

clearly conveyed to the Chinese side. The Chinese side has said that China's position in this regard has been consistent and has not changed.

#### **Initiation of NAM**

3289. SHRI K.B. SHANAPPA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that Non-Alignment Movement was initiated by India;
- (b) if so, when and names of the countries who pleaded for it;
- (c) the number of countries that are in NAM;
- (d) the number of conferences that have taken place so far since then;
- (e) whether NAM is no more existing in the world; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) The Bandung Asian-African Conference, held at Bandung, Indonesia on April 18-24, 1955 laid the foundations of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM). The Movement owes a great deal to the inspiration and foresight of its founding fathers including Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India, President Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt, President Ahmed Sukarno of Indonesia and President Josip Broz Tito of Yugoslavia who shared the vision of NAM as an assertion of freedom of judgement and freedom of action in international relations built upon the basic principles of solidarity, peace, justice and equity. The First NAM Summit Conference held from September 1-6, 1961 in Belgrade was attended by 25 countries namely Afghanistan, Algeria, Burma (Myanmar), Cambodia, Ceylon (Sri Lanka), Congo, Cuba, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Lebanon, Mali, Morocco, Nepal, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Republic (Egypt), Yemen, and Yugoslavia.

(c) At present, NAM's membership includes 118 Member States, 16 observer countries and 9 observer organizations. Details of Member States is given in the Statement (See below).

(d) Fifteen NAM Summits have been held so far. The last Summit (15th) was held at Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt on 15-16 July, 2009.

(e) and (f) Since its establishment with 25 members in 1961, the Movement has grown to become one of the largest gatherings of Nation States. NAM played an active role in rolling back colonialism in Asia and Africa and dismantling apartheid. NAM continues to play an important role towards strengthening multilateralism and a multi-polar world order as well as in addressing contemporary global challenges such as food security, energy security, environment protection

and reform of the international institutions. India plays a major and constructive role in NAM discussions with a view to further strengthening the Movement and cooperation among its members. India's prominent role in NAM and its constructive engagement in its deliberations are widely recognised.

***Statement***

*Member Countries of the Non-Aligned Movement*

- |                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| 1. Afghanistan               | 23. Chile                                 |
| 2. Algeria                   | 24. Colombia                              |
| 3. Angola                    | 25. Comoros                               |
| 4. Antigua and Barbuda       | 26. Congo                                 |
| 5. Bahamas                   | 27. Cote d'Ivoire                         |
| 6. Bahrain                   | 28. Cuba                                  |
| 7. Bangladesh                | 29. Democratic People's Republic of Korea |
| 8. Barbados                  | 30. Democratic Republic of the Congo      |
| 9. Belarus                   | 31. Djibouti                              |
| 10. Belize                   | 32. Dominica, Commonwealth of             |
| 11. Benin                    | 33. Dominican Republic                    |
| 12. Bhutan                   | 34. Ecuador                               |
| 13. Bolivia                  | 35. Egypt                                 |
| 14. Botswana                 | 36. Equatorial Guinea                     |
| 15. Brunei Darussalam        | 37. Eritrea                               |
| 16. Burkina Faso             | 38. Ethiopia                              |
| 17. Burundi                  | 39. Gabon                                 |
| 18. Cambodia                 | 40. Gambia                                |
| 19. Cameroon                 | 41. Ghana                                 |
| 20. Cape Verde               | 42. Grenada                               |
| 21. Central African Republic | 43. Guatemala                             |
| 22. Chad                     |   |

44. Guinea
45. Guinea-Bissau
46. Guyana
47. Haiti
48. Honduras
49. India
50. Indonesia
51. Iran
52. Iraq
53. Jamaica
54. Jordan
55. Kenya
56. Kuwait
57. Lao Peoples' Democratic Republic
58. Lebanon
59. Lesotho
60. Liberia
61. Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
62. Madagascar
63. Malawi
64. Malaysia
65. Maldives
66. Mali
67. Mauritania
68. Mauritius
69. Mongolia
70. Morocco
71. Mozambique
72. Myanmar
73. Namibia
74. Nepal
75. Nicaragua
76. Niger
77. Nigeria
78. Oman
79. Pakistan
80. Palestine
81. Panama
82. Papua New Guinea
83. Peru
84. Philippines
85. Qatar
86. Rwanda
87. Saint Kitts and Nevis
88. Saint Lucia
89. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
90. Sao Tome and Principe
91. Saudi Arabia
92. Senegal
93. Seychelles
94. Sierra Leone
95. Singapore
96. Somalia
97. South Africa
98. Sri Lanka

- |                           |                                  |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 99. Sudan                 | 109. Uganda                      |
| 100. Suriname             | 110. United Arab Emirates        |
| 101. Swaziland            | 111. United Republic of Tanzania |
| 102. Syrian Arab Republic | 112. Uzbekistan                  |
| 103. Thailand             | 113. Vanuatu                     |
| 104. Timor Leste          | 114. Venezuela                   |
| 105. Togo                 | 115. Vietnam                     |
| 106. Trinidad and Tobago  | 116. Yemen                       |
| 107. Tunisia              | 117. Zambia                      |
| 108. Turkmenistan         | 118. Zimbabwe                    |

**US stand on UNSC seat for country**

3290. SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the US stand on the UNSC seat for India is a substantive one;
- (b) whether China and Germany have openly opposed after Obama's statement, India's seat in the UNSC; and
- (c) in what manner India views this and the diplomatic efforts that India is going to make to obtain seat in the UNSC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) The President of the United States, Mr. Barack Obama, in a speech to Hon'ble Members of both Houses of our Parliament on 8th November, 2010 said: "I look forward to a reformed United Nations Security Council that includes India as a permanent member." The US support was reiterated in the Joint Statement issued by our Prime Minister and the US President the same day.

(b) Neither China nor Germany has expressed opposition to President Obama's statement on India's seat in the UNSC.

(c) India believes that the United Nations (UN) especially the Security Council must reflect contemporary global realities. For this purpose the reform of the UN including the expansion of the Security Council in both permanent and non-permanent categories is essential. India holds the view that it has all the credentials to be a permanent member of an expanded Security Council. Many countries have endorsed this view. We continue to be actively engaged