

The Heads of State of the aforementioned nations have met at a time of grave danger for the international order of peace and prosperity. Deeply concerned for the future of peace, voicing the aspirations of a great majority of the people of the world, no people and no government can or should abandon its responsibilities in regard to the safeguarding of world peace, the participating countries-having examined in detail, in an atmosphere- of equality, sincerity and-mutual confidence, the current state of international relations and trends prevailing in the present day world-make the following declaration:

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The Heads of State or Government of Non-Aligned Countries noting that there are crises that lead towards a world conflict in the transition from an old order based on domination to a new order based on cooperation between: nations, founded on freedom, equality and social justice- for the promotion of prosperity; considering that the dynamic processes and forms of social change often result in or represent- a conflict between the old established and the new emerging nationalist forces; considering that a lasting peace can be achieved only if this confrontation leads to a world where the domination of colonialism-imperialism and neo-colonialism in all their manifestations is eliminated;

The acute rivalry between the Great Powers and the inability of these Powers to make way for a new order based on cooperation and coexistence has caused great concern and has been the reason for many wars and conflicts.

The nations gathered at this Summit note the failure of the United Nations and the Great Powers to take any real action so that the conflicts against independent and sovereign nations be prevented in due time without the great loss of lives. We point to the unprovoked attacks on the Republic of Syria, and the Democratic People's Federal Republic of Yugoslavia by foreign powers, utilizing the Charter to manipulate and justify its wars of aggression by demolishing the basic provisions of the Charter of the United Nations.

An institution of the old order - imperialism - is weakening. Colonial empires and other forms of foreign oppression of peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America are gradually disappearing from the stage of history. Great successes have been achieved in the struggle of many peoples for national independence and equality. In the same way, the peoples of Latin America are continuing to make an increasingly effective contribution to the improvement of international relations. Great social changes in the world are further promoting such a development. All this not only accelerates the end of the epoch of foreign oppression of peoples, but also peaceful co-operation among peoples, based on these principles of independence and equal rights, an essential condition for their freedom and progress.

The Summit notes the inability of the United Nations and the Great Powers to acknowledge the new order, based on self-determination, to address the matter of self-determination in Indochina amidst the struggle of the peoples.

With self-determination, comes the necessity of these new nations to be fully incorporated into the global family through their membership in the United Nations. Supposed to be an institution free of political, ideological, and bloc bias, the Organization of the United Nations has failed to preserve its complete independence from bloc politics. Nations seeking membership should not be forced to be part of a greater 'compromise package' to not be blocked by nations seated on the United Nations Security Council.

The escalation of matters regarding the status of Burgenland are of great concern to the participants of the Summit. The inability of the United Nations to prevent further escalation and prevent further bloc escalation is a matter that ought to be noted by the Organisation.

The respect of the United Nations Charter and its principles are of utmost importance. The Summit stresses the need for global deescalation and return to dialogue and diplomacy as a valid mechanism to maintain peace and prosperity, with nations to refrain themselves from exercising their imperialist and neo-colonial aspirations through the use of force and other militaristic means.

The existing military blocs, which are growing into more and more powerful military, economic and political groupings, which, by the logic and nature of their mutual relations, necessarily provoke periodical aggravations of international relations.

The participants of the Summit note that the rapid militarization of the South Pole is a major reason of concern. It is noted that any militarisation of the continent, beyond the bare minimum - as in vessels used to transport food, equipment, and personnel to the research facilities - only risks an expansion of conflict beyond anything experienced until now.

Moreover, the participants of the Summit reaffirm their commitment to facilitate, through other means, for nuclear powers to completely disarm their atomic stockpiles so that they cannot be used once more against the human race. The Summit notes its condemnation of the use of atomic weapons during the United Nations mission to Korea, something which had not been sanctioned by the Organisation.

The participants of the Summit reaffirm their conviction that:

- (a) All nations have the right to unity, self-determination, and independence by virtue of which they can determine their political status and freely pursue economic, social, and cultural development without hindrance;
- (b) All nations have the right to freely manage and dispose of their natural wealth and resources, without prejudice to any obligations arising from international commitments and diplomatic arrangements in accordance with international law, based upon cooperation and mutual benefit;
- (c) These nations are committed to the common principles of mutual non-aggression, mutual non-interference, equal and mutual benefit, and peaceful coexistence. These principles will form the foundation of unified political action, diplomatic statements, and interstate diplomacy between these nations, and at the United Nations to separate these nations from actions of polarity.

