



16th Summit of Heads of State or Government of the Non-Aligned Movement

Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran

26 - 31 August 2012

Tehran Plan of Action (2012-2015)

Reference (by document and paragraph)	Actions and initiatives
FINAL DOCUMENT	
CHAPTER I: GLOBAL ISSUES	
Non-Aligned Movement: Role and Methods of Work	
Para. 22.1 in final Document	1.1 Continue making progress in the process of revitalizing and strengthening the Movement with a view to achieving the purposes outlined in both the Declaration on the Purposes and Principles and the Role of the Non-Aligned Movement in the Present International Juncture and the Document on the Methodology of the Non-Aligned Movement adopted at the 14th NAM Summit in Havana and the Sharm El Sheikh Declaration, as well as the Bali Commemorative Declaration, which will enable the Movement to deal effectively with the challenges looming ahead. Consolidate the pro-active approach in the working dynamic of the Movement, maintaining and increasing our capacity to bring forth on behalf of the NAM concrete proposals in the debates and presentation of resolutions and other initiatives at the various United Nations organs and other international fora where NAM is represented.
Para. 22.2 in final Document	1.2 Disseminate the outcome documents of the XVI Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement as

	official documents of the United Nations system, as appropriate.
Para. 22.3 in final Document	1.3 Expand the Movement's scope wherever its members consider it more appropriate within the UN agencies or at other relevant international organizations or bodies, in accordance to the relevant decisions by the NAM Summits and/or Ministerial Conferences.
Para. 22.4 in final Document	1.4 Strengthen and manifest the unity and solidarity among the membership of the Movement, particularly with those Non-Aligned Countries whose peoples are living under colonial or alien domination or foreign occupation, and with those experiencing external threats of use of force, acts of aggression or unilateral coercive measures, living in abject poverty or suffering ill-health, and victims of natural disasters, bearing in mind that the Movement cannot afford lack of unity and solidarity under those circumstances;
Para. 22.5 in final Document	1.5 Sustain the process of reviewing, analyzing and strengthening the positions of the Movement on international issues, with a view to further ensure the adherence to and promotion of its Founding Principles and the principles adopted at the 14th NAM Summit and the Sharm El Sheikh Declaration, as well as the Bali Commemorative Declaration, as well as further consolidate the common denominators among its membership;
Para. 22.6 in final Document	1.6 Continue to review the role of the Movement in the context of current realities and improve, as appropriate, its structure and methods of work, including through strengthening existing mechanisms and arrangements ¹ and, creating new ones, as appropriate, and utilizing them to the fullest, convening of regular meetings of such mechanisms and arrangements, generating a more focused and concise documentation, strengthening the role of the Chair as spokesperson of the Movement, working towards establishing a Back-up mechanism to assist the Chair, through taking full advantage of and maximum benefit from the Movement's existing mechanisms and arrangements, with the aim to continue promoting a more coordinated, effective and efficient Movement capable of responding in a timely manner to international developments affecting it and its Member Countries;
Para. 22.9 in final Document	1.7 Improve the coordination of the work of the existing mechanisms of the Movement in New York, Geneva, Nairobi, Vienna, Paris and The Hague in the work of the relevant UN organs and agencies, upon identifying their respective priority areas of concern and competence, bearing in mind the position of the Coordinating Bureau in New York as the focal point for coordination of the Movement and should continue to act as such;
Para. 22.10 in final Document	1.8 <i>Expand and reinforce</i> the ability and capacity of the Movement for initiative, representation

¹ The existing mechanisms and arrangements include: the Former Chair Countries and Troika (at the Summit, Ministerial and Ambassadorial levels); the Committee on Palestine (at the Ministerial and Ambassadorial level); the Coordinating Bureau in New York and its subsidiary bodies (Working Groups on Disarmament, Human Rights, Legal Matters, Peacekeeping Operations, Reform of the UN and GA Revitalisation, Reform of the Security Council, and Information); the NAM Chapters in Geneva, the Hague, Vienna and UNESCO (Paris), Nairobi; and the NAM Caucuses in the Security Council and in the Peace Building Commission.

	and negotiation, as well as its ethical, political and moral strength and influence;
Para. 22.11 in final Document	1.9 <i>Continue to strengthen</i> the coordination and cooperation as well as formulation of common strategies on economic development and social progress issues with the Group of 77 and China (G-77) through the Joint Coordinating Committee of the G-77 and NAM (JCC) in advancing the collective concerns and interests of developing countries at the relevant international forums particularly in the context of UN reform, and in expanding and deepening South-South cooperation. Such coordination must be guided by the Terms of Reference, adopted between both foras in 1994;
Para. 22.12 in final Document	1.10 <i>Promote</i> coordination and cooperation between the G-77 and the NAM, wherever possible at all relevant multilateral fora to address issues of common concern to both groupings subject to their respective competencies;
Para. 22.13 in final Document	1.11 <i>Expedite</i> its decision-making and improve its working methods, in conformity with the relevant provisions of the Cartagena Document on Methodology of the Movement and the Document on the Methodology of the Non-Aligned Movement adopted at the 14 th NAM Summit in Havana, through determined and timely action in order to contribute more effectively in the multilateral process, with the aim of enhancing its role and stature as a leading global force;
Para. 22.14 in final Document	1.12 <i>Be</i> more proactive in addressing international developments which could adversely impact on the Movement and its Member Countries;
Para. 22.15 in final Document	1.13 <i>Encourage</i> the interaction of the Ministers responsible for portfolios of relevance to the Movement, such as food production and agriculture, energy, culture, education, health, human resources, environment, information and communications, industry, science and technology, social progress, women and children, with the aim of enhancing the effectiveness of the Movement and increasing the cooperation among its Member Countries in these areas;
Para. 22.16 in final Document	1.14 <i>Expand and deepen</i> its interaction and cooperation with parliamentarians, civil society, including non-governmental organisations, and the private sector of Non-Aligned Countries on the recognition that they can perform a constructive role towards the attainment of the principles, ideals and purposes of the Movement; and
Para. 22.17 in final Document	1.15 <i>Support</i> , as a further manifestation of solidarity of the Movement, the candidatures of Non-Aligned Countries vis-à-vis non member countries, where appropriate, to the United Nations organs and bodies, including the Security Council and Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), as well as all subsidiary bodies of the General Assembly and the ECOSOC, <i>bearing in mind</i> the ensuing obligation of such Countries whose candidatures are successful owing to such support, to defend, preserve and promote the concerns and interests of the Movement in those organs and bodies, without prejudice to their sovereign rights. The Heads of State and Government <i>also agreed</i> to consider working towards ensuring adequate representation of NAM in all international

	fora.
International Law	
Para. 24.1 in final Document	2.1 Identify and pursue measures that may contribute towards achieving a peaceful and prosperous world as well as a just and equitable world order based on the UN Charter and international law;
Para. 24.2 in final Document	2.2 Conduct external relations based on the ideals, principles and purposes of the Movement, the UN Charter and international law, as well as the “Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the UN”, the “Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security”, and the “Declaration on the Enhancement of Effectiveness of the Principles of Refraining from the Threat or Use of Force in International Relations”;
Para. 24.3 in final Document	2.3 Firmly <i>oppose</i> the unilateral evaluation and certification of the conduct of States as a means of exerting pressure on Non-Aligned Countries and other developing countries;
Para. 24.4 in final Document	2.4 Refrain from recognising, adopting or implementing extra-territorial or unilateral coercive measures or laws, including unilateral economic sanctions, other intimidating measures, and arbitrary travel restrictions, that seek to exert pressure on Non-Aligned Countries – threatening their sovereignty and independence, and their freedom of trade and investment – and prevent them from exercising their right to decide, by their own free will, their own political, economic and social systems, where such measures or laws constitute flagrant violations of the UN Charter, international law, the multilateral trading system as well as the norms and principles governing friendly relations among States; and in this regard, <i>oppose and condemn</i> these measures or laws and their continued application, persevere with efforts to effectively reverse them and <i>urge</i> other States to do likewise, as called for by the General Assembly and other UN organs; <i>request</i> States applying these measures or laws to revoke them fully and immediately;
Para. 24.5 in final Document	2.5 <i>Support</i> , in accordance with international law, the claim of affected states, including the targeted states, to compensation for the damage incurred as a consequence of the implementation of extraterritorial or unilateral coercive measures or laws;
Para. 24.6 in final Document	2.6 <i>Oppose</i> , while <i>reiterating</i> the utmost importance of preserving the delicate balance of rights and obligations of States as stipulated in the various international legally binding instruments to which they are party, the actions by a certain group of States to unilaterally reinterpret, redefine, redraft or apply selectively the provisions of these instruments to conform with their own views and interests and which might affect the rights of their States Parties as defined therein, and in this context, <i>work</i> towards ensuring that the integrity of these instruments is preserved by their States Parties;
Para. 24.7 in final Document	2.7 Oppose all attempts to introduce new concepts of international law aimed at

	internationalising certain elements contained in the so-called extra-territorial laws of certain States through multilateral agreements;
Para. 24.8 in final Document	2.8 Endeavour to generate further progress to achieve full respect for international law and, in this regard, commend the role of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) in promoting the peaceful settlement of international disputes, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the UN Charter and the Statute of the ICJ, in particular articles 33 and 94 of the Charter;
Para. 24.9 in final Document	2.9 Urge the Security Council to make greater use of the ICJ, the principal judicial organ of the UN, as a source of advisory opinions and interpretation of relevant norms of international law, and on controversial issues, further urge the Council to use the ICJ as a source of interpreting relevant international law, and also urge the Council to consider its decisions be reviewed by the ICJ, bearing in mind the need to ensure their adherence to the UN Charter, and international law;
Para. 24.10 in final Document	2.10 <i>Invite</i> also the General Assembly, the other organs of the United Nations and the specialized agencies duly authorized, to request advisory opinions of the International Court of Justice on legal questions arising within the scope of their activities;
Para. 24.11 in final Document)	2.11 Continue to call for full respect of the ICJ advisory opinion of 9 July 2004 by Israel, the occupying Power, Member States and the United Nations and to consider the possibilities for requesting a further advisory opinion from the ICJ regarding the prolonged Israeli occupation of the Palestinian Territory since 1967;
Para. 24.12 in final Document	2.12 The Non-Aligned States Parties to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court (ICC) shall <i>continue to preserve</i> the integrity of the Statute and <i>ensure</i> that the ICC remains impartial and fully independent of political organs of the UN, which should not instruct or impede the functions of the ICC, <i>bearing in mind</i> the relevant provisions of the Rome Statute;

Para. 24.13 in final Document	2.13 The Non-Aligned States Parties to the Rome Statute of the ICC call upon those States, which have not yet done so, to consider becoming parties to the Rome Statute of the ICC;
Para. 24.15 in final Document	2.14 The Non-Aligned States Parties to the Rome Statute of the ICC welcomed the Review Conference of the Rome Statute, which was held in Kampala, Uganda, from 31 May to 11 June 2010, at which States parties reaffirmed their commitment to the Rome Statute and adopted amendments to the Statute to define the crime of aggression and to establish conditions under which the Court could exercise jurisdiction with respect to that crime;
Para. 24.16 in final Document	2.15 The Non-Aligned States continued to underscore the necessity of the independence of the ICC in accordance with its judicial nature. They stated that the Security Council's responsibilities under the Charter of the UN should not limit the role of the Court as a judicial body. The Court should be empowered to pronounce on acts of aggression independently;
Para. 24.17 in final Document	2.16 The Non-Aligned State Parties to the Rome Statute of the ICC oppose all actions, in particular through the Security Council, aimed at establishing a process to grant immunity to the staff members of UN peacekeeping operations, which violate the relevant provisions of the Rome Statute of the ICC and damage the credibility and independence of the ICC;
Para. 24.19 in final Document	2.17 <i>Call upon</i> the Non-Aligned States Parties to the relevant treaties to work collectively to increase and enhance their representation and coordination in the bodies established through those treaties, and <i>support</i> the candidatures of their experts as a further manifestation of solidarity among them.
Promotion and Preservation of Multilateralism	
Para. 27.1 in final Document	3.1 Promote and work towards creating a multi-polar world through the strengthening of multilateralism through the UN and the multilateral processes, which are indispensable in promoting and preserving the interests of Non-Aligned Countries;
Para. 27.2 in final Document	3.2 <i>Initiate</i> further vigorous transparent and inclusive initiatives to achieve the realization of multilateral cooperation in the areas of economic development and social progress, peace and security, and human rights for all and the rule of law, including through enhancing the Movement's unity, solidarity and cohesiveness on issues of collective concern and interests with the aim of shaping the multilateral agenda to embrace development as a fundamental priority, which should take into account the need for the developing and developed countries, and international institutions to intensify partnerships and coordinate their efforts and resources to effectively address all imbalances in the global agenda;
Para. 27.3 in final Document	3.3 <i>Strengthen</i> the articulation of the NAM's agreed positions and its relevant agreements in the UN Security Council, through the NAM Coordinating Bureau and the NAM Caucus in the Security Council, in accordance with the Movement's principles. In this context, the Heads of

	State or Government encouraged participation, whenever appropriate, by NAM Observers who are members of the Council in the meetings of the NAM Caucus in the Council, and exchange of views, whenever appropriate, with like-minded non-NAM Members on issues of common concern;
Para. 27.4 in final Document	3.4 <i>Work</i> towards achieving a universal, rule-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system, stressing the value of multilateralism to achieve a balanced, development oriented and, successful conclusion of the Doha round of negotiations, according to its mandate and urge all States to fulfil their commitments to shape globalisation as a positive force and that its benefits are shared evenly by all;
Para. 27.5 in final Document	3.5 <i>Strengthen</i> the comparative advantages of existing multilateral arrangements and institutions without compromising the principle of equitable geographical representation and equal partnerships, and <i>promote</i> the democratization of the system of international governance in order to increase the participation of Non-Aligned Countries in international decision making;
Para. 27.8 in final Document	3.6 <i>Oppose</i> unilateralism and unilaterally imposed measures by certain States which can lead to the erosion and violation of the UN Charter international law and human rights, the use and threat of use of force, and pressure and coercive measures as a means to achieving their national policy objectives;
Para. 27.9 in final Document	3.7 <i>Strengthen</i> South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation, including through enhancing the capacities of relevant institutions and mechanisms, as indispensable means to promote and preserve multilateralism and the multilateral process.
Peaceful Settlement of Disputes, and Non-Use or Threat of Use of Force	
Para. 31.1 in final Document	4.1 <i>Call upon</i> the international community to renew its commitment to uphold and defend the principles of the UN Charter and international law as well as the means envisaged in the UN Charter for the peaceful settlement of dispute and non-resort to the threat or use of force;
Para. 31.2 in final Document	4.2 <i>Promote</i> and <i>preserve</i> dialogue among civilizations, culture of peace and inter-faith dialogue, which would contribute towards peace and security, <i>taking into account</i> the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the UN Charter, the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, and the Declaration on the Enhancement of Effectiveness of the Principles of Refraining from the Threat of Use of Force in International Relations;
Para. 31.3 in final Document	4.3 <i>Strengthen</i> the role of the Movement in peaceful settlement of disputes,

	conflict prevention and resolution, confidence building, and post-conflict peace building and rehabilitation in or between Non-Aligned Countries, in particular through seriously identifying concrete measures to expedite the creation of a NAM mechanism in this regard, whose terms of reference must be in conformity with its Founding Principles, the UN Charter and international law. Any such mechanism should be based on the consent of the States concerned;
Para. 31.4 in final Document	4.4 <i>Oppose</i> and condemn labelling of NAM countries and peoples by certain States through use of pejorative terms as well as systematic vilification of other States to exert political pressure;
Para. 31.5 in final Document	4.5 <i>Oppose</i> and <i>condemn</i> the categorisation of countries as good or evil based on unilateral and unjustified criteria, and the adoption of the doctrine of pre-emptive attack, including attack by nuclear weapons by certain States, which is inconsistent with international law, in particular the international legally-binding instruments concerning nuclear disarmament; and <i>further oppose and condemn</i> all military actions, or use of force or threat of use of force against the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of Non-Aligned Countries which constitute acts of aggression and blatant violations of the principles of the UN Charter, including non-interference in the internal affairs of States; and
Para. 31.6 in final Document	4.6 <i>Promote</i> , in ensuring international peace and security, the diversity of approaches to development consistent with the purposes and principles of the UN Charter and international law as a core value of the Non-Aligned Countries.
Culture of Peace, Dialogue among Civilisations, Religions and Cultures, and Cultural Diversity	
Para. 50.1 in final Document	5.1 <i>Emphasize</i> the need to continue strengthening the dialogue among civilizations, culture of peace and inter-cultural dialogue, inter alia through the World Programme for the Dialogue among Civilizations and the Alliance of Civilizations;
Para. 50.2 in final Document	5.2 <i>Oppose</i> all attempts to impose on any State any particular model of political, economic, legal or cultural system, which may lead to global instability and weaken the security of States and their peoples;
Para. 50.3 in final Document	5.3 <i>Strive</i> to prevent and mitigate cultural homogenization as well as uniculturalism in the context of globalization, through increased intercultural dialogue and exchange guided by enhancing respect for and observance of cultural diversity,
Para. 50.4 in final Document	5.4 <i>Promote</i> a culture of peace based on respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity of

	States, non-interference in the internal affairs of States, right to self-determination of peoples under foreign occupation and colonial domination, prevention of violence, promotion of non-violence, strict adherence to the principles of international relations as enshrined in the UN Charter, and full realisation of the right to development;
Para. 50.5 in final Document	5.5 <i>Promote</i> respect for the diversity of religions, beliefs, and cultures, and for prophets, religious symbols and Personalities, as part of the universal respect for peoples and civilizations and common heritage belonging to humankind.
Para. 50.6 in final Document	5.6 Promote the important role of education in the promotion of a culture of peace and dialogue among civilizations, religions and cultures, and the role of civil society, faith-based non-governmental organizations and media as appropriate, in promoting interfaith, intercultural and inter-civilizational dialogue and understanding towards fostering cultural diversity, and the realization of internationally agreed goals, including the Millennium Development Goals
Para. 50.7 in final Document	5.7 Continue to enhance the efforts of the NAM members in promoting the culture of peace, and dialogue among civilisations, religions and cultures, through various activities, including international and regional conferences and forums;
Para. 50.8 in final Document	5.8 Call for the implementation of Manila Declaration and Programme of Action on Interfaith Dialogue and Cooperation for Peace and Development adopted by the Special NAM Ministerial Meeting on Interfaith Dialogue and Cooperation for Peace and Development held from 16-18 March 2010 in Manila, on the initiative of the Government of the Philippines.
Para. 50.9 in final Document	5.9 <i>Initiate</i> discussions with a view to elaborate an international instrument on the elimination of all forms of religious intolerance, including ways to eliminate defamation of religions, and discrimination based on religion or belief.
Para. 50.10 in final Document	5.10 Contribute to the implementation of the agreements contained in the Tehran Declaration and Programme of Action on Human Rights and Cultural Diversity and, in this context, continue to promote a NAM initiative on the subject in the Human Rights Council or the United Nations General Assembly as soon as possible and in this context, enhance the activities of the NAM Center for Human Rights and Cultural Diversity and consider the approval of its charter.
Right to Self-Determination and Decolonization	
Para. 62.1 in final Document	6.1 <i>Strongly support</i> the work and activities of the UN Special Committee on Decolonisation, <i>underlines</i> the necessity of reinforcing the importance of its decisions and again <i>urge</i> the Administering Powers to grant their full support to the activities of the Committee and fully cooperate with this UN body;
Para. 62.2 in final Document	6.2 <i>Request</i> the colonialist countries to pay full compensation for the economic, social and

	cultural consequences of their occupation, bearing in mind the right of all people who were or are still subjected to colonial rule or occupation to receive fair compensation for the human and material losses they suffered as a result of colonial rule or occupation;
Para. 62.3 in final Document	6.3 <i>Strongly condemn</i> the ongoing brutal suppression of the legitimate aspirations to self-determination of peoples under colonial or alien domination and foreign occupation in various regions of the world;
Para. 62.4 in final Document	6.4 <i>Urge</i> UN Member States to fully implement the decisions and resolutions of the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) concerning the return of cultural properties to the peoples who were or still under colonial rule or occupation, and in this regard, further urge UNESCO to identify the stolen or illegally exported cultural properties in accordance with the relevant conventions on the subject, and also urge the process of returning these properties to their countries of origin, in compliance with the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, be expedited, bearing in mind the right of the Non-Aligned Countries to maintain and conserve their national heritage as it constitutes the foundation of their cultural identity;
Para. 62.5 in final Document	6.5 <i>Renew its call</i> to UN Member States to speed up the process of decolonisation towards the complete elimination of colonialism, and including by supporting the effective implementation of the Plan of Action of the Decade for the Eradication of Colonialism (2011-2020);
Para. 62.7 in final Document	6.6 <i>Work</i> towards the full implementation of the principle of self-determination with respect to the remaining territories within the framework of the Programme of Action of the Special Committee on Decolonisation, in accordance with the wishes of the people consistent with the UN Charter and the relevant UN resolutions;
Para. 62.8 in final Document	6.7 <i>Oppose</i> any attempt aimed at the partial or total disruption of the national unity and the territorial integrity of a State, which is incompatible with the UN Charter;
Para. 62.9 in final Document	6.8 <i>Call on</i> the Government of the United States to assume its responsibility to expedite a process that will allow the Puerto Rican people to fully exercise their inalienable right to self-determination and independence, and <i>urges</i> the Government of the United States to return the occupied land and installations on Vieques Island and at the Roosevelt Roads Naval Station to the Puerto Rican people, who constitute a Latin American and Caribbean nation; and
Para. 62.10 in final Document	6.9 <i>Work actively</i> to have the U.N. General Assembly to consider the question of Puerto Rico in all its aspects
United Nations: Follow-up to the 2005 World Summit Outcome, the Millennium Declaration and the Outcomes of the Major United Nations Summits and Conferences	
Para. 76.1 in final Document	7.1 <i>Actively engage</i> in the follow-up process and the implementation of the commitments contained in the Millennium Declaration and the outcomes of its subsequent reviews, including

	<p>the 2010 MDG's Summit, as well as the international development goals agreed at the major UN conferences and summits in the economic, social and related fields, in a manner that would advance the principled positions of the Movement towards the issues under consideration. In this context, the Heads of State or Government also noted that preparations for the 20 year review of the implementation of the Programme of Action for the International Conference on Population and Development have commenced. To this end, the Movement <i>shall insist</i>, in close cooperation and coordination with the Group of 77 and China that the follow-up processes of these conferences and summits, must remain inclusive, open-ended and transparent in order to ensure that the interests and priorities of the Non-Aligned Countries are duly taken into account in the final outcome of that process. In this regard, the Heads of State or Government underlined the importance of enhancing the Financing for development follow up process, including through holding a follow-up conference on financing for development by 2013, to review the implementation of the provisions of Monterrey and Doha, and to identify the obstacles facing the implementation process and ways to address them;</p>
Para. 76.2 in final Document	<p>7.2 Call for international support to <i>strengthen</i> South-South cooperation, which complements, and does not substitute, North-South cooperation, including regional, inter-regional and triangular cooperation and in this context, the Heads of State or Government welcomed the holding of the High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation in Nairobi, Kenya, from 1 to 3 December 2009, and called for the implementation of the Nairobi outcome document approved through United Nations General Assembly Resolution 64/222;</p>
Para. 76.4 in final Document	<p>7.3 <i>Reiterate</i> the importance of a strengthened and more effective intergovernmental inclusive <i>mechanism</i>, in order to provide for adequate follow up of the implementation of the mandates agreed to in Monterrey and in Doha, in addition to holding a follow up Financing for Development Conference in 2013, and recalling the mandate of the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development, urged ECOSOC to reach a speedy conclusion on the establishment of such a mechanism, with a view to final action by the General Assembly as early as possible at its 66th session.</p>
United Nations: Institutional Reform	
<u>A. Reform of the United Nations</u>	
Para. 79.1 in final Document	<p>8.1 <i>Promote</i> the concerns and interests of developing countries in the reform process, ensure its successful outcome, and <i>promote and preserve</i> the integrity and respective functions and powers of the General Assembly, the ECOSOC, and the Security Council as defined in the Charter;</p>
Para. 79.2 in final Document	<p>8.2 <i>Oppose</i> proposals that seek; (a) to transform the democratic and intergovernmental nature of the UN as well as its oversight and monitoring processes including any proposal that seeks</p>

	to undermine the role of the Fifth Committee of the General Assembly; (b) to impose an artificial cap on budget levels; (c) to fund more activities from within the existing pool of resources; or (d) to redefine the Charter-based functions and powers of its principal organs on budgetary related issues;
Para. 79.3 in final Document	8.3 <i>Engage</i> constructively in consultations and work towards, in particular through ensuring the implementation of the relevant UN decisions and resolutions thereof: (a) <i>revitalising</i> the work of the General Assembly, in view of its central role and position as the chief deliberative, policy making and representative organ of the UN; (b) <i>strengthening</i> the role of the ECOSOC as a principal body for coordination, policy review, policy dialogue and recommendations on issues of economic and social development, and monitoring the implementation of development programmes; (c) <i>democratising</i> the Security Council as an effective forum in the maintenance of international peace and security; and (d) <i>reforming</i> the Secretariat and its management in order to ensure the efficient and effective implementation of all mandates and to provide the highest level of accountability and transparency, at all levels, within the Secretariat and from the Secretariat to Member States through the establishment of a clear and implementable accountability framework;
Para. 79.4 in final Document	8.4 <i>Enhance</i> the global partnership for development that is necessary to fully realize the outcomes of all <i>major</i> UN summits and conferences in the economic, social and related fields with the view to addressing multiple global threats and challenges in these areas;
Para. 79.5 in final Document	8.5 <i>Oppose</i> the tendency to equate reform of the UN with greater empowerment of the Security Council, <i>mindful</i> of the need to keep the balance among the functions and powers of the principal organs of the UN;
Para. 79.6 in final Document	8.6 <i>Ensure</i> that the UN is provided with sufficient resources and on a timely basis needed to fully implement all mandated programmes and activities, in accordance with relevant General Assembly resolutions, including evolving a mechanism to monitor their effective implementation;
Para. 79.7 in final Document	8.7 <i>Promote</i> , in close cooperation with the Group of 77 and China, the allocations of additional resources to further strengthen the development pillar of the United Nations;
Para. 79.8 in final Document	8.8 <i>Maintain</i> close inter-governmental oversight and review of all proposals, which are yet to be considered and acted upon by the General Assembly, as well as those, which are being implemented; and
Para. 79.9 in final Document	8.9 <i>Preserve</i> the unity of purpose and action achieved by NAM and the G-77 and China through the JCC in following up on the various aspects of the UN reform in order for the interests and concerns of developing countries to be adequately reflected in the final outcome of this process.

B. Relationship among the Principal Organs of the United Nations	
Para. 83.1 in final Document	9.1 <i>Urge</i> all States to uphold the primacy of and full respect for the provisions of the UN Charter pertaining to the functions and powers of the Assembly, <i>call on</i> the Presidents of the General Assembly, the ECOSOC and the Security Council to conduct regular discussions and coordination among themselves regarding the agenda and programme of work of the respective principal organs that they represent in order to establish increased coherence and complementarity among these organs in a mutually reinforcing manner, respectful of each others' mandates, and with a view to generating a mutual understanding among them, with whom the members of the respective organs that they represent have vested in good faith their trust and confidence;
Para. 83.2 in final Document	9.2 <i>Welcome</i> as a step forward the informal meetings between the July's Presidents of the Council, and UN Member States on the <i>preparation</i> of the annual report of the Security Council, including those convened by the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in 2008, Uganda in 2009, Nigeria in 2010, and Germany in 2011, and <i>call</i> for more regular interactions between future July's Presidency of the Security Council and the wider membership of the United Nations, which can help enhance the quality of such reports;
Para. 83.3 in final Document	9.3 Call on the Security Council to submit a more explanatory, comprehensive and analytical annual report to the General Assembly, assessing the work of the Council, including such cases in which the Council has failed to act, and the views expressed by its members during the consideration of the agenda items under its consideration. Further call on the Security Council to elaborate the circumstances under which it adopts different outcomes whether resolutions, presidential statements, press statements or elements to the press;
Para. 83.4 in final Document	9.4 <i>Call on</i> the Security Council, pursuant to Articles 15 (1) and 24 (3) of the UN Charter, to submit special reports for the consideration of the General Assembly;
Para. 83.5 in final Document	9.5 <i>Call on</i> the Security Council to ensure that its monthly assessments are comprehensive and analytical, and issued in a timely fashion. The General Assembly may consider proposing parameters for the elaboration of such assessments;
Para. 83.6 in final Document	9.6 <i>Call on</i> the Security Council to fully take into account the recommendations of the General Assembly on matters relating to international peace and security, consistent with Article 11 (2) of the Charter; and
Para. 83.7 in final Document	9.7 <i>Oppose and stop</i> ongoing attempts to shift issues under the agenda of the General Assembly or the ECOSOC to the Security Council, and the encroachment by the latter on the functions and <i>powers</i> of the Assembly.
C. Revitalisation of the Work of the General Assembly	
Para. 85.1 in final Document	10.1 <i>Support</i> all ongoing and continuous efforts to strengthen the central role and authority of

	the Assembly, <i>taking into account</i> the criteria of relevance and efficiency; <i>oppose</i> any reform proposal that seeks to challenge the central role and authority of the General Assembly as the chief deliberative, policy-making and representative organ of the UN; and <i>oppose</i> any approach that seeks to or could result in undermining or minimizing the achievements of the General Assembly or the mandates of its main committees, diminishing its current role and functioning, or raising questions about its relevance and credibility;
Para. 85.3 in final Document	10.2 <i>Call on</i> UN Member States to renew their commitment and political will to implement General Assembly decisions and resolutions on a non-selective and non-discriminatory basis, since the failure to do so is at the root of many unresolved questions;
Para. 85.4 in final Document	10.3 <i>Ensure</i> that the UN is provided with the resources needed to fully implement all mandated programmes and activities, in accordance with relevant General Assembly resolutions;
Para. 85.5 in final Document	10.4 <i>Reaffirm</i> the role and authority of the General Assembly, including on questions relating to international peace and security, as stipulated in Articles 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 35 of the Charter of the UN, where appropriate using the procedures set forth in rules 7, 8, 9 and 10 of the rules of procedure of the General Assembly, which enable swift and urgent action by the Assembly, bearing in mind that the Security Council has primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security in accordance with Article 24 of the Charter;
Para. 85.6 in final Document	10.5 The Heads of State or Government <i>reiterated</i> the role of the General Assembly in the <i>maintenance</i> of international peace and security and <i>expressed</i> grave concern at instances wherein the Security Council fails to address cases involving genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes or ceasefire between belligerent parties, in fulfillment of its primary responsibility in this regard;
Para. 85.7 in final Document	10.6 The Heads of State or Government <i>emphasized</i> that in such instances where the Security Council has not fulfilled its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, the General Assembly should take appropriate measures in accordance with the Charter to address the issue. To this extent, the Heads of State or Government <i>recalled</i> the decision taken at the 14 th NAM Summit authorizing representatives of the Movement Member States to the UN in New York to work on an appropriate draft resolution to be submitted to the General Assembly on this issue;
Para. 85.8 in final Document	10.7 <i>Promote</i> and <i>preserve</i> the role and mandate of the General Assembly in setting the priorities of the UN and in considering all budgetary and administrative issues and reform, including its absolute authority to allocate and reallocate financial and human resources, and in the appointment of senior officials in the Secretariat in accordance with the Charter and General Assembly resolutions thereof, through <i>ensuring</i> , inter alia, the full adherence by UN Member States to such resolutions;

Para. 85.11 in final Document	10.8 <i>Identify</i> measures to simplify the Uniting for Peace procedure to enable swifter and urgent action by the General Assembly, in recognition of its role on issues relating to international peace and security as set out in the Charter;
Para. 85.12 in final Document	10.9 <i>Strengthen</i> the role of the General Assembly in accordance with article 97 of the UN Charter in the <i>selection</i> of the Secretary General of the Organization. In this regard, the role of the General Assembly is imperative in ensuring the transparency, accountability and competitiveness of the process. This requires the Assembly's involvement at early stage of the selection process when identifying candidates for this post;
Para. 85.14 in final Document	10.10 The Heads of State and Government <i>commended</i> the ongoing work of the NAM Working Group on the revitalization of the General Assembly under the chairmanship of Algeria, in coordinating issues of common concern to the Movement. They encouraged all NAM delegations to continue to actively participate in the working group with a view to promote and achieve the objectives of the Movement.
<u>E. Question of Equitable Representation on and Increase in the Membership of the Security Council, and other Matters Related to the Security Council</u>	
Para. 92.1 in final Document	11.1 <i>Call on</i> the Council to increase the number of public meetings, in accordance with Articles 31 and 32 of the Charter, and that these meetings should provide real opportunities to take into account the views and contributions of the wider membership of the UN, particularly non-Council members whose affairs are under the discussion of the Council;
Para. 92.2 in final Document	11.2 <i>Call on</i> the Security Council to allow briefings by the Special Envoys or Representatives of the Secretary-General and the UN Secretariat to take place in public meetings, unless in exceptional circumstances;
Para. 92.3 in final Document	11.3 <i>Call on</i> the Security Council to further enhance its relationship with the UN Secretariat and troop contributing countries (TCC), including through a sustained, regular and timely interaction. Meetings with TCCs should be held not only in the drawing up of mandates, but also in their implementation, when considering a change in, or renewal of, or completion of a mission mandate, or when there is a rapid deterioration of the situation on the ground. In this context, the Security Council Working Group on Peacekeeping Operations should involve TCCs more frequently and intensively in its deliberations, especially in the very early stages of mission planning;
Para. 92.4 in final Document	11.4 <i>Call upon</i> the Security Council to uphold the primacy of and respect for the Charter in connection with its functions and powers and <i>stresses</i> once again that the decision by the Security Council to initiate formal or informal discussions on the situation in any Member State of the United Nations or any issue that does not constitute a threat to international peace and security is contrary to Article 24 of the Charter;

Para. 92.5 in final Document	11.5 <i>Call on</i> the Council to establish its subsidiary organs in accordance with the letter and spirit of the UN Charter, and that these organs should function in a manner that would provide adequate and timely information on their activities to the general UN membership;
Para. 92.6 in final Document	11.6 <i>Reject</i> the use of the Security Council as a tool to pursue national political interests and agenda aggravating rather than alleviating situations contrary to its mission enshrined in the Charter, and <i>stress</i> the necessity of non-selectivity, impartiality and accountability in the work of the Council, and the need for the Council to strictly keep within the powers and functions accorded to it by the Member States under the UN Charter.
Para. 92.7 in final Document	11. <i>Urge</i> the <i>Council</i> to avoid resorting to Chapter VII of the Charter as an umbrella for addressing issues that do not necessarily pose a threat to international peace and security, and to fully utilize the provisions of other relevant Chapters, where appropriate, including Chapters VI and VIII, before invoking Chapter VII which should be a measure of last resort, if necessary;
Para. 92.8 in final Document	11.8 <i>Oppose</i> attempts through the imposition or prolongation of sanctions or their extension by the Security Council against any State under the pretext or with the aim of achieving the political objectives of one or a few States, rather than in the general interest of the international community; and
Para. 92.9 in final Document	11.9 <i>Urge</i> the Non-Aligned Countries, which are members of the Security Council, to promote and defend, as deemed possible, the aforementioned positions and objectives during their tenure of membership in the Council, and to this end to, while <i>noting</i> with satisfaction recent positive steps in that regard, <i>stress</i> the need for the consolidation of the NAM Caucus in the Council with the principal objective of coordinating and defending the positions of the Movement in the Security Council, and <i>call upon</i> the members of the Caucus to provide timely briefings and to engage in close consultation with the Non-Aligned Countries, particularly those whose interests and concerns are under consideration by the Council, as well as to keep the Movement continuously updated of all relevant developments and issues with which the Council is actively seized.
United Nations: Financial Situation and Arrangement	
Para. 141.1 in final Document	12.1 <i>Urge</i> all UN Member States in arrears, in particular the major contributing States, to settle their outstanding dues without further delay and to pay their future assessments in full, on time and without imposing preconditions in accordance with the Charter and relevant General Assembly resolutions, <i>mindful</i> at the same time of the special situation faced by some developing countries that hamper their ability to pay their assessed contributions.
Disarmament and International Security	

Para. 224.1 in final Document	13.1 Continue to pursue the positions and priorities of the Movement, as appropriate, in the relevant international fora;
Para. 224.2 in final Document	13.2 Task the NAM Coordinating Bureau to undertake efforts, as appropriate, with a view to achieving the objectives of the Movement at disarmament and international security meetings.
Terrorism	
Para. 226.1 in final Document	14.1 <i>Strongly and unequivocally condemn</i> , as criminal, and <i>reject</i> terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, as well as all acts, methods and practices of terrorism wherever, by whomever, against whomsoever committed, including those in which States are directly or indirectly involved, which are unjustifiable whatever the considerations or factors that may be invoked to justify them, and in this context, <i>reaffirm</i> their support for the provisions contained in General Assembly resolution 46/51 of 27 January 1992 and other relevant UN resolutions;
Para. 226.2 in final Document	14.2 Resolve to take speedy and effective measures to eliminate international terrorism, and in this context, urge all States, consistent with the UN Charter, to fulfil their obligations under international law and international humanitarian law combating terrorism, including by prosecuting or, where appropriate, extraditing the perpetrators of terrorist acts; by preventing the organisation, instigation or financing of terrorist acts against other States from within or outside their territories or by organisations based in their territories; by refraining from organising, instigating, assisting, financing or participating in terrorist acts in the territories of other States; by refraining from encouraging activities within their territories directed towards the commission of such acts; by refraining from allowing the use of their territories for planning, training or financing for such acts; or by refraining from supplying arms or other weapons that could be used for terrorist acts in other States;
Para. 226.3 in final Document	14.3 <i>Condemn</i> any form of, and <i>refrain</i> from extending, political, diplomatic, moral or material support for terrorism, and in this context, <i>urge</i> all States, consistent with the UN Charter and in fulfilling their obligations under international law, to ensure that refugee status or any other legal status is not abused by the perpetrators, organisers or facilitators of terrorist acts and that claims of political motivation by them are not recognised as grounds for refusing requests for their extradition;
Para. 226.4 in final Document	14.4 <i>Urge</i> all States, which have not yet done so, to consider to ratify or accede to the thirteen international and UN conventions and protocols relating to combating terrorism;
Para. 226.5 in final Document	14.5 <i>Observe and implement</i> the provisions of all international conventions as well as regional and bilateral instruments relating to terrorism to which their countries are party, <i>taking into account</i> the recommendations of the Final Document of the UN Conference on the Prevention

	of Crime and Criminal Justice held in Cairo, Egypt in 1995 and the International Conference on Combating Terrorism held in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia in 2005;
Para. 226.6 in final Document	14.6 <i>Oppose</i> attempts to equate the legitimate struggle of peoples under colonial or alien domination and foreign occupation for self-determination and national liberation with terrorism, in order to prolong occupation and oppression of innocent people with impunity;
Para. 226.7 in final Document	14.7 <i>Further call on</i> all States to endorse in principle the convening of an international conference under the auspices of the UN to define terrorism, to differentiate it from the struggle for national liberation and to reach comprehensive and effective measures for concerted action. They also <i>denounced</i> the brutalisation of peoples kept under foreign occupation as the gravest form of terrorism. They <i>condemned</i> the use of State power for the suppression and violence against innocent victims struggling against foreign occupation to exercise their inalienable right to self-determination. They <i>stressed</i> the sanctity of this right and <i>urged</i> that in this era of enlarged freedom and democracy, people under foreign occupation should be allowed to freely determine their destiny. In this context, they <i>also reaffirmed</i> their support for General Assembly Resolution 46/51 of 27 January 1992 as well as other relevant UN resolutions and the principled position of the Movement that the struggle of peoples under colonial or alien domination and foreign occupation for self-determination does not constitute terrorism;
Para. 226.8 in final Document	14.8 <i>Call upon</i> all states to respect all human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism, and to <i>reaffirm</i> their commitment in this respect to prevent human rights violations in consistency with the rule of law and their obligation under international law, in particular international human rights law, international refugee law and international humanitarian law, and in accordance with relevant General Assembly resolutions.
Para. 226.9 in final Document	14.9 While <i>reaffirming</i> the Movement's principled position on combating international terrorism, and in the light of the previous initiatives and considerations adopted by NAM, and of their conviction that multilateral cooperation under the UN auspices is the most effective means to combat international terrorism, the Heads of State and Government <i>reiterated</i> their call for an International Summit Conference under the auspices of the UN to formulate a joint organised response of the international community to terrorism in all its forms and manifestations including identifying its root causes;
Para. 226.10 in final Document	14.10 <i>reiterate</i> the importance of the conclusion of a Comprehensive Convention for Combating International Terrorism and, in this respect, <i>noting</i> the negotiations in the Ad Hoc Committee on Terrorism established by General Assembly Resolution 51/210, for elaboration of a Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism and the continuing efforts to that end, and <i>call upon</i> all States to co-operate in resolving the outstanding issues;

Para. 226.11 in final Document	14.11 Call for a transparent, comprehensive and balanced implementation of the United Nations Global Counter Terrorism Strategy and <i>agree</i> to actively engage in future meetings concerning the reviews of the UN Global Counter Terrorism Strategy and its implementation, and further <i>call</i> for the enhanced engagement of Member States in the work of the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force, and support any initiatives by NAM Members States aimed at enhancing the effective implementation in a manner that would advance the principled position of the Non-Aligned Movement;
Para. 226.12 in final Document	14.12 <i>Recall</i> the third biannual review of the United Nations Global Counter Terrorism Strategy of 29 June 2012 that decided, inter alia, that the task force shall interact with Member States on quarterly basis, in order to receive briefings and comprehensive reports on its current and future work as well as provide a periodic work plan of its activities, as to ensure transparency and to enable Member States to assess the work being undertaken by the Task Force, and provide policy guidance and feedback on the Counter-Terrorism Strategy implementation efforts as reflected in General Assembly resolution 66/282 of 29 June 2012.
Para. 226.13 in final Document	14.13 Strongly condemn the grave acts of terrorism which targeted Iraqi civilians on almost a daily basis in different parts of the country and call for enhancement of international cooperation to support Iraqi capacity building programs to combat all forms of terrorism.
Para. 226.14 in final Document	14.14 The Heads of State or Government strongly condemned a number of terrorist attacks against Iranian scientists, which resulted in the loss of valuable human resources essential to the development of any country;
Para. 226.15 in final Document	14.15 The Heads of State or Government strongly condemned the heinous terrorist attack in Islamabad, Pakistan on the Marriot Hotel on September 20, 2008 and the terrorist attack on the visiting Sri Lankan Cricket Team in Lahore, on March 3, 2009, which represented intensification of international terrorism, causing colossal loss of life, destruction and damage, and called for international cooperation in accordance with the obligations of all Member States under relevant international law against the perpetrators, organizers, financiers and sponsors of these reprehensible acts of terrorism;
Para. 226.16 in final Document	14.16 The Heads of State and Government strongly condemned the heinous terrorist attack in Mumbai, India, between November 26 and 29, 2008, which represented an escalation of international terrorism, causing extensive loss of life, destruction and damage, and called for international cooperation of all Member States, in accordance with relevant international law, against the perpetrators, organizers, financiers and sponsors of these reprehensible acts of terrorism.
Para. 226.17 in final Document	14.17 <i>Hold</i> a NAM Ministerial Meeting on the issue of terrorism at the most appropriate date, based on the progress of the discussions and negotiations on this issue at the United Nations;

Para. 226.18 in final Document	14.18 <i>Support</i> national, regional and international efforts and arrangements that seek to implement, where <i>appropriate</i> , the pertinent international legally binding instruments, as well as the relevant UN resolutions, ² including General Assembly resolution 46/51 and Security Council resolution 1373, and regional arrangements and instruments relating to combating terrorism; ³ <i>strengthen</i> the cooperation with all States in this regard, <i>emphasizing</i> that such cooperation should be in conformity with the UN Charter, international law and the relevant international conventions; and in this context, <i>urge</i> the relevant UN organs to promote ways and means to support and strengthen such cooperation.
Para. 226.20 in final Document	14.19 Reject actions and measures, the use or threat of use of force in particular by armed forces, which violate the UN Charter and international law especially the relevant international conventions, imposed or threatened to be imposed by any State against any Non-Aligned Country under the pretext of combating terrorism or to pursue its political aims, including by directly or indirectly categorising them as terrorism sponsoring-States. They called upon the Security Council to promote legitimacy and credibility of the Al-Qaida and Taliban sanctions regimes, in particular by addressing the concerns of due process and transparency in its listing and delisting procedure and in granting exemption, and in this regard, took note of the appointment of an Ombudsperson to assist the Al-Qaida sanctions regime in considering delisting requests. They further totally reject the use of the term “axis of evil” by a certain State to target other States under the pretext of combating terrorism, as well as the unilateral preparation of lists accusing States of allegedly supporting terrorism, which are inconsistent with international law and constitute on their part a form of psychological and political terrorism and in this context, underscoring the need to exercise solidarity with the Non-Aligned Countries that are affected by such actions and measures;
Para. 226.21 in final Document	14.20 <i>Introduce</i> comprehensive qualitative changes to national laws and legislations of Non-Aligned Countries, in order to criminalise all terrorist acts as well as support, financing or instigation of such acts.

2 These include General Assembly resolution 46/51 and Security Council resolution 1373.

3 These include the OAU Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism, which was adopted in Algiers in July 1999 and entered into force on 6 December 2003, and its Plan of Action, which was adopted by the 2nd Ordinary Session of the AU Assembly in Maputo on 12 July 2003; the Arab Convention to Combat Terrorism, which entered into force on 7 May 1999; the OIC Convention on Combating International Terrorism, which was adopted in Ouagadougou on 1 July 1999; the OIC Declaration on Terrorism, which was adopted by the Extraordinary Session of the Islamic Cooperation of Foreign Ministers in Kuala Lumpur on 3 April 2002; the ASEAN Declarations on Terrorism adopted by the 7th and 8th ASEAN Summits in 2001 and 2002 respectively; the ASEAN Joint Declarations to Combat International Terrorism with the USA of 1 August 2002, with the EU of 28 January 2003, with India of 8 October 2003 and with Russia of 2 July 2004, and the ASEAN-China Joint Declaration on Co-operation in the Field of Non-Traditional Security Issues (4 November 2002); the Protocol on the Suppression of Financing of Terrorism to the SAARC Regional Convention on Suppression of Terrorism, which was adopted at the SAARC Summit in Islamabad in January 2004, and ASEAN Convention on Counter Terrorism (ACCT), signed on 13 January 2007.

Para. 226.22 in final Document	14.21 <i>Welcome</i> the establishment of the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre at the United Nations Headquarters established within the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force Office to contribute to promoting the implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy in accordance with General Assembly resolution 66/10, and <i>also welcome</i> the decision of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to fund for three years the United Nations Counter-Terrorism Centre. The agreement on the Center was signed at the UN headquarters in New York on 19 September 2011 in response to a proposal by Custodian of the Two Holy Shrines King Abdullah Bin Abdulaziz.
Democracy	
Para. 234.1 in final Document	15.1 <i>Work</i> collectively for the promotion of democracy and for more inclusive political processes allowing genuine participation by all citizens in all countries, including seeking assistance from the UN on a voluntary basis;
Para. 234.2 in final Document	15.2 <i>Promote</i> , while <i>recognizing</i> the importance of the promotion of democracy at the national level, the democratisation of the system of international governance in order to increase the participation of developing countries in international decision-making; and
Para. 234.3 in final Document	15.3 <i>Oppose and condemn</i> any politically motivated attempt or misuse of the international co-operation for the promotion of democracy, including the marginalisation or exclusion of Non-Aligned Countries from the full participation and equal opportunities of membership in the intergovernmental bodies of the UN system.
North-South Dialogue and Cooperation	
Para. 235.1 in final Document	16.1 <i>Generate, expand and deepen</i> a more dynamic relationship and co-operation with developed and industrialised countries, in particular with the Group of Eight, firmly rooted on mutual respect, mutuality of benefits, shared and differentiated responsibilities, constructive engagement and dialogue, broad partnership and genuine interdependence, with the aim of forging compatible or complementary responses or initiatives on global issues and generate greater understanding between the North and the South;
Para. 235.2 in final Document	16.2 <i>Continue to hold</i> Ministerial Meetings between the Troikas of NAM and the European Union, within the framework of ordinary sessions of the General Assembly, aimed at facilitating comprehensive and transparent exchange of views of common interest to be addressed in the UNGA sessions.
Para. 235.3 in final Document	16.3 <i>Taking note</i> of the successful Ministerial meetings held by the Chair of the NAM with others interested parties, to continue to hold meetings, including at the Ministerial level, between the Chair of NAM and other interested parties, as appropriate, on issues of common interest.

Para. 235.4 in final Document	16.4 <i>Ensure</i> that the views of developing countries are fully taken into account before decisions on relevant issues ⁴ affecting them and the international community are made by <i>developed</i> countries, which could be achieved through, inter alia, institutionalising established contacts between the leaders at the highest level of developing and developed countries, and in this context, <i>request</i> the Chair of the Movement to coordinate with the Chair of the Group of 77 and China to identify measures that could contribute towards achieving this objective including through strengthening of the Joint Coordination Committee; and
Para. 235.5 in final Document	16.5 <i>Call on</i> international meetings and conferences, including the annual Summits of the Group of Eight to take into account the interests and concerns of developing countries, especially in the current situation and serious adverse impacts of the global economic and financial crises on their development, and <i>request</i> the Chair of the Movement to continue to convey those interests and concerns <i>Call on</i> international meetings and conferences, including the annual Summits of the Group of Eight to take into account the interests and concerns of developing countries including middle-income countries, and countries in special situations <i>especially</i> in the current situation and serious adverse impacts of the global economic and financial crises on their development, and <i>request</i> the Chair of the Movement to continue to convey those interests and concerns, inter alia, by means of declarations adopted by the NAM as appropriate.
Para. 235.6 in final Document	16.6 <i>Highlight</i> the importance of North South Cooperation being aligned with national development priorities of recipient countries as well as the importance of increasing the efficiency of development assistance.
CHAPTER II : REGIONAL AND SUB-REGIONAL POLITICAL ISSUES Middle East, Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem	
Para. 270.1 in final Document	17.1 <i>Continue</i> holding meetings at the ministerial level of the NAM Committee on Palestine, within the framework of the Coordinating Bureau Ministerial Meetings that take place at the outset of UNGA ordinary sessions and during any other Ministerial Meetings of the Movement, whenever necessary and in accordance with the developments on this issue.
Para. 270.2 in final Document	17.2. <i>Maintain</i> regular contacts and dialogue at the ministerial level between the NAM Ministerial Delegation on Palestine and the members of the Quartet and the Members of the UN Security Council, with a view to coordinating and enhancing the role played by NAM in the international efforts seeking a solution to the question of Palestine and lasting peace in the region.

4 The relevant issues include peace and security questions, including international terrorism, trade and finance policies, external debt and debt forgiveness/cancellation, the environment including climate change, and energy security.

Para. 270.3 in final Document	17.3. <i>Continue</i> regular <i>contacts</i> and dialogue at the ministerial level between the NAM Ministerial Delegation on Palestine and the members of the Quartet and the Members of the UN Security Council, with a view to coordinating and enhancing the role played by NAM in the international efforts to achieve a just solution to the question of Palestine and lasting peace in the region.
Para. 270.4 in final Document	17.4. <i>Convene</i> a parallel forum of civil society, preferably within UN premises, intended to mobilize international public opinion on this issue and thus make a substantial contribution to attaining a just, lasting and comprehensive peace in the Middle East.
CHAPTER III: DEVELOPMENT, SOCIAL AND HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUES	
Trade	
Para. 463.1 in final Document	18.1 Continue the coordination and cooperation between the G-77 and NAM, within their respective mandates, to strengthen the role of UNCTAD as the UN body in charge of an integrated treatment of trade, development and related matters in the field of finances, technology, investment and sustainable development.
Para. 463.2 in final Document	18.2 Continue promoting the rejection of and the adoption of concrete actions against the enforcement of unilateral coercive economic measures at the several multilateral fora where NAM and G-77 are involved.
South-South Cooperation	
Para. 482.1 in final Document	19.1 Strengthen national capacities in order to enhance the individual and collective resilience of Non-Aligned Countries, which could be achieved particularly through expanding, deepening and enriching South-South cooperation in all areas of relations among them, including through undertaking concrete projects and programmes, pooling of resources, and tapping the contributions of eminent personalities and institutions of the South. In this regard, the South Fund for Development and Humanitarian Assistance established by the Second South Summit of the Group of 77 and China could greatly contribute to achieving the goals and objectives of South-South cooperation;
Para. 482.2 in final Document	19.2 <i>Encourage</i> Member States to elaborate South-South cooperation arrangements, including sectoral cooperation arrangements, and other partnerships that promote South-South cooperation.
Para. 482.3 in final Document	19.3 <i>Promote</i> on a voluntary basis trade agreements among developing countries as a tool for strengthening South-South economic cooperation;
Para. 482.4 in final Document	19.4 <i>Promote and strengthen</i> regional and sub-regional integration through groupings and other arrangements on the basis of mutual benefit, complementarities and solidarity among developing countries with a view to facilitating and accelerating the economic growth and

	development of their economies;
Para. 482.5 in final Document	19.5 Recognize the positive contribution of the Non-Aligned Movement Centre for South-South Technical Cooperation (NAM-CSSTC) ⁵ to the efforts of organizing training programmes and enhancing the capacity of the Non-Aligned Movement Member Countries in achieving the Internationally Agreed Developments Goals, including the MDG's;
Para. 482.6 in final Document	19.6 Encourage the Centre to continue working with developing partners to <i>provide</i> training and capacity building programs for <i>developing countries</i> , and in this regard, further encourage member states of NAM to provide necessary assistance on a voluntary basis to the Centre towards achieving its established goals and objectives;
Para. 482.8 in final Document	19.7 Strengthen the capability of developing countries to evaluate international economic issues, through the establishment of a NAM network of coordination and cooperation between academic and specialized centres of research and economic studies;
Para. 482.10 in final Document	19.8 <i>Encourage</i> the NAM Business Forum on South-South Cooperation, consistent with its terms of reference, to continue with its initiatives to enhance South-South trade and business relations. In this context, they <i>welcomed</i> the success of the Second NAM Business Forum and the General Meeting of the NAM Business Council for South-South Cooperation, held in Havana, Cuba, on November 2007
Para. 482.11 in final Document	19.9 <i>Encourage</i> UN Member States to support international development funds aimed at financing the implementation of South-South Cooperation projects, such as the Perez Guerrero Trust Fund for South-South Cooperation.
Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms	
Para. 577.1 in final Document	20.1 <i>Promote and protect</i> all universally <i>recognized</i> human rights and fundamental freedoms for all peoples, in particular the right to development, and to provide an effective framework thereof including remedies to redress grievances on or violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms in accordance with the relevant Founding Principles of the Movement, the UN Charter and international human rights instruments, consistent with the obligations of States regardless of their political, economic and cultural systems;
Para. 577.2 in final Document	20.2 To consider signing and ratifying the Optional Protocol of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural rights in order to allow its entry into force
Para 577.3 in final Document	20.3 <i>Promote</i> the democratisation of the system of international governance in order to

⁵ Information concerning the NAM Centre for South-South Technical Cooperation, initiated by Indonesia, and located in Jakarta, Indonesia, can be obtained from its website at www.csstc.org.

	increase the effective participation of developing countries in international decision-making;
Para 577.4 in final Document	20.4 <i>Urge</i> developed countries to engage in effective partnerships such as the NEPAD and other similar initiatives with the developing countries, particularly the LDCs, for the purposes of the realisation of their right to development including the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals;
Para 577.5 in final Document	20.5 <i>Stress</i> adherence to the purposes and principles of the UN Charter and to the Founding Principles of the Movement, and <i>oppose and condemn</i> selectivity and double standards in the promotion and protection of human rights as well as all attempts to exploit or use human rights as an instrument for political purposes;
Para. 577.6 in final Document	20.6 <i>Reaffirm</i> the need to preserve the mechanism of Universal Periodic Review of the Human Rights Council from politicisation and double standards, and to prevent its misuse and manipulation in order to preserve the cooperative approach in the Human Rights Council;
Para. 577.7 in final Document	20.7 <i>Reinforce</i> the presence of the Non-Aligned Movement by advancing its position during the deliberations taking place in the main international fora, particularly the Human Rights Council, the ECOSOC, and the Third Committee of the UN General Assembly as a contribution to the enhancement of the coordination and cooperation among the above mentioned UN entities in the promotion and protection of all human rights;
Para. 577.8 in final Document	20.8 <i>Update and introduce</i> at the Third Committee of the General Assembly and at the Human Rights Council, as appropriate, draft resolutions on: the Right to Development; Human Rights and Unilateral Coercive Measures; the promotion of the principle of equitable geographical distribution in the membership of the human rights treaty bodies, and Enhancement of International Cooperation in the field of human rights and consider sponsoring other initiatives that promote respect for the principled positions of the Movement in this field of the international cooperation.
Para. 577.9 in final Document	20.9 <i>Promote and protect</i> all universally recognized human rights, in particular the right to development as a universal and inalienable right and as an integral part of all universally recognized human rights and fundamental freedoms;
Para. 577.10 in final Document	20.10 The Heads of State and Government <i>reaffirmed</i> the objective of making the right to development a reality for everyone as set out in the UN Millennium Declaration, and give due consideration to the negative impact of unilateral economic and financial coercive measures on the realization of the right to development.
Para. 577.11 in final Document	20.11 <i>Urge</i> all States to ensure greater protection for their populations in combating terrorism and transnational crimes, and in this regard, <i>further urge</i> all States to ensure that their national laws or legislations particularly concerning the combat against terrorism do not limit individual

	rights and that these are not discriminatory or xenophobic; and urge all States to ensure that any measure taken to combat terrorism complies with their obligations under international law, in particular international human rights, refugees and humanitarian law.
Para. 577.12 in final Document	20.12 <i>Strive</i> for greater acceptance and operationalisation and realisation of the right to development at the international level, <i>urge</i> all States to undertake at the national level necessary policy formulation and institute measures required for the implementation of the right to development as a fundamental human right, and <i>further urge</i> all States to expand and deepen mutually benefiting cooperation with each other in ensuring development and eliminating obstacles to development, in the context of promoting an effective international co-operation for the realisation of the right to development, <i>bearing in mind</i> that lasting progress towards the implementation of the right to development requires effective development policies at the national level as well as equitable economic relations and a favourable economic environment at the international level;
Para. 577.13 in final Document	20.13 Urge the UN human rights machinery to ensure the operationalisation of the right to development as a priority, including through the elaboration of a Convention on the Right to Development by the relevant machinery, taking into account the recommendations of relevant initiatives. ⁶
Para. 577.14 in final Document	20.14 <i>Propose and work towards</i> the convening of a United Nations-sponsored High-Level International Conference on the Right to Development.
Para. 577.15 in final Document	20.15 <i>Mainstream</i> the right to development in the policies and operational activities of the UN and its specialised agencies, programmes and funds as well as in policies and strategies of the international financial and multilateral trading systems, <i>taking into account</i> in this regard that the core principles of the international economic, commercial and financial spheres, such as equity, non-discrimination, transparency, accountability, participation and international co-operation, including effective partnerships for development, are indispensable in achieving the right to development and preventing discriminatory treatment to the issues of concern to the developing countries arising out of political or other non-economic considerations;
Para. 577.16 in final Document	20.16 <i>Advance</i> the common positions and <i>improve</i> the coordination of the Movement at the relevant inter-governmental fora, in particular the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council as well as the Human Rights Council, with the aim of strengthening international co-operation and co-ordination in the promotion and protection of all human

⁶ The recommendations of relevant initiatives include the High-level Seminar on the Operationalisation of the Right to Development (Geneva, February 2004) held under the framework of the Commission on Human Rights Working Group on the Right to Development, and the High-level Task Force on the Operationalisation of the Right to Development, as well as the recommendations of the 8th session of the Intergovernmental Working Group on the Right to Development regarding the “roadmap”, endorsed by the HRC through its Resolution 4/4, adopted by consensus in its 4th session.

	rights and fundamental freedoms;
Para. 577.17 in final Document	20.17 To Consider convening a NAM meeting on the issue of protecting the Human Rights of civilians in international armed conflict;
Para. 577.18 in final Document	20.18 Encourage the existing independent national human rights institutions, including Ombudsmen where they exist, to perform their constructive role, on the basis of impartiality and objectivity, in the promotion and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms in their Countries, and request in this context, the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights to provide greater assistance, upon request, by interested Governments in the establishment and operations of their national institutions. The Heads of State or Government also welcomed the adoption by consensus at the 65 th General Assembly of the resolution A/RES/65/207 entitled “the role of the ombudsman, mediator and other national human rights institutions in the promotion and protection of human rights”.
Para. 577.19 in final Document	20.19 <i>Call upon</i> the NAM members Countries and the international community to support the objective and effective functioning of the Human Rights Council established as a subsidiary body of the General Assembly of the UN, and <i>emphasize</i> the strong need to ensure that the work of the Council will be devoid of any politicisation, double standards and selectivity; and
Para. 577.20 in final Document	20.20 <i>Defend</i> and <i>promote</i> NAM positions in the context of the International Labour Organization (ILO) and to that end:
Para. 577.20 a in final Document	(a) Continue holding the meetings of NAM Labour Ministers within the framework of each International Labour Conference, and in this regard the Heads of State or Government welcomed the convening of the Meeting of the NAM Ministers of Labour on the margins of the 101 session of the ILO on 12 June 2012.
Para. 577.20 b in final Document	(b) Continue to promote transparency and a more democratic participation of all actors in ILO mechanisms and procedures.
Para. 577.20 c in final Document	(c) Follow up and underpin the agreements contained in the two Declarations of NAM Ministers of Labour, adopted at the Ministerial meeting held in Geneva in the context of the 96th International Labour Conference, in June 2007, regarding the reform of the working methods of the Committee of Application of Standards and the expansion of the Committee on Freedom of Association.
Para. 577.20 d in final Document	(d) Reaffirm their determination and commitment to the full implementation of the NAM Declarations adopted at the meeting of the NAM Ministers of Labour, held on 15 June 2009, in Geneva, regarding the follow up of the two NAM Declarations of June 2007 above mentioned, and the "90th Anniversary of the International Labour Organization and the International Financial and Economic crisis".

Para. 577.20 e in final Document	(e) welcome in this respect the Global Jobs Pact adopted by the 98th Session of the International Labour Conference held in June 2009 particularly its emphasis on the social dimension of the current global financial and economic crisis and by highlighting a social approach to the crisis by placing employment and labour issues, together with social protection at the heart of stimulus packages and other relevant policies to confront the crisis.
International Humanitarian Law	
Para. 595.1 in final Document	21.1 <i>Invite</i> those States, which have not yet done so, to consider ratifying the 1954 Hague Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict and its two Additional Protocols;
Para. 595.2 in final Document	21.2 <i>Urge</i> States to comply fully with the provisions of international humanitarian law, in particular as provided in the Geneva Conventions, in order to protect and assist civilians in occupied territories, and <i>further urge</i> the international community and the relevant organisations within the UN system to strengthen humanitarian assistance to civilians under foreign occupation; and
Para. 595.3 in final Document	21.3 <i>Stress</i> that all detainees or persons captured in connection with international armed conflicts must be treated humanely and with respect for their inherent dignity granted by international humanitarian law and relevant human rights instruments.
Information and Communication Technology	
Para. 625.1 in final Document	22.1 Work for the full implementation and follow-up of the outcomes of both phases of the World Summit on the Information Society (WSIS), and in this context, promote effective and equitable participation of NAM countries in this process;
Para. 625.2 in final Document	22.2 Increase cooperation to promote a New World Information and Communication Order, based on universal, inclusive and non-discriminatory access to information and knowledge relating to ICT, as an essential requirement to reduce the growing digital divide between developed and developing countries;
Para. 625.3 in final Document	22.3 consider holding a NAM workshop on the safe use of the internet to share best practices and lessons learned in this area.

Para. 625.4 in final Document	22.4 Call for an immediate end to the misuse of media for inciting and launching campaigns against NAM members, including, inter alia, the hostile use of radio and electronic transmissions contrary to the principles of the International Law, as well as the dissemination of discriminatory and distorted information of events in developing countries, and campaigns that defame religions, cultures and symbols;
Para. 625.6 in final Document	22.5 Support and strengthen the implementation of the Isla Margarita Declaration and Programme of Action,
Para. 625.7 in final Document	22.6 Coordinate NAM efforts in the issues related to communication and information at the United Nations and relevant international organizations and agencies, including UNESCO, particularly in the context of the Intergovernmental Program for the Development of Communications (IPDC).
Advancement of Women	
Para. 642 in final Document	23. The Heads of State or Government took note of the offer by the Government of the Republic of Indonesia to host the Fourth World Conference on the Role of Women in the Development of the OIC Member States in Jakarta on December 2012.
Transnational Organised Crime	
Para. 678.1 in final Document	24.1 <i>Take</i> necessary steps at the national and international levels for the implementation of the UN Convention against Transnational Organised Crime and the international instruments against illicit drug trafficking, where appropriate;
Para. 678.2 in final Document	24.2 <i>Call for</i> adequate financial and technical assistance and cooperation to enable developing countries and countries with economies in transition to implement those treaties;
Para. 678.3 in final Document	24.3 <i>Strengthen</i> international cooperation and technical assistance for capacity-building in developing countries and countries with economies in transition for effective implementation of the obligations set forth in existing international crime prevention instruments; and
Para. 678.4 in final Document	24.4 <i>Adopt</i> further measures and <i>strengthen</i> international cooperation in order to prevent, combat, punish and eradicate all forms of transnational organized crime more effectively, in accordance with international law.
Para. 678.5 in final Document	24.5 <i>Strengthen</i> coordination and cooperation, as well as the formulation of common strategies with the Group of 77 and China, through the Joint Coordinating Committee (JCC), on issues relative to transnational organized crime to address the collective concerns and promote the common interests of developing countries in international fora
<u>TEHRAN SUMMIT DECLARATION</u>	
Unilateral Coercive Measures	refrain from recognizing, adopting or implementing extra-territorial or unilateral coercive measures or laws, including unilateral economic sanctions, other intimidating measures, and arbitrary travel

	<p>restrictions, that seek to exert pressure on Non-Aligned Countries – threatening their sovereignty and independence, and their freedom of trade and investment – and prevent them from exercising their right to decide, by their own free will, their own political, economic and social systems, where such measures or laws constitute flagrant violations of the UN Charter, international law, the multilateral trading system as well as the norms and principles governing friendly relations among States; and in this regard, they agree to oppose and condemn these measures or laws and their continued application, persevere with efforts to effectively reverse them and urge other States to do likewise, as called for by the General Assembly and other UN organs; agree to request States applying these measures or laws to revoke them fully and immediately.</p>
Energy	<p>To shape a comprehensive United Nations energy agenda, including the creation of an effective mechanism to transfer advanced energy technologies to developing countries and countries with economies in transition, with the aim of achieving the Millennium Development Goals and dealing effectively with the challenge of climate change.</p> <p>Uphold the inviolability of peaceful nuclear activities and acknowledge that any attack or threat of attack against peaceful nuclear facilities, operational or under construction, amounts to a serious danger to human beings and the environment, and constitutes a grave violation of international law, of the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations, and of regulations of the IAEA, including in IAEA resolution 533.</p>
International Terrorism	<p>Strengthen NAM solidarity in combating terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, wherever and by whomsoever committed, in accordance with the principles of the United Nations Charter, international law and the relevant international conventions. Stress that terrorism should not be associated with any religion, nationality, civilization or ethnic group. Strengthen the application of the United Nations Global Counter Terrorism Strategy and convene a high level conference under the auspices of the United Nations, to formulate a joint organized response of the international community to terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, including against the Iranian civilian researchers and scientists who have fallen victim to inhumane terrorist campaign</p>

Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran
31 August 2012