be improved to increase its efficiency;

(k) Concerted measures should be undertaken to bridge the widening gap in the technological skills between developing and developed countries, to facilitate diffusion of technology, patented and non-patented, on reasonable terms and conditions, and to ensure that transfers of technology are free from illegitimate restraints. An appropriate international mechanism should be devised to implement these measures;

(l) Provision should be made to expand research and development on materials with which developing countries are endowed. Arrangements should also be made for their nationals and institutions to build up scientific capabilities;

(m) Within the framework of international development strategy, special measures should be taken to improve the productive capacities and develop the infrastructure of least developed, including land-locked countries, so as to enable them to derive full benefit from convergent and concomitant measures; and

(n) Mutual contact and co-operation amongst developing countries is an indispensable element in the global strategy. The developed countries should support the initiatives of developing countries in this regard and pay special attention to concrete proposals that may be put forward by them to this end.

D. DECLARE THEIR DETERMINATION

(a) to undertake sustained and continuous endeavours within the United Nations system to secure faithful implementation of international development policies and programmes;

(b) to further the unity and solidarity of the Group of seventy-seven at all levels including the convening of a ministerial meeting to prepare for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) III;

(c) to review and appraise periodically, the progress of mutual co-operation in the field of development in pursuance of the programme of action;

(d) to seek ways and means for strengthening the capabilities of the United Nations system, to fulfil its commitments to social and economic progress.