# NON ALIGHNED MOVEMENT (NAM)

# Def.

A movement formed by independent states of Africa, middle east and Latin America which did not want to be sulked in to the power block rivalry after ww2.

# Main concerns

* -liberation
* -eradication of poverty
* -Promotion of development.

# Other important facts about NAM

-sought peaceful coexistence and easing of global tensions

-stood for neutrality or independence of policy action in international affairs.

-NAM according to Jawaharlal Nehru

* -not entering into military alliances with any country especially those practicing capitalism and communism.
* -an attempt to maintain friendly relations with all countries whether they belong to any block.

Origin of NAM

-Started by the independent Asian nations like –India, Pakistan, Burma (mynmar), cylon (srilanka).

-1954 panchsila agreement where India recognized Chinese control of Tibet.

-terms of panchsila agreement:

* 1)non aggression policy
* 2)non interference
* 3)mutual respect
* 4)equality of states
* 5)peaceful coexistence.

-the 1955 Bandung conference in Indonesia organized by African and Asian countries.

-conveners of Bandung conference:

* 1)Jawaharlal Nehru of India
* 2)Ahmed Surkano of Indonesia
* 3)marshal Tito of Yugoslavia
* 4)Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt
* 5)Chou En Lai of China
* 6)Liberia
* 7)Ethiopia
* 8)Libya.

Key agreement:

-it accepted the principal of peaceful coexistence with different socio political and economic systems and positive expression of non alignment.

Key grievances about the west

* -failure of the western powers to consult the Asian nations about Asian matters
* -Indonesians claim over west new guinea
* -tension btn USA and china
* -colonialism

Nb//.the Bandung meeting launched NAM as an alternative to membership to the power blocks.

Reasons for the rise of NAM

* -new states did not wish to join power block rivalries
* -they wanted to safeguard their independence and interests
* -they wanted to establish distinct identities in world politics.ie afro Asiatic block
* -wanted common policy approach for maximum aid from both sides
* -they never wanted to be involved in cold war and arms race
* -they needed cooperation amongst countries for peace
* Criteria for membership to NAM:
* -must adopt an independent policy based on coexistence of states with different political and social systems.
* -should not be a member of the multi lateral military alliance like NATO
* -any membership to bilateral military alliance should not be pegged on power block rivalry
* -any concession of military bases to any foreign power should not be based on the context of power block rivalry.

Aims of NAM:

* -to safeguard the sovereignty of member states
* -to fight for the decolonization of the third world
* -to work for the disarmament of the superpowers
* -to discourage military alliances advocated by the powers
* -to promote participation in the UN programmes so as to speak with one voice.
* -to discourage neo colonialism through economic independence
* -to fight racism
* -to pursue independent policy of peaceful coexistence
* -to promote neutrality amongst members
* -to establish new economic world order for favorable terms of trade
* -to avail funds for the improvement of agriculture.

# Nam membership:

-116 members

-has observer organizations:

1)UNO

2)afro Asiatic pple solidarity organization (AAPSU)

3league of Arab states

4) OAU/AU

5) organization of Islamic conference

6) new independent republic of Puerto rico

7) front de liberation nationale kunak et sicialiste (flnks)

-observers don’t vote

-observers act as watch dogs

-there are also invited guests at ministerial meetings

-there are no permanent observers since they are invited on adhoc basis

-the 1996 cartagena Columbia meeting resolved that only states could participate as observers.

# -the guest organizations within the uno are:

1)FAO

2)UNCTAD

3)UNICEF

# -the guest organizations outside UNO are:

1) Commonwealth secretariat

2) ECOWAS

3) COMESA/PTA

4) SADC

# Nam structure and organization

* -1)coordination
* 2)coordinating bureau
* 3)working groups ,contact groups and task forces and committees eg
* -NAM high level group for the restructuring of UNO
* -NAM working group on human rights
* -disarmament
* -committee on Palestine
* -contact group on cypress
* -task force on Somalia
* -joint coordinating committee.
* 4)NAM security council caucus
* 5)joint coordinating committee
* 6)coordination of NAM and the UNO centers
* 7)the troika-concept of past, present and future
* 8)NAM panel of economists
* 9)NAM documentation –host country
* 10)NAM decision making-consensus

# Nam meetings

1) conference of heads of states and governments

2) ministerial conference

3) ministerial meetings in Newyork during a session of the un general assembly.

4) ministerial meetings on the coordination bureau

5) meetings on the ministerial committee on methodology

6) meetings of the ministerial standing committee on economic cooperation

7)ministerial meetings in various fields of international cooperation

8)extra ordinary meeting on the coordinating bureau

9)meetings on the working groups, task forces, contact groups and committees.

# Growth of NAM

* + 1st summit in Belgrade 1961
	+ 2nd summit in Cairo 1964
	+ 3rd summit in Lusaka 1970
	+ 4th summit Algiers 1973
	+ 5th summit Colombo 1976
	+ 6th summit Havana 1979

Enemies of dev according to the meeting

* -imperialism
* -colonialism
* -neo colonialism
* -apartheid
* -racism
* -foregn aggression
* -expansion
* -occupation
* -domination
* -interference/hegemony
* -great power block
* -subjugation
* -dependency
* -pressure in international relations.

 7th summit in New Delhi 1983- Indira Gandhi moderation of Cuban radicalism.

8th summit Harare 1986-concern on Namibia’s independence and apartheid in s.africa.

9th summit Belgrade 1989.

10th summit Jakarta 1992.

11th summit Cartagena de India 1995.

12th summit Durban 1998.

13th summit Kualalumpur 2003.

#  ECONOMIC PROBLEMS FACING N.A.M

1] Poor terms of trade.

2] Heavy debt.

3] Inadequate food.

#  WHY N.A.M. IS STILL RELEVANT.

 1] It provides forum for articulating voice of justice and sanity in the world.

2] To help raise a world economic order which is less iniquitous and unjust?

3] To relax international tension by keeping clear of the two military blocks [U.S.A., U.S.S.R.].

4] It provides forum through which independent states of Asia formulate their response to international environment.

5] it helps eradicate racism and dismantle apartheid.

6] members have the freedom to put their interest before those of the power blocks.

7]played a leading role in disarmament e.g. Cairo and Colombo meetings eg;

* -Delhi meeting on international peace and security
* -establishment of nuclear weapon free zones
* -the 1967 treaty of tlateloco for weapon free zone of Latin America.
* -NAM members continue to condemn arms race

8] has aided in the international crisis management e.g. 1961 Berlin crisis

 -Jawaharlal Nehru of India and kwame Nkrumah of Ghana went to Moscow for peace mission.

 -Ahmed Sukhano of Indonesia and Modibo keita of Mali went to Washington DC for peace.

9]worked towards creating a new economic order by trading with the two powers

10] the Harare meeting of1986 created a solidarity fund to assist frontline states

11]has worked to create a new science and technological order has an active foreign policy with values like freedom and autonomy.

# Factors undermining the activities of Nam

* -differing ideologies
* -does not maintain an army
* -political instabilities and conflicts-DRC, Rwanda, Burundi, Iraq, Iran, USSR and Afghanistan.
	+ Territorial and boundary disputes-vietnam/Cambodia,Ethiopia/Somalia,Uganda/tanzaniamorocco/Algeria.
* -political dependency on the west by members
* -weak economies to meet financial obligations
* -national interest conflict with that of NAM
* -Differences among members e.g. Arab world demanded that Egypt withdraw from NAM after signing agreement with Israel in 1978
* -some members belong to other organizations e.g. AU, UNO, French community.
* -personality differences e.g. Fidel Castro of Cuba
* -collapse of Soviet Union and of cold war rendered NAM irrelevant.

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