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## THE INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF THE NON-ALIGNED MOVEMENT AND ITS EXEMPLARY ROLE IN INTERNATIONAL POLITICS

## ІНСТИТУЦІАЛІЗАЦІЯ РУХУ НЕПРИЄДНАННЯ ТА ЙОГО ЗРАЗКОВА РОЛЬ У МІЖНАРОДНІЙ ПОЛІТИЦІ

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**Abstract.** *This article examines the formation and institutionalization of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), as well as its role in promoting peace, legal principles, diplomacy, and cooperation in the international political arena. The study primarily focuses on NAM's approach to conflicts, climate change, terrorism, the maintenance of balance in international politics, imperialism, colonialism, dependency policies, the protection of state sovereignty, non-interference in domestic affairs, and, more broadly, its alternative solutions to regional and global challenges.*

*The research highlights the solidarity among smaller actors within NAM, its commitment to a balanced foreign policy, and its impartial mediation role in conflict resolution. It explores NAM's historical and contemporary contributions to addressing global crises, including conflicts, environmental challenges, and health emergencies. The study emphasizes NAM's proposed solutions to these issues and assesses its potential role and exemplary influence in future geopolitical processes.*

*While numerous international organizations exist in the field of global relations, this research delves into what differentiates NAM from others by analyzing its unique principles and strategic actions. The paper provides an analytical perspective on the movement's past, present, and future, incorporating predictive methodologies to anticipate its trajectory in global affairs.*

*A key aspect of this study is NAM's commitment to maintaining inter-state balance within the international system, upholding the principles of international law, and advocating for peace as the foremost resolution strategy in diplomatic platforms. Given the current global landscape, NAM emerges as one of the most viable organizations in fostering international stability. By adopting a neutral stance in mediation efforts, the movement actively contributes to the globalization of peace.*

**Keywords:** *Non-Aligned Movement, institutionalization, international law, diplomacy, mediation, balance policy.*

**Анотація.** У цій статті розглядається формування та інституціоналізація Руху неприєднання, його роль у міжнародних відносинах, політичній арені у контексті просування миру, права, дипломатії та співробітництва. Основний пріоритет дослідження – вивчення підходів Руху неприєднання до врегулювання конфліктів, змін клімату, боротьби з тероризмом, збереження політики балансування, протидії імперіалізму, колоніалізму, політиці залежності, захисту суверенітету держав, невтручання у внутрішні справи, а також, загалом, до пошуку альтернативних рішень регіональних і глобальних проблем.

Дослідження охоплює питання солідарності малих акторів у межах Руху неприєднання, політики балансування, неупередженого посередництва у конфліктах. У роботі аналізується роль Руху неприєднання у подоланні сучасних конфліктів, екологічних криз та епідемій, а також підкреслюються його підходи до розв'язання проблем і запропоновані виходи з них. Визначається потенційна роль та зразковість руху у майбутніх міжнародних процесах.

Міжнародні відносини охоплюють численні організації. У дослідженні проводиться порівняльний аналіз Руху неприєднання з іншими міжнародними організаціями, окреслюються його унікальні принципи та особливості діяльності. Окрема увага приділяється ретроспективному аналізу діяльності організації – її минулому, сучасному стану та прогнозуванню майбутнього розвитку на основі методів передбачення.

Одним із ключових аспектів дослідження є роль Руху неприєднання у підтримці міждержавного балансу в міжнародній системі, дотриманні принципів міжнародного права, пріоритетному сприянні миру як головному засобу вирішення конфліктів і активному просуванню цієї ідеї на міжнародних майданчиках. На сьогодні Рух неприєднання є однією з найоптимальніших міжнародних організацій, що займає неупереджену позицію у конфліктах та сприяє глобалізації миру.

**Ключові слова:** Рух неприєднання, інституціоналізація, міжнародне право, дипломатія, посередництво, політика балансування.

**Introduction.** The world is currently confronted with a system referred to as the "new world order." The collapse of the Soviet Union and the subsequent victory of the United States—more precisely, the triumph of capitalism over communism—led to the formation of a unipolar world. In response to the ideological struggle between communism and capitalism, the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) emerged to ensure that its member states did not become victims of great-power rivalries. By uniting smaller actors, NAM prioritized cooperation, peace, and the rule of law, aiming to maintain independence from globalist influences.

The movement has underscored the importance of resolving the Russia-Ukraine conflict through diplomatic means and has expressed its potential role as a mediator between the parties. This study highlights how NAM's mediation efforts differ from those of other intermediaries in this conflict.

As in the past, new centers of power continue to emerge in the global political arena. The world is witnessing a struggle between multipolarity and unipolarity, with the primary dominant forces being the United States and China. Using comparative, historical, and modeling methodologies, this research examines how NAM can maintain its position and political trajectory without succumbing to the influence of global powers.

During Azerbaijan's chairmanship of NAM, the world experienced the COVID-19 pandemic. At that time, the movement demonstrated solidarity by providing humanitarian assistance to economically disadvantaged nations. Additionally, this article explores NAM's role in addressing both regional and global challenges, evaluating its initiatives and alternative solutions to various crises.

A key focus of this research is the movement's potential as a mediator in conflicts. Unlike other mediators, NAM does not prioritize its own interests but rather upholds the principles of international law, peace, and diplomatic negotiations. Through historical analysis, this study provides case-based evidence of NAM's approach, illustrating its relevance for both contemporary and future conflicts.

**The purpose of this article** is to develop strategies that enable smaller actors to maintain their stability within the new world order, to explore conflict resolution through the principles and frameworks of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), and to emphasize the fundamental role of international law and peace.

The key objectives of the study are as follows:

- To identify the principles guiding NAM's domestic and foreign policies.
- To examine the significance of NAM's political vectors within the international relations system.
- To analyze NAM's initiatives and effectiveness in addressing regional and global challenges.
- To assess NAM's past, present, and future roles in the global political arena through various political methodologies.

**Literature review.** Azerbaijan's foreign policy is shaped by key official documents such as the Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan, the National Security Concept, and the Foreign Policy Concept. These foundational texts outline the country's strategic priorities and international engagements, making them essential references for this study. In addition to official state documents, various analytical reports and expert opinions contribute to understanding Azerbaijan's diplomatic stance. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Azerbaijan provides valuable insights into the country's involvement in international organizations, including the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM). Research works by scholars like Dinkel (2018), McDougall (1997), and Dethlefsen (2018) offer historical context and analytical perspectives on NAM, which Azerbaijan has actively engaged with in recent years.

Furthermore, reports from international organizations, including the United Nations and the World Bank, help assess global trends that influence Azerbaijan's foreign policy. Media sources such as The Guardian and El País also provide perspectives on contemporary geopolitical events that may impact the country's diplomatic approach.

**Main results of the research.** To begin, it is essential to examine the essence of the term institutionalization. Derived from the Latin word "institutio", meaning organization or structure, the term has been adopted into various languages and has come to encompass multiple aspects of society. In his seminal work, *Political Order in Changing Societies* (1968), Samuel P. Huntington emphasized the critical role of institutions in the process of institutionalization. Like Huntington, many scholars have contributed to the discourse on this subject.

Institutionalization can be viewed from a slightly different perspective. Regardless of the governing structure, institutions are indispensable in every society. Institutionalization is a dynamic process that manifests across economic, political, and social spheres, ultimately leading to the formation of various institutions within society. When this process unfolds among interest groups, it shapes the state; when it occurs among states, it results in the creation of international organizations. One such organization is the Non-Aligned Movement, which was established as a platform for various interest groups to unite in pursuit of shared objectives.

The emergence of NAM in the political arena was largely driven by the Cold War (1947–1991). During this period, a fierce struggle for global dominance took place, characterized by two major political blocs: the Soviet Union and the United States. This geopolitical rivalry had profound consequences, particularly for three continents—Europe, Asia, and Africa—where nations experienced significant economic, political, and environmental upheavals.

Historical events illustrate the devastating impact of this ideological confrontation. The U.S.-backed coup in Iran, which led to the overthrow of Mohammad Mossadegh, and the 1973 coup in Chile, supported by the U.S., which resulted in the ousting of Salvador Allende and the rise of Augusto Pinochet, exemplify external interference in national sovereignty. Similarly, the Soviet military interventions in Hungary (1956) and Czechoslovakia (1968) destabilized political order in these countries.

Beyond political and economic turmoil, the Cold War also posed severe environmental threats. The nuclear arms race between the two superpowers heightened ecological risks. A striking example is the 1986 Chernobyl nuclear disaster, a direct consequence of the Soviet Union's nuclear policies, which triggered an unprecedented environmental crisis.

For over four decades, the two blocs engaged in intense geopolitical rivalry. Throughout this period, both sides had an immense need for economic resources. Meanwhile, actors that had already established a certain degree of political influence—some emerging and others facing existential threats—became viable alternatives to fill the economic void left by the competing superpowers.

These actors, seeking to minimize further losses, made rational decisions to remain outside the influence of either bloc. The significance of these decisions remains relevant even today.

The Non-Aligned Movement played a pivotal role in the decolonization process. As part of efforts to preserve international peace and maintain political balance, a historic conference was held in Bandung, Indonesia, from April 18 to April 24, 1955. This conference was a crucial initiative aimed at strengthening Afro-Asian economic and political cooperation.

The meeting was organized by several prominent leaders, including President Ahmed Sukarno of Indonesia, Prime Minister Sir John Kotelawala of Ceylon (now Sri Lanka), Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India, Premier Zhou Enlai of the People's Republic of China, and Prime Minister U Nu of Burma (now Myanmar) (Khudori, D., 2018). These leaders came together to assert the sovereignty of Asian and African nations, promote anti-imperialism, and protect their resources from being exploited in the Cold War power struggle. As a result, they collectively decided to refrain from aligning with any major bloc. The conference hosted representatives from 29 countries (U.S. Department of State, n.d.).

The Bandung Conference was the foundational step toward the official establishment of the Non-Aligned Movement. It continues to serve as an inspirational event in contemporary international relations. The conference remains a historical reference point for nations seeking to assert their political identity, resist imperialism and colonialism, prioritize diplomatic solutions, and uphold the principles of international law.

To safeguard neutrality and provide an alternative to the growing global polarization, the states that convened the Bandung Conference officially laid the institutional foundation of the Non-Aligned Movement in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, from September 1 to September 6, 1961 (Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Azerbaijan, n.d.). From that point onward, NAM emerged as an institution dedicated to diplomatic engagement, advocating for cooperation, global peace, and human rights as fundamental principles in international relations. Over time, this institution evolved and expanded its influence.

However, the United States and the Soviet Union viewed these developments with concern. They feared that the rise of the Non-Aligned Movement and its principles would undermine their respective geopolitical interests and long-term strategic objectives. At the time, both superpowers were deeply entrenched in the Cold War, with communism and capitalism competing for ideological dominance on a global scale. Smaller states were often subjected to the pressures of aligning with either bloc.

The Non-Aligned Movement, however, sought to remain outside these power struggles, preserving its neutral stance and refusing to become a tool of any geopolitical alliance. This objective directly contradicted the strategic calculations of both superpowers. Despite these challenges, NAM persevered, expanded, and demonstrated that peace, law, and cooperation are indispensable factors in global governance—a principle it continues to uphold today.

*Preservation of Independence and Positive Impulses.* During this period, the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) played a crucial role in supporting African and Asian nations still fighting for independence. By advocating for the abolition of imperialism and colonialism, the movement actively sought to safeguard the political and economic freedoms of newly independent states. A significant aspect of NAM's efforts was its stance against apartheid in South Africa and Namibia, where racial discrimination was institutionalized, subjecting individuals to unequal treatment based on their economic, legal, and political status. The movement undertook substantial initiatives to dismantle these systems of racial segregation.

In South Africa, apartheid became an official state policy in 1948, resulting in the systemic exclusion of Black South Africans from fundamental human rights. To counter this injustice, NAM actively supported United Nations resolutions against racial discrimination, repeatedly issuing statements condemning apartheid. The movement also extended support to anti-apartheid activists, particularly Nelson Mandela, who emerged as a key figure in the struggle. As a result of sustained domestic and international pressure, apartheid was officially abolished in 1994, with Nelson Mandela becoming the first Black president of South Africa (The Guardian, 2013).

NAM pursued a similar political strategy in Namibia, where apartheid had also taken root. The movement consistently supported liberation efforts, ultimately contributing to the abolition of apartheid in Namibia in 1990. Today, traces of apartheid-era inequalities can still be observed in certain regions, including the United States, demonstrating the enduring relevance of NAM's advocacy for human rights, global peace, and cooperation.

Against the backdrop of the Cold War confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union, NAM provided an essential alternative platform for developing nations, particularly those in the Third World. While the movement maintained a neutral stance, it did not hesitate to criticize the policies of global superpowers when they threatened the interests of sovereign states. NAM championed non-alignment, political balance, decolonization, racial equality, and the promotion of peace.

Adopting a neutral foreign policy was particularly critical for the survival of smaller states during this turbulent period. For instance, Gamal Abdel Nasser, one of NAM's founding leaders, refrained from aligning with any geopolitical bloc, thereby securing Egypt's strategic autonomy. Likewise, Jawaharlal Nehru, through his neutral policies, actively promoted peace and international cooperation (Dethe, 2018).

*Exemplary Role in International Peace.* The Non-Aligned Movement was established with the fundamental goal of contributing to international peace. As a platform that included smaller states, the movement consistently emphasized that peace must remain a primary global priority. This highlights an important reality in international politics: small actors can sometimes play crucial roles in global affairs. Moreover, their mediation efforts are often more impartial and selfless compared to those of major powers, which frequently prioritize their own strategic interests in conflicts.

For instance, during the Russia-Ukraine conflict, several states sought to act as mediators, yet major powers, particularly the United States, attempted to pursue their own geopolitical and economic interests under the guise of diplomacy. A case in point is the February 28, 2025, meeting between U.S. President Donald Trump and Ukrainian President Volodymyr Zelensky at the White House in Washington, D.C. (El País, 2025). While the U.S. had initially positioned itself as a neutral intermediary, the meeting ultimately revealed a shift towards asserting American dominance in the negotiations. This demonstrates a crucial distinction in global mediation efforts: mediators can generally be categorized into two groups—those driven by material, political, and strategic interests, and those genuinely committed to stabilizing international peace. NAM firmly belongs to the latter category, consistently advocating for peaceful resolutions without seeking self-serving advantages.

*Mediation in Conflicts.* NAM actively promotes dialogue-based conflict resolution by encouraging warring parties to engage in negotiations. For example, in 2020, NAM issued a statement in support of Azerbaijan's territorial integrity during the Armenia-Azerbaijan conflict, urging a peaceful resolution through diplomatic channels.

*Defending State Sovereignty.* The movement upholds the principle that major powers should not interfere in the internal affairs of smaller nations, reinforcing each country's right to determine its own political path. In 2019, NAM opposed foreign interventions in Venezuela, demanding respect for the nation's sovereignty (Azerbaijan Ministry of Foreign Affairs, n.d.).

*Combating Terrorism.* NAM actively condemns terrorism and supports international cooperation to counter destabilizing forces. Following the 2001 global surge in terrorism, NAM member states collaborated with the United Nations (UN) to formulate a global counterterrorism strategy and develop programs to combat radicalization.

*Commitment to disarmament and global stability.* The Non-Aligned Movement has consistently advocated for disarmament, emphasizing the principle that "more weapons lead to more problems." As part of its commitment to nuclear non-proliferation, NAM supported the 2017 Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW) adopted by the United Nations (UN) (United Nations Office for Disarmament Affairs, n.d.). This endorsement highlights the movement's

dedication to reducing global military tensions and preventing the spread of weapons of mass destruction.

NAM also supports UN peacekeeping missions, recognizing their shared objective of maintaining international stability. Member states such as Bangladesh, India, and Pakistan are among the largest contributors to UN peacekeeping forces deployed in Africa and the Middle East.

*Humanitarian efforts and sustainable development.* Beyond political and military concerns, NAM actively engages in humanitarian aid initiatives, particularly in conflict-affected regions. Rather than offering only rhetorical support, the movement has taken concrete actions to assist vulnerable populations. In 2020, during Azerbaijan's chairmanship of NAM, the organization launched a humanitarian assistance initiative in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, delivering medical supplies to numerous countries (Azerbaijan Ministry of Foreign Affairs, n.d.).

Furthermore, NAM prioritizes sustainable development and poverty eradication, recognizing that peace is not merely the absence of war but also the ability of individuals to lead dignified lives. Within this framework, the movement has supported various educational and healthcare projects in African nations, addressing water scarcity, hunger, and inadequate medical infrastructure.

*NAM's role in conflict resolution.* Throughout history, NAM has actively participated in diplomatic efforts to resolve international conflicts. During the Iran-Iraq War (1980–1988), NAM urged both parties—both of whom were member states—to engage in peaceful negotiations rather than military confrontation. Given its neutral stance, the movement facilitated political discussions within the UN framework. In 1982, several NAM countries took part in UN-sponsored negotiations, proposing diplomatic solutions to end the war. The UN Security Council Resolution 598, adopted in 1987, called for an immediate ceasefire, which NAM strongly endorsed, emphasizing the necessity of compliance (UN Security Council, 1987).

*Azerbaijan's contributions to the Non-Aligned Movement.* Azerbaijan became a member of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) during the organization's conference held in Bali, Indonesia, in 2011 (President of the Republic of Azerbaijan, 2019). The decision to join was based on NAM's core principles, including adherence to international law, respect for sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, and fostering cooperation. At the time, Azerbaijan was engaged in a conflict with Armenia over the Nagorno-Karabakh region. The Azerbaijani government consistently advocated for a diplomatic resolution to the conflict in international forums. Given NAM's commitment to resolving disputes through diplomatic means, Azerbaijan regarded membership as a strategic and appropriate step.

From 2019 to 2023, Azerbaijan assumed the chairmanship of NAM, during which the organization actively addressed global peace, environmental issues, healthcare, and international cooperation (Republic of Azerbaijan, n.d.). As a member of NAM, Azerbaijan participated in various summits where numerous member states expressed their support for a peaceful resolution to the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict. One notable event was the meeting of NAM's Coordinating Bureau held at the ministerial level in Sharm El-Sheikh, Egypt, in May 2012. The discussions included the Armenia-Azerbaijan conflict, emphasizing key principles such as respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity, and international peace.

Another crucial ministerial meeting took place in May 2014 in Algeria. The final document of this meeting, specifically in Paragraph 421, expressed regret that despite the existence of relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions, the Armenia-Azerbaijan conflict remained unresolved. The document reaffirmed NAM's support for resolving the conflict within the framework of Azerbaijan's territorial integrity.

Azerbaijan's pivotal role in NAM became even more evident in 2020, during the global outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic. The crisis severely impacted the global economy, reduced GDP, disrupted the tourism sector, and significantly affected living standards (World Bank, 2022). In response to these challenges, Azerbaijani President Ilham Aliyev initiated a special NAM summit on COVID-19 in May 2020. The meeting, held in an online format, was of critical importance as it aimed to strengthen solidarity, mutual assistance, and cooperation among member states.

During its NAM chairmanship, Azerbaijan provided substantial humanitarian and financial aid to member countries affected by the pandemic. The country allocated a total of \$10 million to the World Health Organization (WHO), with \$5 million specifically designated for NAM member states. Additionally, Azerbaijan supplied medical equipment, pharmaceuticals, and vaccines to several countries, contributing significantly to global efforts in combating the pandemic (Trend News Agency, n.d.).

*Vectors of the Non-Aligned Movement's influence on contemporary political dynamics.* Numerous international organizations play a crucial role in shaping global affairs, including the United Nations, NATO, the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), BRICS, and the European Union. Each of these entities was established with distinct objectives and has contributed significantly to international relations. However, their founding motivations differ, reflecting specific geopolitical and strategic interests. NATO emerged as a response to the perceived threat of Soviet communism. The EU was designed to enhance Western cooperation and reduce dependence on external powers. Meanwhile, the SCO and BRICS were formed as counterweights to Western influence, aiming to establish alternative power centers.

Unlike these alliances, the Non-Aligned Movement was founded on principles of neutrality, prioritizing international peace, cooperation, non-interference in domestic affairs, respect for sovereignty, and opposition to occupation policies. NAM upholds the fundamental right of all ethnic groups and nations to live without external pressure or coercion. Since its inception, the organization has remained steadfast in adhering to these principles, actively voicing them in international forums.

Throughout its history, the world has witnessed numerous conflicts, economic crises, and health emergencies. NAM has not remained passive in the face of these challenges. Instead, it has proposed alternative solutions and extended humanitarian assistance. However, its approach does not align with the interests of globalist and imperialist forces or economic interest groups. The persistence of conflicts serves the agenda of arms dealers and other actors who benefit from instability.

Today, the world faces pressing challenges such as armed conflicts, environmental degradation, food insecurity, water shortages, and human casualties resulting from wars. Addressing these crises requires viable alternatives, and NAM's foundational principles offer a pathway to resolution. If these principles are effectively implemented, many of these problems could find sustainable solutions.

NAM advocates for diplomacy as the primary means of conflict resolution, emphasizing direct negotiations between the parties involved, free from external coercion. When bilateral dialogue is not feasible, NAM supports mediation by a neutral third party that does not pursue its own interests but instead assumes responsibility as an impartial facilitator.

In addressing environmental concerns, NAM has underscored the need for waste reduction, the promotion of hybrid technologies, the adoption of renewable energy sources, and enhanced global cooperation. Regarding water scarcity, the movement has put forward several proposals, including providing comprehensive assistance to water-stressed nations, identifying new freshwater sources, and fostering international cooperation in water resource management (United Nations, 2024).

*Influential vectors of the Non-Aligned Movement.* In the contemporary geopolitical landscape, the Non-Aligned Movement has the potential to serve as both an exemplary model and a transformative force. Amid the ongoing competition between the United States and China, NAM could play a pivotal role in shaping a multipolar world order. Today, the global arena is witnessing a struggle between unipolarity and multipolarity. The United States seeks to reestablish its unchallenged dominance, yet it no longer stands alone in this ambition. Other emerging powers, most notably China, are also pursuing hegemonic influence. While the Cold War (1947–1991) was defined by a bipolar rivalry between the U.S. and the Soviet Union, the 21st century has given rise to a similar power struggle, now between the U.S. and China. Economic competition has become

the primary battleground, with smaller and developing nations often suffering collateral damage, facing increasing economic dependency and external pressures.

In this context, NAM can assume a crucial role in preventing past patterns of dominance from repeating. Strengthening economic cooperation among its member states should be a priority to reduce vulnerability to external pressures. Many nations lack sufficient economic resources, making them susceptible to dependency on major powers like the U.S. and China, which exploit this reliance through debt-driven economic influence. Africa, in particular, has become a focal point for economic exploitation, with multiple interest groups advancing their strategic agendas in the region. NAM has the potential to counterbalance these efforts by advocating for economic alternatives, fostering self-sufficiency among developing nations, and promoting independent decision-making free from external coercion.

Recognizing these challenges, NAM consistently upholds the right of nations to self-determination and emphasizes the inviolability of territorial sovereignty. The movement actively calls for adherence to international legal principles and resists attempts by major powers to divide the world into new spheres of influence.

Additionally, NAM can establish alternative platforms for cooperation, providing smaller nations with avenues to enhance their strategic independence. Beyond these geopolitical vectors, the movement also has the capacity to contribute significantly in areas such as environmental sustainability, economic stability, conflict resolution, and energy security. While NAM has historically lagged in the energy sector, investing in renewable and alternative energy sources could allow it to play a more prominent role in global energy discussions. By prioritizing sustainable energy development, NAM could reduce dependency on traditional energy markets and foster a more equitable distribution of energy resources.

**Conclusion.** Political processes have always unfolded in different forms and at different times. The key challenge has been the ability to maintain stability amid these evolving dynamics. One such entity that has successfully navigated this complex landscape is the Non-Aligned Movement. From its inception, NAM has played a distinct role in global politics, advocating for balance, neutrality, the supremacy of international law, and the fundamental importance of peace and cooperation. These principles have shaped its evolution, gradually transforming it into a unique and influential institution within the international arena. Over time, NAM has solidified its structure, increasing its impact as a diplomatic force. Unlike many other political actors, NAM has consistently prioritized diplomacy as its primary tool and continues to do so. It has repeatedly emphasized that peace and legal frameworks should be the guiding forces in global affairs.

Within the United Nations, NAM has adopted a fair and balanced stance on critical issues, contributing to global security by fostering equilibrium among competing interests. Its institutional framework has allowed it to emerge as a model platform within the international system. Throughout its existence, NAM has actively engaged with global challenges, offering solutions and constructive contributions rather than remaining indifferent. By staying outside military alliances, the movement has positioned itself as a diplomatic bridge between the West and the East, while also serving as a beacon of hope for developing nations seeking independent pathways in the international order.

In today's geopolitical landscape, NAM remains the most viable alternative to traditional power blocs. Its principles provide a clear roadmap for preventing conflicts, protecting human rights, and avoiding large-scale humanitarian tragedies. The movement is not merely a product of the past or present—it stands as a forward-looking institution, well-positioned to shape the future of global governance.

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