



**XVII MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE
OF THE NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT
Algiers, Algeria, 26-29th May 2014**

**ALGIERS DECLARATION
“ENHANCED SOLIDARITY
FOR PEACE AND PROSPERITY”**

Algiers, Algeria 29 May 2014

We, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs gathered at the XVII Ministerial Conference of the Non-Aligned Movement, in Algiers, Algeria, on 28-29 May 2014, undertook a review of the progress achieved in the implementation of the outcomes of the XVI Conference of Heads of State held in Tehran, the Islamic Republic of Iran, on 30-31 August 2012 with a view to enhancing our contribution to addressing the multifaceted problems of concern to all Member States, thus contributing to the successful preparation, from the perspective of the South, of the major relevant international events to be held in 2015, including the celebration of the 70th anniversary of the establishment of the United Nations Organization and the XVII NAM Summit in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela;

Inspired by the vision, principles, and objectives of the Non-Aligned Movement, articulated in Bandung (1955), and Belgrade (1961), *assisted* by the institutional mechanism established in Algiers (1973) and *guided* by the Declaration of Purposes and Principles adopted in Havana (2006), in our efforts to achieve a world of peace, equality, cooperation and well-being for all;

Deeply concerned by the continued deterioration of the world's political, social, economic, financial and environmental situation which is increasingly affecting the Member States;

Determined to continually abide by our strong commitment to the purposes and the principles of the United Nations Charter and the principles of international law;

Determined also at this particular juncture in international relations to revitalize and reinvigorate the role and influence of our Movement as the principal political platform representing the developing world in multilateral fora, in particular the United Nations Organization;

Determined further to enhance the coordination with the Group of 77 and China in the context of the Joint Coordination Committee of the Non-Aligned Movement and the G77 + China and to this end welcoming the initiative of Algeria, in its capacity as the host of the first Ministerial meeting of the Group of 77 and China held in October 1967, to convene for the first time a meeting at Ministerial level on 30 May 2014 to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the Group of 77 and China;

Welcome the Summit of the Group of G77 + China, convened by the Government of the Plurinational State of Bolivia in its capacity as President of G77 + China, to be held in Santa Cruz, Bolivia, on 14 and 15 June, 2014;

Welcome also the organization of the High-Level NAM Conference dedicated to enhancing global dialogue in the name of peace, security and human development, to be held in Ashgabat, Turkmenistan in December 2015;

Strengthened by our individual and collective resolve to seize the opportunities offered by the major relevant international events to be held in 2015; including the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the adoption of the Bandung Declaration, as well as the 70th anniversary of the establishment of the United Nations Organization; and to strive to make a concerted contribution to address the multifaceted challenges facing mankind; and, to make a constructive contribution towards a new pattern of international relations based on: mutual respect, sovereign equality of all states, territorial integrity, self-determination, sovereignty over natural resources, and non-intervention in the internal affairs of any State as well as solidarity and renewed partnership for shared and sustained prosperity;

Noting that 2015 will also coincide with the adoption by the 70th session of the United Nations General Assembly of the Post 2015 Development Agenda, the post-Kyoto agreement on climate change expected to be adopted in Paris, in December 2015 as well as the possible entry into force of the Nagoya Protocol on Access and Benefit Sharing of genetic resources:

Reiterate our commitment to

- 1- the principles enshrined in the United Nations Charter and to the multilateral cooperation for peace, sustainable development and respect of human rights including the right to development;
- 2- spare no efforts to contribute in building a fair, inclusive, representative, transparent and effective system of equitable international relations, based on justice and equitable participation of all countries without exception ;
- 3- work actively with our partners to address present challenges and risks stemming from threats to global security, increased marginalization of the South, environmental hazards including, climate change, desertification, communicable diseases and poverty;
- 4- increase cooperation for the solution of global political problems, including the persistence of pressure, coercion and the violation of the principles of International Law; the increased illegal use of cyberspace; the existence of political, military and economic threats against non-aligned countries, and the inclusion of NAM countries in unilateral lists or certifications based on political considerations;
- 5- enhance coordination in defining and defending our position at major United Nations relevant fora and to join force with the other members of the Group of 77 and China in pressing for the interests of the South; and to this end, welcome the initiative of Algeria to convene for the first time the Joint Coordination Committee of the Non-Aligned Movement and the Group of 77 and China at ministerial level on the occasion of the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the Group of 77 and China;
- 6- welcome the initiative of Algeria as a contribution to raising the profile and visibility of the NAM by undertaking consultations within the COB on the establishment of a comprehensive website projecting detailed and reliable information on the purposes and activities of the Non-Aligned Movement.

Declare that

1. The reform of the United Nations system in a fair, equitable, democratic and participatory manner is key to promote lasting peace, international security and development. It should be addressed as a matter of highest priority. The United Nations Organization, as the universal and inclusive multilateral body, should remain the sole legitimate forum for

addressing the multifaceted international challenges and crisis. However, the role of Non-Aligned countries is yet to be sufficiently reflected in the governance structures of existing international key decision-making bodies. Key decisions concerning the issues of global governance can no longer be the preserve of a small and exclusive group of countries.

2. The settlement of conflicts should be based on peaceful means in accordance with the international principles and norms of international law as enshrined in the United Nations Charter and the founding principles of the Non-Aligned Movement.

To this end, all States should refrain from the use of force or threatening to use any other means, in violation of the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

3. A renewed multilateral system revolving around the United Nations Organization as its central pillar, should allow the active involvement of all States, without exception, in the management of international affairs. Unilateral measures such as sanctions, embargo, as well as the so-called preventive wars, and interference including under the cover of regime change, humanitarian assistance, are in contradiction with international law and the purpose and principles of the United Nations Charter. Algeria, in its capacity as the Coordinator of the Working Committee of the Non-Aligned Movement on the revitalization of the United Nations General Assembly is encouraged to pursue its efforts aimed at restoring the balance between the principal organs of the United Nations, and enhancing the role and authority of the General Assembly in international peace and security, and promoting multilateralism as initially envisaged in the United Nations Charter.
4. Universal and complete disarmament, including nuclear disarmament, is the best guarantee for lasting peace and international security and in this context, welcome the important outcome of the United Nations General Assembly High-Level Conference on nuclear disarmament convened in September 2013, in response to the Non-Aligned initiative as it highlighted the need to achieve nuclear disarmament as a high priority.
5. The negotiation of a legal instrument on global and complete nuclear disarmament as suggested by the Non-Aligned countries as well as the inalienable right of Member States to benefit from the peaceful use of nuclear energy. NAM State Parties to the NPT fully support the efforts aimed at

convening, before the end of 2014, the Conference related to the establishment of a “*nuclear free zone and zone free of weapons of mass destruction in the Middle East*”. In addition Non Aligned Movement fully supports the convening, no later than 2018, of a UN High Level International Conference on Nuclear Disarmament.

6. Terrorism is a serious threat to the stability of States as well as to international peace and security, as it recognizes no borders, nationality, ethnicity or religion. It requires enhanced international cooperation supported by operational means supporting national strategies to combat the scourge of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations. International organized crime activities including drug problem and incidences of hostage-taking resultant demands for ransom pose a threat to the stability of States. In this connection, the full implementation of relevant Security Council resolutions will convey a strong message from the international Community on its determined fight against terrorism.
7. The hope created by the re-launching of the peace negotiation, with a view of finalizing an agreement on all final status issues, which will secure the legitimate right of the Palestinian people for a viable state, with Al-Qods as the capital, is being undermined by Israeli intransigence and highlights that the reestablishment of the Palestinian people in their legitimate national rights, is the first condition for a lasting peace and a genuine regional security in the Middle East.
8. The Non-Aligned Movement is in full solidarity with and support to the Palestinian struggle and urge the International Community to assume its responsibility towards the Palestinian people by assisting it in the independence of its national State within their mother homeland. They reiterated the Movement’s demand that Israel comply with Security Council Resolution 497 (1981) and withdraw fully from the occupied Syrian Golan to the lines of 4 June 1967, in implementation of Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338.
9. The promotion and protection of all human rights for all are at the heart of the objectives of the Non-Aligned Movement. During the recent past considerable progress has been achieved. All human rights are indivisible, interdependent and interrelated at civil, cultural, economic, political and social levels. The right to development is fundamental. The universal character of human rights is incompatible with any selective approach or misuse for political gains. Human rights should be addressed through a constructive dialogue and cooperative approach without selectivity or discrimination that respect national sovereignty, non-interference in the internal affairs of States and territorial integrity.

10. Our commitment to pursue our efforts to promote women's rights and enhance their role and participation in all areas of political, economic, social and cultural affairs and in particular, facilitating access to senior position of decision-making in the state and elected bodies.
11. Even though the world has undergone far-reaching changes in the past decades and progress has been made in several important fields of development, Member States continue to face serious challenges in eradicating poverty and advancing their levels of development. These challenges are being exacerbated by an unfavorable international economic environment and the lack of reform of institutions of global economic and financial governance. Crises in the past several years have exposed the shortcomings and failures of these institutions, which adversely affect their ability to address them and achieve adequate macroeconomic policy coordination. Non-Aligned countries are increasingly the most adversely affected. The number of people living in absolute poverty continues to increase in many countries. Poverty eradication is the greatest global challenge facing the world today and an indispensable requirement for sustainable development. The principle of common but differentiated responsibilities, as well as the right to development, continue to remain fully relevant and should form the foundation of the Post-2015 global Development Agenda.
12. The current economic, financial and environmental architecture has failed to address appropriately current world challenges and in particular those facing developing countries. The current international architecture established following World War II is outdated and cannot respond to today realities. Many regions of the world and in particular African countries are being excluded from the management of the international governance structure. Developed countries should urgently abide by their commitment related to Official Development Assistance and urgently implement the Monterrey Consensus, the Doha Declaration on Financing For Development and the Rio+20 Outcome. The Post 2015 Development Agenda should have the eradication of poverty in Developing countries as the overarching objective through the balanced implementation of all pillars of sustainable development as affirmed in Rio+20.
13. The recently released 5th assessment report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) confirmed the serious threats posed to all countries by climate change. However, the report confirmed that the poorest countries and those that have made less contribution to the unprecedented accumulation of Green

House Gases (GHG) in the atmosphere will suffer the most. The report stressed again the urgent need to intensify action to mitigate climate change and to reduce its impacts through adaptation measures. Such strengthened efforts should be implemented by the international community in accordance with the principles and other provisions of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and its Kyoto Protocol.

14. Developed countries should take the lead in combating climate change. Regrettably, few developed countries have achieved their Kyoto Protocol commitments on greenhouse gas emissions reductions, many of those that have failed to achieve their commitments have even decided to withdraw from the Protocol. Financial and technological support to developing countries efforts required to mitigate climate change and adapt to its adverse effects should be commensurate with needs. Funding schemes should urgently receive resources in line with commitments and disburse them promptly. In particular, developed countries should provide, as soon as possible and no later than the end of the year 2014, the Green Fund with the resources needed to make it operational. Any new climate change agreement should ensure, as a matter of priority, the full implementation of the commitments already made by industrialized countries under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Kyoto Protocol and build on these commitments for the future. To this end, we stress that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the sole legitimate multilateral framework for decision-making related to climate change.
15. Desertification which is dramatically affecting several regions in the world, in particular in Africa should also deserve the priority attention of the international community. The outcome of COP 11, including the Namib Declaration, presents an effective platform to work towards a land degradation neutral world. NAM countries urges for the full and efficient implementation of commitments made under the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in order to prevent land degradation and to mitigate the effects of drought in order to support poverty reduction and environmental sustainability.
16. There is an urgent need to expedite the entry into force of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing and call upon industrialized countries to expedite their internal procedure of ratification so as to ensure the convening as soon as possible of the first meeting of the Parties and the establishment of its

Global Multilateral Benefit Sharing Mechanism, which is a key element in translating the third objective of the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity into reality. By promoting the use of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, and by strengthening the opportunities for fair and equitable sharing of benefits from their use, the Protocol will create incentives to conserve biological diversity, sustainably use its components, and further enhance the contribution of biological diversity to sustainable development and human well-being.

17. During the last decade, South-South Cooperation has registered unprecedented growth as a result of an increased South-South cooperation among NAM Member States which is now playing a central role in helping many developing countries to address multiple and complex development challenges. They call upon the UN Development system to strengthen the UN Office for South-South Cooperation, including through provision of increased human and financial resources.
18. Welcome the offer of President of the Ministerial Conference of the Non-Aligned Movement to convene in New York in September 2015, in partnership with the Group of 77 and China in New York and with the participation of Chairs of the other G77 + China Chapters, a meeting of the Joint Coordination Committee of the Non-Aligned Movement and the Group of 77 and China at Ministerial level with a view to celebrating the 70th anniversary of the establishment of the United Nations Organization and marking, in partnership with Indonesia, the 60th anniversary of the adoption of the Bandung Declaration.

Algiers May 29th 2014