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STUDY GUIDE

- Redefining the role of the Movement in the current political context

- Measures to take for; Peace, Sovereignty, and Solidarity for Economic, Industrial, and Social Development of member countries

Simge Erdem

Deputy Chair

ilgim mina abat

President Chair

LETTER FROM SECRETARY-GENERAL

Most esteemed participants of ITUMUN24,

I, as the Secretary General of ITUMUN24, welcome you all to the 7th edition of Istanbul Technical University Model United Nations. It is an honor and a pleasure to be able to present to you what we have been preparing for months and dreaming for years. My team has worked tirelessly to bring the best you have ever seen, starting with our organization to our academics.

Our objective is to facilitate proficient and elevated diplomatic deliberations, fostering valuable and constructive solutions throughout the four-day duration of ITUMUN, enriched by the collective contributions of all participants. As a delegate, your journey begins here, with the study guide prepared by our dedicated members; your most honorable chairboard.

I advise you to read this study guide thoroughly and expand your research on different perspectives; focusing on your allocated country. It is essential to bear in mind that each nation and every perspective holds significance if you are adequately prepared to engage with the agenda at hand.

You have my best wishes for success and enriching discussions during these four days of enjoyment. I eagerly anticipate witnessing the valuable contributions you'll make to our conference.

Best regards,

Zehra Akçay

Secretary General of ITUMUN24

LETTER FROM THE COMMITTEE BOARD

Dear Esteemed Delegates,

It is with great pleasure and anticipation that we extend a warm welcome to each and every one of you to the ITUMUN'24. I'm İlgim Mina ABAT, a 4th-year Visual Communication Design student at Bahçeşehir University and I will be serving you as the President Board. And I'm Simge Erdem, a 4th-year Law student at Bilgi University and I will be serving as the Deputy Board. We are thrilled to be a part of such a talented group of academicians, and we sincerely thank the academic team of ITUMUN'24 for bringing us together.

ITUMUN'24 is not merely an academic exercise but an opportunity for each delegate to engage in thoughtful debate, collaboration, and problem-solving. Your presence here is a testament to your dedication to fostering international understanding and finding innovative solutions to the complex challenges our world faces.

Within this study guide, you will find comprehensive information about the committee, and topics that will guide our discussions throughout the conference. It is essential that you familiarize yourself with the content provided, as it will serve as the foundation for our deliberations.As Chair Board members, we are here to support and guide you throughout the conference. Feel free to approach us with any questions or concerns you may have. Our goal is to ensure that this experience is not only intellectually stimulating but also personally enriching.

We believe that each delegate brings a unique perspective and set of skills to the table. By working together, we can create an environment that fosters creativity, understanding, and the exchange of ideas.We look forward to witnessing the thoughtful debates and diplomatic negotiations that will unfold over the course of the conference.

Best regards,

İlgim M. ABAT & Simge Erdem

NAM Committee Board Members

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I. Introduction to Non-Aligned Movement

A. World Dynamics During Cold War

The Cold War was a period of time between the 1960s and 1990s where 2 main powers of the world had political tension for years based on their political, military, and economic position: the United States ("US") and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics ("USSR"). After World War II, western countries and eastern countries started to side, even though the US and USSR worked together against Nazi Germany during war time.

Key factors included ideological differences, the arms race with the development of nuclear weapons, regional conflicts, the space race, and economic competition.

B. Historical Background

The Non-Aligned Movement ("NAM") emerged during the Cold War. Originating from the Bandung Conference in 1955, NAM brought together newly independent nations seeking to assert their autonomy in a world dominated by the superpowers' geopolitical struggles

The movement was officially established in 1961 at the Belgrade Conference by 5 people: Yugoslavia's President, Josip Broz Tito, India's first Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, Egypt's second President, Gamal Abdel Nasser, Ghana's first president Kwame Nkrumah, and Indonesia's first President, Sukarno.

Later on leaders from 25 countries joined the Non-Aligned Movement. This movement has offered a platform for its member nations to express their perspectives on diverse global issues, including disarmament, economic progress, human rights, and social justice. These nations aimed to

shape their own destinies without falling under the influence of major powers, particularly the US and the USSR during the Cold War.

In the first meeting of NAM in June, 1961; participants discussed the goals of a policy of nonalignment, which were adopted as criteria for membership. These were as follows:

- *The country should have adopted an independent policy based on the coexistence of States with different political and social systems and on non-alignment or should be showing a trend in favor of such a policy;*

- *The country concerned should be consistently supporting the Movements for national independence*

  - *The country should not be a member of a multilateral military alliance concluded in the context of Great Power conflicts;*

  - *If a country has a bilateral military agreement with a Great Power, or is a member of a regional defense pact, the agreement or pact should not be one deliberately concluded in the context of Great Power conflicts;*

  - *If it has conceded military bases to a Foreign Power the concession should not have been made in the context of Great Power conflicts.*

C. Principles and Objectives

NAM operates on the foundational principles of sovereignty, non-interference, and peaceful coexistence. Member nations, while refraining from aligning with any major power bloc, seek to promote mutual respect, equality, and justice in the international arena. NAM's primary objectives include:

1. **Preservation of National Sovereignty:**

NAM emphasizes the importance of each member nation's right to determine its own path of development without external interference.

2. **Conflict Resolution:**

NAM strives to resolve conflicts through peaceful means, diplomatic negotiations, and adherence to international law, fostering a world free from aggression and hegemony.

3. **Economic Cooperation:**

Member nations collaborate to address economic challenges, promote sustainable development, and reduce the economic disparities that persist between developed and developing countries.

4. **Social Justice:**

NAM places a strong emphasis on social justice, aiming to eradicate poverty, inequality, and discrimination on a global scale.

Since its inception, NAM has evolved to reflect the changing dynamics of global politics. While rooted in its original principles, the movement has adapted to address contemporary challenges such as climate change, economic globalization, and the rise of non-state actors.

In the 21st century, NAM continues to play a crucial role as a platform for collaboration among nations with diverse geopolitical and cultural backgrounds. It serves as a voice for the Global South, advocating for a multipolar world order that respects the interests and aspirations of all nations.

D. Agenda Items

1. **Addressing Contemporary Security Challenges:** Examining the role of NAM in fostering international peace and security in the face of evolving threats.

2. **Promoting Sustainable Development:** Evaluating strategies for NAM member nations to achieve sustainable development goals and bridge economic disparities.

3. **Human Rights and Social Justice:** Discussing NAM's stance on human rights issues and its efforts to promote social justice globally.

The Non-Aligned Movement remains a significant force in shaping the discourse of international relations. Delegates are encouraged to delve into the historical context,

principles, and evolving role of NAM as they navigate the complexities of the committee. As representatives of member nations, your task is to find collaborative solutions that resonate with the spirit of non-alignment and contribute to a more just and equitable world.

E. NAM Countries
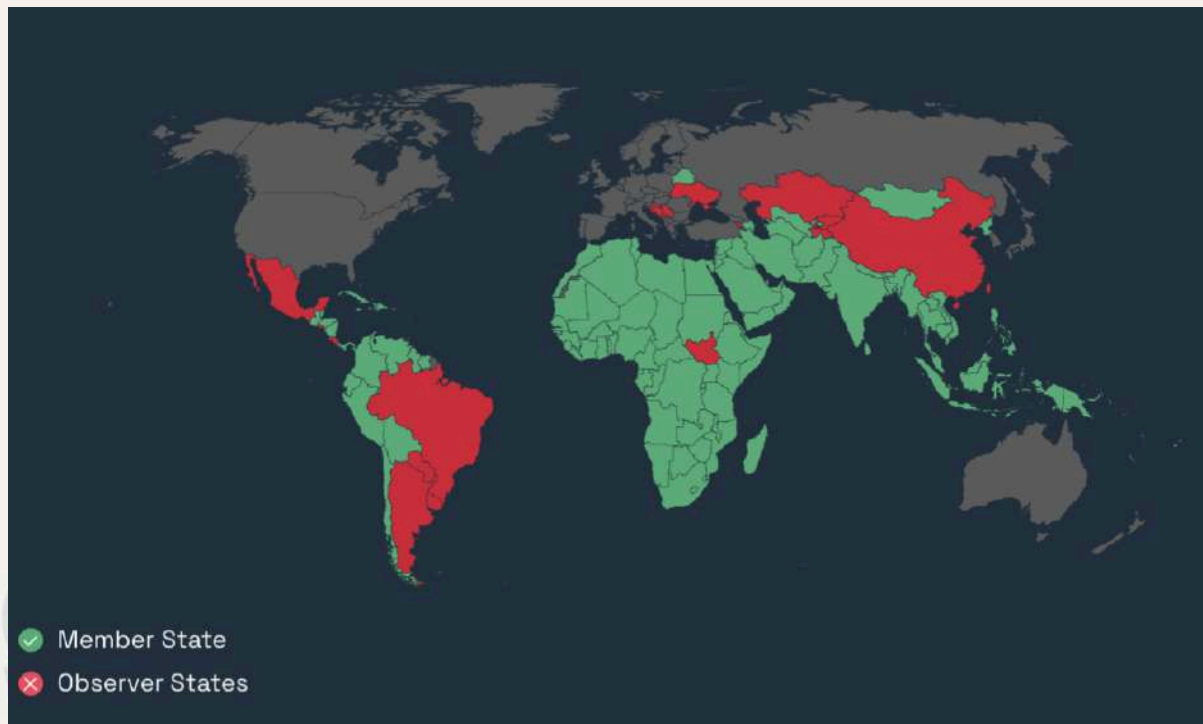
Member State	Observer States	
Afghanistan	Ghana	Pakistan
Algeria	Grenada	Palestine
Angola	Guatemala	Panama
Antigua & Barbuda	Guinea Equatorial	Papua New Guinea
Azerbaijan	Guinea-Bissau	Peru
Bahamas	Guyana	Philippines
Bahrain	Haiti	Qatar

Bangladesh	Honduras	Rwanda
Barbados	India	Saint Kitts
Belarus	Indonesia	Saint Lucia
Belize	Iran	Saint Vicent
Benin	Iraq	Sao Tome & Principe
Bhutan	Ivory Coast	Saudi Arabia
Bolivia	Jamaica	Senegal
Botswana	Jordan	Seychelles
Brunei	Kenya	Singapore
Burkina Faso	Korea North	Somalia
Burundi	Kuwait	South Africa
Cambodia	Laos	Sri Lanka
Cameroon	Lebanon	Sudan
Cape Verde	Lesotho	Suriname
Central African Republic	Liberia	Syria
Chad	Libya	Tanzania
Chile	Madagascar	Thailand
Colombia	Malawi	Timor East

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Comoros	Malaysia	Togo
Congo - Brazaville	Maldives	Trinidad & Tobago
Congo - Kinshasa	Mali	Tunisia
Cuba	Mauritania	Turkmenistan
Djibouti	Mauritius	Uganda
Dominica	Mongolia	United Arab Emirates
Dominican Republic	Morocco	Uzbekistan
Ecuador	Mozambique	Vanuatu
Egypt	Myanmar / Burma	Venezuela
Eritrea	Namibia	Vietnam
Eswanti - Swaziland	Nepal	Yemen
Ethiopia	Nicaragua	Zambia
Fiji	Niger	Zimbabwe
Gabon	Nigeria	
Gambia	Oman	

II. AGENDA ITEM I: Redefining the Role of the Movement in the Current Political Context

Non-Aligned Movement is a movement that started after World War II when all the great powers of the world started to group based on their interests and policies. Finally, 2 blocks of countries decided to act together like they were united. It was the United States of America and the Soviet Union along with their allies. The countries who wanted to stay away from the chaos of those blocks came together and they founded the NAM.

NAM was mostly active during the cold war period, since it was the time where most strategic moves were made between the 2 blocks. NAM countries gathered and tried to find ways to get less affected by those strategic moves and planned their own since they didn't want to belong to States nor Soviets.

Even though the movement was founded by 5 people in 1961, it includes more than 120 at the moment. Since the cold war ended after the fall of the USSR, there was not "western block" nor "eastern block" anymore but the movement stayed together to support each other as developing countries. The end of blocks, didn't mean that the same countries stopped supporting each other which is why the movement is still active today. Therefore, NAM remains in existence and focuses on their commitment to independence and sovereignty of their nations, same as the 2 major blocks

A. Israel - Palestine Conflict

Conflict between Israel and Palestine started right after Israel declared its independence in 1948. Since Israeli people started immigrating to Palestine after World War I, their population has increased from 6% to 33% between the years of 1919 - 1947. In 1947, the UN adopted Resolution 181, which called for the partition of Palestine into Arab and Jewish states, handing over about 55% of the land to Jews. Arabs were granted 45 percent of the land.

It was inevitable for Israeli people to declare their independence after this update since they were convinced that those lands were promised to them, by their belief. After the declaration which caused the armies of Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria to invade the territory and support Palestine, war between Arabs and Israeli people has begun.

Conflicts kept going for years including the 6-day war where hundreds of thousands people were forced to relocate from their lands in Gaza and Sinai Peninsula, after Israel took control of the area. After the never-ending conflicts, Palestinians living in the West Bank and Gaza started the First Intifada(uprising) against Israel in December 1987 which led them to found Hamas, Military Muslim Brotherhood. Hamas Started to fight in the name of protection of Palestine and its people.

The attacks in the present day, goes back to early May, 2021, after a court ruled in favor of the eviction of several Palestinian families from East Jerusalem. Hamas fought back with hundreds of rockets and launched them into Israeli territory. Israel and Hamas kept on fighting for their cause until today.

In the present context, NAM continues to exist, and its member countries including Palestine pursue a policy of non-alignment, emphasizing independence and sovereignty. Israel has been in good relations with western countries, United States of America mostly, which is why Israel stayed outside of the NAM. On the other hand, Palestine became a member in 1976 and has been supported ever since. NAM has released declarations and resolutions supporting the rights of Palestinians, denouncing the occupation of Palestinian lands, and advocating for a fair and all-encompassing peace in the area. The movement has expressed concern about actions that are seen as violating Palestinian rights and has endorsed their entitlement to establish an independent state with East Jerusalem as its capital.

The seriousness of this case has created a woke around the globe by the public which led people to protest to create a common pressure on authorities to ceasefire. Later on, The UN Security Council held an emergency meeting on Dec 8th, 2023 to discuss the catastrophic situation in Gaza district. The Security Council

drafted a resolution that demands an immediate humanitarian ceasefire in Gaza, and immediate and unconditional release of all hostages. Yet, the United States of America vetoed the resolution paper by stating that the unconditional ceasefire would simply be 'dangerous'

and if Hamas stays in place, he can attack again. Situation in Gaza remains dangerous for both sides of this conflict since no action has been made by the member countries of the UN.
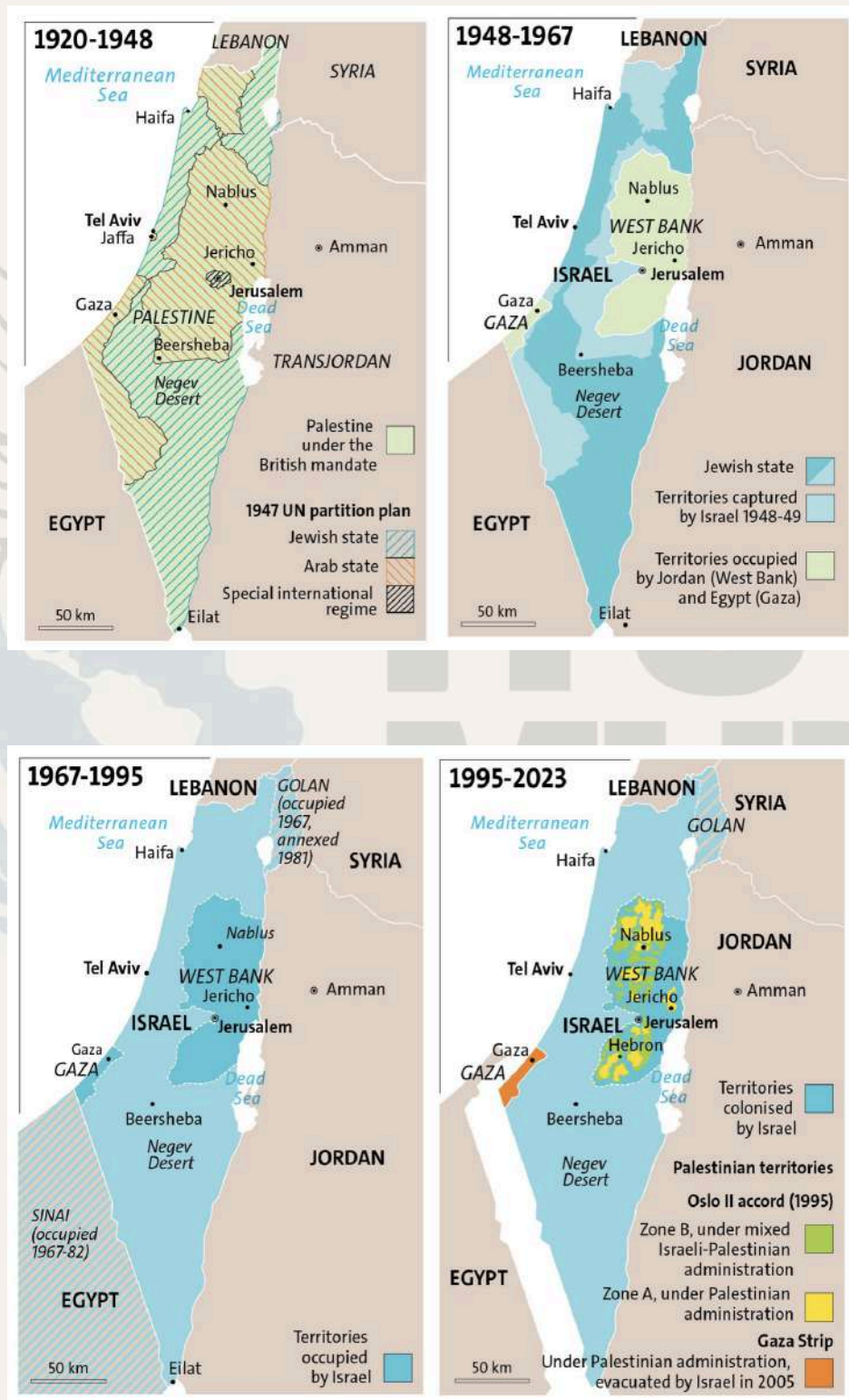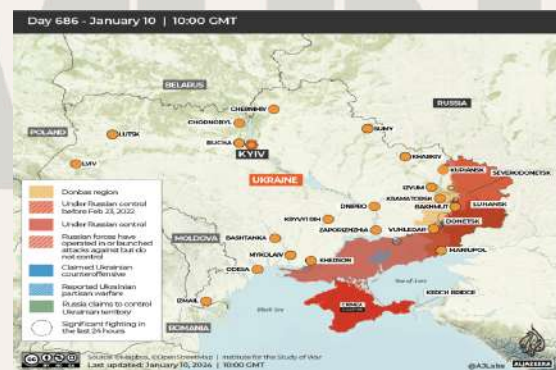
B. Russian Federation - Ukraine Conflict

Ukraine suffered some of its greatest traumas during the 20th century. After the communist revolution of 1917, Ukraine was one of the many countries to fight a brutal civil war before being fully absorbed into the Soviet Union in 1922. Even though they managed to create the Ukrainian People's Republic after the Russian Revolution, 4 years later they became the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and absorbed into the Soviet Union.

Ukraine was part of the Soviet Union until the dissolution. Therefore, Ukraine was with the Soviets during World War II and the Cold War, which means it took nearly 69 years for Ukraine to declare its independence and part with the Russian Federation.

After Ukraine parted ways with the Russian Federation, it started building closer ties with western countries and institutions, including cooperation with the European Union and NATO. These good relations can be observed until this day which makes it understandable

The current conflict in Ukraine began on 24 February 2022 when Russian military forces entered the country from Belarus, Russia and Crimea. Prior to the invasion, there had already been eight years of conflict in eastern Ukraine between Ukrainian Government forces and Russia-backed separatists. In 2014, Russia annexed Crimea following a controversial referendum that was not recognized by Ukraine or the international community. Later on, pro-Russian separatist movements in eastern regions, namely Donetsk and Luhansk, led to an armed conflict with Ukrainian government forces.

Several moves and conflicts occurred between the Russian Federation and Ukraine for 8 years and they are still ongoing. Therefore, tension between Russia and Ukraine is still high and complex. Since NAM is a movement for countries that wish to stay away from the

tension of the eastern block and western block, and Russian Federation clearly represents the eastern wing while Ukraine represents the western wing, no actions were taken by the NAM on the issue. Meanwhile millions of people had to leave their homelands to avoid attacks to stay alive which led all the neighboring countries to have millions of refugees in their countries.

C. United States of America

United States of America was one of the 2 main blocks during the cold war, along with the Russian Federation which is why the NAM was founded in the first place. Since it is called the cold war, the United States was providing political, financial, and military support to friendly governments instead of fighting on the field which kept going for decades. Though the cold war started after World War II, The conflict between 2 great powers goes way back, before the Great War. The Rise of the Soviet Union with communist ideology was seen as a threat to States where they called it "the red scare". Even John Dingell made a statement in August 1943: "*We Americans are not sacrificing, fighting, and dying to make permanent and more powerful the communistic government of Russia and to make Joseph Stalin a dictator over the liberated countries of Europe.*", On the issue of what type of government should rule Eastern Europe.

NATO, or the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, is a military alliance of 30 member nations initially established to counter the perceived Soviet threat during the Cold War, formed on April 4, 1949. Built on the principles of collective defense outlined in Article 5 of the North Atlantic Treaty, member countries commit to viewing an armed attack on one as an attack on all, with a shared obligation to restore and uphold security. NATO's military structure includes the Military Committee, SHAPE situated in Belgium, and the International Military Staff. Decision-making relies on consensus, with the North Atlantic Council serving as the primary political entity. Adapting to evolving global security dynamics, NATO invoked Article 5 only once in response to the September 11 attacks.

NATO remains pivotal in transatlantic security and collaborative efforts for stability in the Euro-Atlantic region.

The relationship between NATO and Russia has evolved through phases of tension, cooperation, and diplomatic engagement. Emerging from the Cold War, the dissolution of the Soviet Union led to initial hopes for improved relations. However, NATO's eastward expansion and the inclusion of former Warsaw Pact countries have been contentious issues, with Russia expressing concerns about security implications. The NATO-Russia Council was established in 2002 as a forum for consultation, but strains have arisen due to incidents such as Russia's annexation of Crimea and its involvement in the conflict in Eastern Ukraine. NATO's interest in closer ties with countries like Georgia and Ukraine has also fueled disagreements. Despite these challenges, both sides maintain diplomatic channels and engage in cooperation on specific issues, demonstrating a complex relationship influenced by geopolitical dynamics and regional conflicts. Jens Stoltenberg, the Secretary General of NATO since 2014, states that peace is always possible while he gives his whole support to Ukraine. On the other hand, a number of NATO Allies made clear that they are providing practical support to Israel as it continues to respond to the situation. It is clear that NATO, an organization founded against the eastern wing, is still in favor of the western wing .

The Cold War brought about changes to the United States' presidency via internal and external forces driving those changes. Internally, Truman's hardline stand against Stalin put enough pressure on his administration to affect many presidential acts. Externally, politicians used anti-communist hysteria to campaign on a strong, rightist platform, sometimes accusing the current administration of softness to improve their lot.

Until this day, States still represent the western block, as the intellectual and moral leader, even though the cold war ended which is why the situation between NAM and the United States hasn't changed.

D. Nagorno-Karabakh Conflict

Armenia and Azerbaijan were the 2 countries who were part of the Soviet Union Nagorno-Karabakh conflict first started with the division of the Soviets when Armenia stakeouted a claim on Nagorno - Karabakh region and pursued this with an armed conflict in the area, in the beginning of 1990s. In order to understand the conflict; we need to head back to the 1910s, The Great War and its effects.

During WWI, Russia was in great chaos with starvation around the country, economic hardship and perceived governmental corruption because of the late adjustment to industrial revolution and failure to prevent the negative effects of the adjustment, which finally led to civil war. As the dissatisfaction rises in the country, Vladimir Lenin and Bolsheviks were preparing for a move to reconstruct Russia.

The 1917 Russian Revolution stands as a profoundly impactful political upheaval in the 20th century, bringing an end to the long-standing Romanov dynasty and centuries of Imperial rule in Russia. The revolution was led by leftist Vladimir Lenin, along with the Bolsheviks who took control during the revolution, dismantling the tradition of czarist governance. After the dissolution of the czar, Russian Empire countries started to declare their independence, including Armenia and Azerbaijan.

After the Revolution, 3 countries in the caucasus area united to act together for their shared interests. Therefore, the Transcaucasian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic (TSFS) was founded by Armenia, Georgia and Azerbaijan which lasted until 1922 when they decided to unite with Soviet Russia and founded the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic (USSR).

After the dissolution of the USSR, Soviet Union countries declared their independence one by one including Armenia and Azerbaijan. Nagorno - Karabakh region was in the Azerbaijan lands but the population was mostly Christian Armenians, since Russia and Armenia had a systematic plan on relocating Armenians in Armenia to the Nagorno - Karabakh region. Therefore, when both countries wanted to claim the land in 1991, it was Azerbaijan's land with mostly Armenian people. Conflict got heated in time and more than million people had to leave their country to become refugees and around 30.000 people were killed from both ethnicities.

After years of armed conflict on claiming the area, with the interference of Russian Federation, Azerbaijan and Armenia signed a protocol to ceasefire in 1924: Bishkek Protocol which has been violated multiple times. Though the active fighting ceased, the two sides could not agree on a peace treaty. Azerbaijan is supported by NATO member Turkey, while Russia has supported Armenia. Tension between these 2 countries kept going for years, until Azerbaijan decided to take action on the Nagorno - Karabakh region on Sept 27, 2020.

A military campaign initiated by Azerbaijan successfully regained control of the region surrounding Karabakh. For six weeks, approximately 3,000 Azerbaijani troops and 4,000 Armenian soldiers lost their lives in the conflict. Subsequently, Russian peacekeepers were sent to oversee a recently negotiated ceasefire mediated by Moscow. Their mission was to monitor the "Lachin corridor," which is the only connection between Nagorno-Karabakh and Armenia, to ensure secure passage. As part of the agreement, Armenian forces commit to yield all previously occupied territories outside the former Soviet Nagorno-Karabakh back to Azerbaijan.

Azerbaijan accused Armenia of using the road to bring in military supplies, which led them to breach the ceasefire and take control of the Lachin Corridor. After months of Azerbaijan's blockade on the Lachin corridor, the defending troops were quickly overpowered, and the region was captured by Azerbaijani forces after just 24 hours of intense conflict. In the end, Azerbaijan took control of the Nagorno-Karabakh land which led Armeniens to leave the area.

During the whole process, the Russian Federation gave its support to Armenia, where Israel and Türkiye gave theirs to Azerbaijan. Both supporters were also the weapon suppliers to the parties. Considering cold-war wings and how they actually ended, they still protect each other and cover each other's interests in various ways as if they were in the same union or block. Considering Azerbaijan is one of the NAM countries, the movement gives its whole backing to Azerbaijan politically to protect its interest against Armenia and Russian Federation which are the former East-wing supporters.

III. AGENDA ITEM II: Measures to Take for; Peace, Sovereignty, and Solidarity for Economic, Industrial, and Social Development for Member States

A. Countering Terrorism and Extremism

The Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) comprises a group of countries that advocate for independence, sovereignty, and peaceful coexistence. NAM member states confront a variety of difficulties as sovereign entities with varied political, religious, and cultural systems; combating terrorism and extremism particularly stands out as a pressing concern.

The non-alignment of NAM member states with major power blocs makes them vulnerable to the influence of extreme ideologies and terrorism. Radical ideologies can flourish in these countries because of the complex social contexts created by the different religious, ethnic, and cultural landscapes. In addition, historical conflicts, economic inequality, and geopolitical issues all add to the difficulties NAM member states have in combating terrorism and extremism.

1. **Socio-cultural diversity:** The great diversity among member states can present both opportunities and difficulties. Diverse societies provide a mosaic of perspectives and ideas, but they can also be manipulated by extremist organizations looking to take advantage of pre existing divisions.

2. **Historical conflicts:** Extremist ideologies have emerged as a result of long-lasting historical conflicts in many member states. The elimination of the underlying causes of extremism and terrorism in the region depends on the resolution of these disputes.

3. **Geopolitical influences:** Geopolitical tensions frequently result in the member states finding themselves caught in the crossfire. Internal conflicts could be

manipulated by outside parties, aggravating current problems and impeding counterterrorism initiatives.

Working together inside the NAM framework is necessary to combat terrorism and extremism. The movement can be extremely important in promoting communication, exchanging best practices, and coordinating strategies to counteract the influence of radical beliefs.

<u>Formulating Cooperative Measures to Address the Global Challenge</u>

The world's peace and security are threatened by terrorism and extremism, and one of the regions most affected by these complicated problems is Africa. Numerous extremist organizations have gained ground across the continent, increasing already existing political and socio economic weaknesses. A comprehensive and cooperative strategy involving cooperation between states, international organizations, and regional organizations is needed to combat terrorism and extremism in Africa.

The diverse landscape of Africa, marked by economic inequality, political unpredictability, and ethnic conflicts, has fostered the growth of terrorist organizations. Groups like Al-Shabaab in East Africa, Boko Haram in West Africa, and different branches of the Islamic government and Al-Qaeda have made use of local grievances and power voids to undermine governmental authority and perpetuate violence. Global security is interdependent, therefore confronting these challenges requires a united front that cuts across country boundaries.

In order to combat terrorism and extremism in Africa, international cooperation is essential. Global operations are largely coordinated by the United Nations and its organizations, including the Security Council and the Counter-Terrorism Committee. By encouraging nations to share information, experience, and resources, collective action makes it possible to respond to the transnational character of extremist activity more successfully.

Regional organizations in Africa, including the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the African Union, are essential in developing and carrying out cooperative policies. These groups can help member states become more capable of fighting terrorism by facilitating information sharing, coordinating military actions, and initiating capacity-building programs. Cooperation among regions promotes targeted and

situation-specific solutions by enabling a more sophisticated understanding of local dynamics.

Building capacity should be given top priority in cooperative initiatives, both nationally and regionally. A comprehensive approach must include strengthening border control, investing in intelligence-sharing mechanisms, and strengthening the capabilities of security forces. Furthermore, combating radicalization and recruitment requires addressing the underlying causes of extremism through social initiatives, economic growth, and education.

In order to stop the growth of extremism and terrorism, it is also essential to resolve underlying issues through diplomatic engagement. Diplomatic efforts to eliminate socio economic inequality, advance good governance, and settle political disagreements should be supported by the international community. In the impacted areas, a comprehensive strategy that blends military action with diplomatic solutions can support long-term stability.

B. Cybersecurity and Information Warfare

The globe is witnessing an exceptional reliance on digital technologies in the modern era, which leaves nations open to cyber threats and information warfare. Cybersecurity presents certain difficulties for the Non-Aligned Movement. As technology becomes increasingly integrated into every aspect of society, member states must work together to create strong cybersecurity policies to safeguard their national interests and sovereignty,

Member states are more vulnerable to cyber threats because they often lack the financial and technological resources that major powers have. Furthermore, these countries do not have strong cybersecurity policies in place, which makes them open to attacks that could jeopardize sensitive data, vital infrastructure, and national security. The NAM faces the need to immediately improve its cybersecurity capabilities in light of the emergence of cybercriminal networks and state-sponsored hacking activities.

In the digital age, information warfare has changed to take advantage of weaknesses in cyberspace to spread false information, manipulate public opinion, and affect political environments. The importance of information warfare and its possible effects on both internal stability and ties with other countries must be acknowledged. Creating plans to block

disinformation operations and raising media literacy among the populace are two essential measures to protect democratic processes.

Since the digital environment is interconnected, priority should be given to working together to address cybersecurity issues. Developing cooperative cybersecurity exercises, information sharing, and the creation of common cybersecurity standards can all be facilitated by forming regional and global alliances. Countries can enhance their cyber defense capabilities and foster a safe online environment for their populace by combining their resources and knowledge.

Investments in technical innovation and capacity building to improve cybersecurity are crucial. This entails developing a workforce with the necessary skills, encouraging cybersecurity technology research and development, and putting national policies that support cybersecurity awareness into effect. Strengthening the defenses against changing cyber threats and establishing active participation in the international cybersecurity community by embracing innovation is critical.

Developing Strategies to Safeguard Member States

In a time of rapid technical development and global connectivity, cyber threats and information warfare continue to pose a threat to the African continent. It is crucial to create efficient plans to protect member states against these new threats as African countries depend more and more on digital infrastructure for social, political, and economic activities.

Rapid improvements in digital transformation and internet connectivity have brought both opportunities and vulnerabilities for Africa. The spectrum of cyber threats in the region is broad and includes state-sponsored cyber espionage, ransomware, phishing attacks, and data breaches. These dangers seriously endanger not just the confidentiality of private data but also the stability of the economy, public confidence, and national security.

Deliberately manipulated information is used in information warfare to accomplish strategic goals. Online propaganda, disinformation operations, and the spread of fake news have all been used as instruments in Africa to sway public opinion, threaten democratic processes, and spark social unrest. These strategies run the risk of escalating already-existing conflicts and bringing about instability among member nations.

Strategies for safeguarding member states includes;

1. Establishing National Cybersecurity Frameworks
2. Capacity Building and Training
3. Enhancing International Cooperation
4. Public Awareness and Education
5. Investing in Technology and Infrastructure
6. Legal and Regulatory Measure

C. Climate Change and Environmental Sustainability

Climate change and environmental sustainability have emerged as one of the world's most critical issues of our day. Wide-ranging effects of climate change include harm to human societies, wildlife, and ecosystems. The Non-Aligned Movement plays a crucial role in tackling these issues on a global level. The NAM has realized in recent years the value of working together to address global concerns, such as climate change. The movement recognizes that all countries, regardless of their political or economic affiliations, must work together to address climate change as a global issue.

Because of their socioeconomic weaknesses, non-aligned countries are frequently disproportionately affected by the effects of climate change. A number of these countries are confronted with issues including severe weather, increasing sea levels, and changes in agricultural practices that jeopardize food security and the stability of the economy.

Sustainable development is a key component of the Non-Aligned Movement's approach to solving environmental issues. To secure long-term success, member states understand the need to strike a balance between environmental protection and economic growth. The NAM works to lessen the effects of climate change by promoting conservation activities, renewable energy sources, and sustainable practices through a variety of initiatives and programs.

To further the interests of its member states, the Non-Aligned Movement actively engages in international climate negotiations. NAM strives to create inclusive and fair agreements that take into account the various requirements and challenges encountered by developing countries by interacting with other countries and international organizations. The movement seeks to guarantee that international climate policies are just, fair, and supportive of the objectives of sustainable development.

The Non-Aligned Movement has difficulties advocating for coordinated action on climate change, despite its best efforts. Divergent technological capabilities, historical obligations, and economic priorities among the member states may delay agreement. However, the NAM also offers a chance for different countries to exchange best practices, resources, and information, encouraging cooperation in the face of environmental issues.

<u>Crafting Strategies to Address the Impact of Climate Change on Member States</u>

Extreme weather events, changing precipitation patterns, and rising temperatures are just a few of the climate-related problems facing the African continent. Developing effective policies and measures to mitigate the effects of climate change on African member states is essential for ensuring sustainable development, protecting millions of people's livelihoods, and building resilience. It is essential to comprehend the various and intricate effects of climate change on African countries in order to create policies that work. Especially the agricultural sector, which is the backbone of many African countries, is at risk. Food insecurity and unstable economic conditions can result from disruptions in food production caused by variations in temperature and precipitation patterns. Low-lying nations are more vulnerable as a result of risks to coastal areas posed by rising sea levels and extreme weather. The problems member states face are further worsened by changes in disease patterns and water scarcity.

Taking a diversified approach is necessary to mitigate the effects of climate change. Africa's member states must put the shift to low-carbon, sustainable economies first and foremost. This entails putting money into energy-efficient technologies, lowering reliance on fossil fuels, and investing in renewable energy sources like wind and solar power. In order to provide these efforts with the financial and technical support they need, international partnerships and collaborations can be extremely important.

To improve carbon sequestration and protect biodiversity, afforestation and reforestation should be prioritized. In addition to helping to mitigate the effects of climate change, policies that encourage sustainable land use and prevent deforestation also help to preserve and restore ecosystems.

Strategies for adaptation are equally important to address the effects of climate change, both now and in the future. It is essential to construct resilient infrastructure, such as buildings resistant to disasters and agricultural methods that are climate-resilient.

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Communities can be better prepared to face the difficulties posed by climate change by implementing integrated water resource management and developing early warning systems for extreme weather occurrences.

It's crucial to fund education and awareness campaigns to provide communities with the tools they need to adapt to a changing environment. Resilience at the local level can be improved by education about water conservation, disaster preparedness, and sustainable farming methods.

International cooperation is necessary for effective initiatives since climate change is a transboundary issue. In order to promote fair and equitable solutions, African member states had to take an active role in international climate negotiations. Developed countries, which have traditionally been the primary source of greenhouse gas emissions, should provide financial and technological support for adaptation and mitigation initiatives in Africa.

IV. Major Countries

A. India

India is one of the founder countries of the Non-aligned movement. India's first Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, aimed to maintain independence by avoiding alignment with any major power block. In fact, 'Non-Alignment' itself was a phrase coined by India's Ambassador to the United Nations, V.K Menon. Emphasizing principles of an independent foreign policy, global peace promotion, economic development, and opposition to colonialism, India actively participated in the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) since its founding in 1961 and continues to pursue strategic partnerships with various countries while upholding the spirit of an independent and principled foreign policy. India hosted the first NAM Summit in 1961 in Belgrade, Yugoslavia. This summit marked the formal establishment of the Non-Aligned Movement as a platform for countries that sought to remain independent. It mainly focused on decolonization of nations that were still under colonial rule. In the contemporary global arena, India remains a prominent player in international politics, largely attributed to Nehru's pivotal role in shaping the country's foreign policy in the post-independence era. The Non-Aligned Movement stands out as a great achievement, and in the current shift towards a more multipolar world, the importance of NAM cannot be emphasized enough.

B. Egypt

Egypt, under the leadership of the revolutionary Gamal Abdelnasser, played a crucial part in shaping the Non-Aligned Movement. Collaborating with Asian and African partners, Egypt actively promoted the concept of establishing NAM, transforming it from an idea into a substantial reality. President Nasser visioned a collective alliance of developing nations, providing them the freedom to address their unique challenges collectively by analyzing and finding solutions. The end of the Cold War did not put an end to the tension in the world as previously mentioned. NAM pursued its role in the international system, particularly in light of its enormous capabilities on all political, economic, cultural and geographical levels. On the contrary, tension between States and China, along with the Russian Federation has risen nowadays; NAM needs to offer its members an impartial way to get less affected. In addition to these, Egypt has a great interest in the preservation of the Non-Aligned Movement due to its positive global impact. The country remains a vital and active participant in NAM, continuing its significant role within the movement to the present day.

C. Indonesia

Indonesia is one of the founding members of NAM, who has consistently supported the movement's principles of independence, sovereignty, and non-alignment. Indonesia played a crucial role in the Bandung Conference in 1955, which is often considered a skeleton to the formal establishment of the Non-Aligned Movement. The country has used the platform to advocate for the interests of developing nations, address issues related to colonialism and imperialism, and contribute to discussions on disarmament and conflict resolution. As one of the prominent countries of NAM, Indonesia calls on Non-Aligned Movement orderly to Unite and Advance the Interests of Developing Countries. Especially focusing on Palestinian statehood to be accepted by every country belonging to the Non-Aligned Movement is a clear dedication to the movement and its principles.

D. South Africa

Looking at South Africa, following the establishment of democracy in 1994, South Africa became an active member in NAM. Abdul Minty, Deputy Director-General of the Department of Foreign Affairs stated that: "Although South Africa was formally admitted to the Non-Aligned Movement in May 1994, South Africa's commitment to non-alignment

stretches back to the Afro-Asian conference held in 1955 in Bandung". Therefore, South Africa quickly adapted to the movement and participated actively. South Africa is possibly the most highly developed country in Africa, it is nonetheless a small country with big needs and It lacks the military and economic power to influence global events. These internal and external realities call for action from the democratic government pursuing a foreign policy for South Africa and non-aligned movement will be doing so. South Africa's major goal is to create wealth in order to overcome the racial disparities among its citizens which is why promoting a people-centered notion of security has been a major move of South Africa's foreign policy towards the Non-Aligned Movement. All these and more made South Africa one of the leaders of the movement.

E. Cuba

Latin America countries were known to be close with the United States, even though it doesn't show the common interests and aspirations of their people which is why the majority of governments went along with US imperialism for years. It was the same story for Cuba until 1959, the Cuban Revolution. It marked a transformative point of no return for Latin America and its relations with the United States. The US government would later decide not to recognise the revolutionary process on the island. For the first time in history, a guerrilla movement had carried out a revolution and confronted US imperialism. Soon after, Cuba became the only country in Latin America to join the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), created in Yugoslavia in 1961. Osvaldo Dorticós Torrado, Cuba's president at the time, stated that non-alignment "*didn't mean that we are not committed countries. We are committed to our own principles. And those of us who are peace-loving people, who struggle to assert their sovereignty, and to achieve the fullness of national development, are, finally, committed to responding to those transcendent aspirations and not betraying those principles*." In present time, Cuba is an active member who led the Latin America countries to be independent which is important since they are mostly underdeveloped or developing countries.

V. Terminology

Cybersecurity: The practice of safeguarding computer systems and data from digital threats, ensuring confidentiality, integrity, and availability through measures like firewalls and encryption.

ITU
MUN

Information Warfare: The use of information and communication technologies for strategic advantage, including manipulating information, spreading propaganda, and disrupting communication networks.

Cyber Espionage: Covert gathering of sensitive information through unauthorized digital access, aiming to steal data for strategic or economic gain. The primary goal of a cyber espionage attack is for the attacker to remain hidden for as long as possible in order to gather maximum intelligence.

Ransomware: Malicious software that encrypts files, demanding a ransom for decryption, often causing business disruption and financial losses.

Phishing Attacks: Deceptive emails or messages used to trick individuals into revealing sensitive information, posing a threat to personal and financial security.

Data Breaches: Unauthorized access to sensitive data, posing risks to individuals and organizations, often resulting from cyberattacks or system vulnerabilities.

Encryption: The process of converting information into code to protect it from unauthorized access, commonly used to secure communication and sensitive data.

Afforestation: Establishing and growing forests in areas where there were none before to enhance biodiversity and combat soil erosion.

Forestation: Similar to afforestation, involving the establishment and growth of forests, including efforts to replenish or reforest degraded areas.

Deforestation: The deliberate clearing of forests for agriculture, logging, or development, contributing to biodiversity loss and environmental issues.

V. Questions to be Addressed

1. **Agenda Item I**

    1. What is the main purpose of the movement and its operation?

    2. What challenges did the Non-Aligned Movement face over time?

    3. How is NAM relevant to the present day considering the cold-war process and dissolution of the Soviets?

4. How did the Non-Aligned Movement contribute to the decolonization process?

5. How do power blocks work and what is their influence in the current political environment?

6. How can member states collaborate within the Non-Aligned Movement to address regional and global security challenges and promote lasting peace?

7. How has the Israel-Palestine conflict affected the overall standing and relevance of the Non-Aligned Movement in the international community?

8. How has the Ukraine war influenced the relationships between NAM member countries and major powers involved in the conflict?

9. How did the Non-Aligned Movement perceive U.S. involvement in international affairs?

10. Have NAM member countries supported or opposed United Nations resolutions or diplomatic initiatives related to the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict?

2. **Agenda Item II**

1. What diplomatic initiatives can be undertaken to prevent conflicts and ensure the peaceful resolution of disputes among member states?

2. How can member states collaborate through existing international organizations or create new mechanisms to achieve common development objectives?

3. How can the Non-Aligned Movement work together to enhance collective security and counter the threat of terrorism effectively?

4. How can the Non-Aligned Movement improve collaboration with other international organizations, including the United Nations, in the global fight against terrorism?

5. How can member states of the Non-Aligned Movement collaborate to improve their collective cybersecurity capabilities?

6. What legal frameworks and regulatory measures can member states implement to address cybersecurity challenges effectively?

7. What adaptation measures are needed to address the impact of climate change on vulnerable communities within member states?

8. How can the Non-Aligned Movement promote the development and adoption of renewable energy sources among member states?

9. How can member states enhance their climate resilience and preparedness for natural disasters within the Non-Aligned Movement?

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