



Lucknow Declaration

Why in News

India and 50 African countries adopted the 'Lucknow Declaration' at first India - Africa Defence Minister's Conclave.

- The Conclave was held **on the sidelines of the ongoing [DefExpo 2020](#)** (5th to 9th February, 2020) in **Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh)**.

Highlights of the Declaration

▪ Peace and Security

- All the signatories committed to continue their collaboration in the fields of peace and security including conflict prevention, resolution, management and peacebuilding.
- It also aims to enhance the role of women in peacekeeping.

▪ Maritime Security

- To exchange expertise and trainers, strengthening regional and continental early warning capacities and mechanisms.

▪ Terrorism

- Terrorism is a major threat in the region and thus aims to take resolute action in rooting out terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, eliminating financing channels and halting cross-border movement of terrorists.
- It also urges the international community to envisage the adoption of the **[Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism](#)** in the **[United Nations General Assembly \(UNGA\)](#)**.

▪ Importance of Indo-Pacific:

- To encourage enhanced cooperation between India and Africa on the evolving **[concept of Indo-Pacific](#)**.

▪ India's SAGAR:

- It also welcomes the African Unions' vision for peace and security in Africa that coincides with India's vision of **[SAGAR \(Security and Growth for all in the Region\)](#)**.

- SAGAR is an articulation of **India's vision for the Indian Ocean**.
- SAGAR has elements such as enhancement of capacities to safeguard land and maritime territories & interests; deepening economic and security cooperation in the littoral; action to deal with natural disasters and maritime threats like piracy, terrorism.

▪ Compliance at UNSC:

- To strengthen the UN Counter-Terrorism mechanisms and to ensure strict compliance with the the **UN Security Council** sanctions regime on terrorism.

Origin and Status of Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism (CCIT)

- India has pushed for an intergovernmental convention to **enhance prosecution and extradition of terrorists since 1996.**
- Although consensus eludes towards the adoption of the terrorism convention, discussions have yielded three separate protocols that aim to tackle terrorism:
 - International Convention for the Suppression of **Terrorist Bombings**, adopted on 15 December 1997;
 - International Convention for the Suppression of the **Financing of Terrorism**, adopted on 9 December 1999;
 - International Convention for the Suppression of **Acts of Nuclear Terrorism**, adopted on 13 April 2005.

[Source: IE](#)

PDF Reference URL: <https://www.drishtiias.com/printpdf/lucknow-declaration>

