

Non-Aligned Movement Origins and Development: A Historical study

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Abstract

This study deals with the Non-Aligned Movement in terms of its origin and development. It talked about the historical background of the Non-Aligned Movement in the modern era. The study explained the concept of bias and non-alignment, then it touched on the concept of the Non-Aligned Movement, the concept of bias in language and terminology, and addressed the reasons for the emergence of the Non-Aligned Movement. Alignment, and the important reasons for this emergence. The study clarified the important goals and objectives of the Non-Aligned Movement and the most important symbols of the movement. The study enumerated the organizational structure of the movement. The study also dealt with the mechanism for making decisions in the Non-Aligned Movement. After that, the study showed the most important conferences that were held for the Non-Aligned Movement in the era. The discussion was detailed in these conferences, after which the study mentioned the five principles of the Non-Aligned Movement and their importance. Finally, the study mentioned the characteristics and environment of the Non-Aligned Movement.

After completion, the study reached several results and mentioned some recommendations.

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introduction:

Background on the Non-Aligned Movement

Before talking about the Non-Aligned Movement, it was necessary to clarify some concepts, and focus was placed on some concepts because they relate to the countries of the Non-Aligned Movement, such as the principle of peaceful coexistence, the concept of the Third World, the Afro-Asian movement, positive neutrality, and non-alignment. As it is part of the Third World, it emerged from the Afro-Asian movement and adopted all these principles.

The concept of peaceful coexistence:

The system of peaceful coexistence was prepared to regulate the existing relations between the Eastern and Western blocs (2) so that the main effort could be directed to peace, not war (3). This term appeared in 1953 AD during the confrontation phase of the Cold War (1946-1968). The policy of peaceful coexistence is not only of concern to the major powers but rather comes first to them. This means that the difference between the two principles is the difference between those who participate in the conflict and those who meet around it merely to observe.

[Third world concept:]

The term "Third World" appeared at the beginning of the 1960s to refer to newly independent African and Asian countries, then countries from Latin America and the Pacific Ocean countries joined them. Thus, it included many countries that differed from each other in ethnic and linguistic differences and their social and political systems and were characterized by their backwardness in general, but at different levels. complex and diverse; In Africa, for example, there are rich countries, poor countries, and other poorer countries with no hope of emerging from the cycle of nothingness and slow death. Third World countries were also distinguished by their political identity or philosophy of Asian origin (1). A country is considered a third-world country if it is not industrialized, does not use technology, has high indebtedness, widespread illiteracy, poverty and political instability, and low national income.

The term "Third World", which began to appear between the years 1378-1379 AH / 1959-1960 AD, is linked to some criteria that are somewhat overlapping but not identical (2).

[The "Third World" is defined as the area of the world that remains outside the borders of my empire, the two poles](3), and which does not have the power with which it can turn the global international system of bipolar powers into a system of three major powers, and therefore it constitutes a suitable theater for the poles. The two presidents are a target for their competition (4).

[The concept of the Afro-Asian movement:]

It is the movement that calls for solidarity between the two continents, whose circumstances determined their backwardness, to correct their place in the international community (5). Or it is a political movement that is an extension of the anti-colonial movement and aims to strengthen the new independence of each country that it obtains from Africa or Asia by following a policy of non-alignment, and through the cooperation of those countries with each other in the framework of international conferences and organizations to coordinate their demands towards the rich countries, and consolidating their position. In the international field (6).

[Foundations of the Afro-Asian movement]

The Afro-Asian movement was based on four pillars:

Combating colonialism.

Neutrality and non-alignment.

3 - Economic development.

4 - Combating racial discrimination.

The Afro-Asian movement has achieved several trends: She (1) :

[She contributed to the formation of the Organization of African Unity in Addis Ababa in May 1383 AH/1963 AD.]

The Non-Aligned Policy emanating from the Afro-Asian Movement.

Afro-Asianism served as an incubator for newly independent countries, guiding and assisting them to take their first steps in that international community.

Positive neutrality:

The concept of neutrality:

Neutrality in the language comes from (sharp) meaning (money), (deviated), or (moved away): as if there was a marked path, and he deviated from it, i.e. deviated from it. It says: He deviated from the right path, meaning he deviated from it, or that there was a specific mistake and he deviated from it and did not follow it as others did (3). In this case, the neutral person is someone who is sharp and has drawn his path, stopped at it, and did not deviate from it (4). In this direction, the Arabic meaning agrees with the Latin meaning (Neuter), meaning neither this nor that. Neutrality is not leaning toward any party in the dispute, and positive neutrality in international politics is that the state does not favor one of the warring states while participating with other states while preserving public peace [(5)].

Neutrality in general means not being biased for the sake of others, which is: the desire to abstain from supporting one side or another. From a political standpoint, neutrality is the possibility of options that states have the right to resort to in the event of an armed conflict that does not concern them or is not directly related to them (6).

Neutrality is also defined as: "the position taken by one state towards two or more warring states so that the state maintains peaceful relations with the warring states, and this state of legal neutrality is known as negative neutrality" (1). Positive neutrality is the neutrality applied in the case of peace and the Cold War, which conceals many dangers (2) .

[Positive neutrality also means not taking sides with either bloc while participating in solving global problems in a way that achieves justice and realizes the dream of all peoples to live in peace and appreciate their destiny](3) .

[Positive neutrality policy: The policy of positive neutrality is based on three](4) elements :

[The element of neutrality, i.e. non-alignment with conflicting parties or blocs in peace and war.]

The positive element is working to reduce the intensity of international tension to push the war to maintain peace or to stop the war, stop the bloodshed, and restore peace.

The element of peace is the desired goal of the policy of positive neutrality.

The Conference of Afro-Asian Jurists in Damascus (7-10), Rabi' al-Thani 1377 AH/November 1957 AD, supported positive neutrality because it supports world peace and reduces international tension (5) .

[Defining the concept of non-alignment:]

It was in the last years following the end of World War II that the terms positive neutrality and non-alignment appeared. Which occupied a prominent place in the field of international relations and the field of global politics.

1 - The concept of bias in language:

You say "haz" means "to include it and collect it," and "to side" means "to side" with the meaning of money. It says he sided with him, meaning justice, and he sided with him: money and non-alignment means turning away and not joining (1) .

[2 - Bias in political terminology:]

It is belonging, joining, and participating; Non-alignment in political terms is a manifestation of positive neutrality (2) .

The philosophy of non-alignment has made its way into the political dictionary since 1946 AD, after the end of World War II, when Nehru launched it as an idea to alert the global people to the danger of the Cold War between the two international poles. India adhered to it, then Yugoslavia resorted to it during the reign of Tito (1) and then took the idea. In shaping public opinion in South Asia, the Middle East, Africa, and Latin America.

[The concept of non-alignment:]

Non-alignment in political terminology means a state of neutrality characterized by the fact that non-aligned states are not linked in their external relations to conflicting international blocs, which turns them into dependent states and deprives them of the actual exercise of their right to political and economic independence. It is neutrality characterized by positivity in the sense that non-aligned states do not stand as a spectator to global events and problems but rather determines its policy without adhering to the opinion of one of these conflicting blocs. Hence, the phrase "non-alignment" is often used in the sense of "positive neutrality" (2) .

The expression that is destined to remain is the expression non-aligned, as it was officially adopted by the "non-aligned countries" at the Belgrade Conference in 1961 AD. Regardless of the different names, what is meant by "non-aligned" is non-association with any of the two giant camps, rejection of their hegemony, and the desire to pursue an independent policy stemming from the nation's identity and achieving its interests and the interests of the peoples in the world as a whole (4) .

[Similarities and differences between neutrality and non-alignment:]

Positive neutrality is based on interacting with global events and striving to achieve peace without siding with any of the two major conflicting blocs. Its concept in this sense is positive and dynamic, while non-alignment is based on refraining from joining any of the two blocs, and its concept in this direction is static and negative (5) .

It is concluded from this that positive neutrality or non-alignment is a political plan that both seek to achieve one common goal between them. But positive neutrality includes two concepts (1) :

[A legal concept that gives the state that adopts its rights and duties in the international community.]

A political concept that leads to this legal position is determined by the rules of public international law. This means that positive neutrality finally ends in non-bias; Because neutrality requires non-alignment. Among the points of similarity between the two concepts, can be seen (2) :

[A - The two groups do not belong to political-military alliances; Which allows them to enjoy freedom regarding relationships with poles.]

B - They have the same views regarding respect for sovereignty, independence, and equality between all countries, large or small, before the law, and any violation of these principles is rejected by them.

Among the points of difference are the following (3) :

Neutrality requires staying away and abstaining from all participation in military operations except in the case of self-defense. As for non-alignment, it does not require this negative position, because non-alignment is not neutrality.

The policy of non-alignment is an ambitious policy that meets the aspirations of all the peoples of the world, in contrast to neutrality, which is characterized by negativity and stagnation. Non-alignment is the basis of future international relations, but neutrality is only a type of it (4) .

[Sources of the emergence of positive neutrality and non-bias:]

Non-alignment and positive neutrality did not appear by chance but were the result of the historical and philosophical development experienced by both the Afro-Asian Movement and the Non-Aligned Movement.

There are five basic sources to which the emergence of positive neutrality and non-alignment is attributed, and they are (1) : the decisions of the conferences of the peoples of the continents of Asia and Africa, including the Bandung Conference in 1374 AH/1955 AD, the influence of Islamic jurisprudence, the international Marxist movement, Arab nationalist ideology, and finally the ideas and positions of some of the movement's leaders. Afro-Asianism and the ideas of the founders of the Non-Aligned Movement.

[Non-aligned policy:]

Some researchers believe that the policy of non-alignment began at the Bandung Conference, which was held in April 1374 AH/1955 AD in Indonesia, while others believe that this is not true, as there are references to the policy of non-alignment that emerged through the expressions of some leaders of Third World countries. The Indian leader Nehru stated in Shawwal 1365 AH, September 1946 AD, and he was then his country's Minister of Foreign Affairs and Commonwealth Affairs: "India's policy is to move away from the power policy followed by the blocs at war with each other, that policy that in the past led to world wars, which may It will lead to destruction on a larger scale in the future" (4) .

There is also another statement by the Egyptian delegate to the Security Council when he explained his country's abstention from voting on the Korea problem before the Security Council on Ramadan 14, 1369 AH / June 30, 1950 AD, by saying: "This conflict is nothing but an image of the Cold War, and his country is not willing to involve itself in it." And that there were several cases of aggression against peoples and violations of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of member states of the United Nations, and no measures were taken regarding them to end them, as it did today concerning the issue of Korea" (1) . This is the first official expression of the non-aligned policy.

There is another statement about the policy of non-alignment, similar to the two previous statements, made by the President of Burma on Ramadan 13, 1369 AH / July 19, 1950 AD, in which he says, "Burma does not wish to side with any bloc that is struggling with an opposing bloc" (3) .

It is noted that the previous terminological concepts are related to the Non-Aligned Movement because most of them belong to Third World countries. The Non-Aligned Movement also adopted the concept of peaceful coexistence, and originally most of them belonged to the Afro-Asian Movement. It adopts the concept of positive neutrality, then the concept of non-alignment.

The emergence of the Non-Aligned Movement:

The emergence of the "Non-Aligned Group" in the early sixties was an important stop on the path to the search for a political philosophy for the Third World that would distinguish it within the framework of the global international system created by World War II from the polar players. "Non-

alignment" was this philosophy that appeared after World War II, imposed itself on the world, and gave the Third World an important role in international politics. (4) .

The Non-Aligned Movement arose under multiple and changing circumstances in the wake of World War II (5) ; The intensity of competition and conflict intensified to impose influence, and the Cold War emerged during the forties, and the intellectual and philosophical currents that prevailed in some regions of the world had a clear impact on the emergence of the Afro-Asian movement and the Non-Aligned Movement. The political and ideological features of these two movements began to become clear. Continental conferences, whether Asian conferences or African conferences, contributed to laying the political foundations for positive neutrality and non-alignment until the Bandung Conference was held after the peoples of both continents realized that they were suffering from one problem, which was colonialism. Many continental conferences preceded the Bandung Conference, which marked the end of the stage of regional conferences that were limited in number within the framework of one continent. Most of them were Asian conferences due to the limited number of independent African countries during the 1940s (1) .

The phase of Afro-Asian solidarity began within the framework of the policy of consultation and rapprochement between the peoples and countries of the continents of Asia and Africa, to achieve cooperation at all levels, combating colonialism and supporting peoples in self-determination. This solidarity was strengthened at the Bandung Conference in 1374 AH/1955 AD, and the Afro-Asian peoples took upon themselves the task of strengthening This solidarity led to the establishment of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization (2) . It established a general secretariat and held several conferences in 1376 AH/1957 AD, 1379 AH/1960 AD, 1383 AH/1963 AD, and 1385 AH/1965 AD.

[Decision-making mechanism in the Non-Aligned Movement:]

Decisions are made at NAM meetings; Where a free democratic dialogue takes place among all members, and if there is general agreement on a certain concept or paragraph, it is approved, and despite the movement's countries approving statements that are issued by consensus among themselves, there is no specific concept of the meaning of consensus, and opinions differed about it, as some members affirmed In the movement, this concept has an indefinite character, although it generally means the existence of an agreement in opinion, and it also means the possibility of the existence of mutual differences. However, there is an inevitability to work to ensure that the decision achieves a mutual absorption of different and multiple points of view through harmonization. The importance of determining the influences and procedures to be followed in the event of failure to achieve consensus was made clear during the Non-Aligned Summit conferences. Therefore, specific principles were established to be followed in cases of disagreement between members, which are as follows (1) :

[It is announced that consensus has not been achieved, and the presentation of the subject of disagreement is postponed if confrontations and differences in opinions occur, which may threaten the movement itself.]

The President of the Conference, the Conference Secretariat, the President, or interested delegations are required to help resolve the dispute at the meeting.

Informal consultations should be held in advance among members of the movement on all issues and problems that will be raised.

Temporary working groups that are formed and whose membership is not restricted can be relied upon to help reach consensus.

If a topic that has geographical or political considerations is presented, prior consultations must be conducted among them to reach a consensus before presenting the topic that is of particular sensitivity to one or some of the members.

If there is strong opposition when presenting a topic, this is considered an indication of the importance and seriousness of the topic, and therefore the opportunity must be provided to present various points of view so that they can be studied and a consensus can be reached.

If the various previous stages have been exhausted and no consensus has been achieved, the points of disagreement regarding the paragraph or paragraphs, the reasons for objection, and the reservations related to them shall be determined, provided that a special appendix is added with the full texts of the reservations and objections.

If any issue is raised, there may be a difference in positions between countries regarding it, which is represented in the following (2) :

[There is an agreement of opinion between the member states and then the item on the issue is approved.]

There is strong opposition during which it is not possible to reach the required consensus, and therefore the proposed item is not approved without any indication or specification of that. It can also be noted that the topic was discussed and a consensus was not achieved regarding it, and then the meeting decides to postpone the discussion of the topic to the next meeting, or it may be referred To a higher level, a special committee may be formed to research and present the topic.

However, in the event of incomplete agreement - that is, there is opposition from one or more countries - the objector is allowed to express his position in more than one way.

From the above it is clear that when the Non-Aligned Movement adopted the method of consensus, dialogue, and purposeful consultation, it led to the preservation of its continued unity, cooperation, and solidarity; In addition to the increase in the movement's members and the diversity of its trends, which was reflected in the clarity of its specificity and subjectivity within the general framework of the international political movement (1) .

[Reasons for the emergence of the Non-Aligned Movement:]

See Yugoslav writer Ranko Petkovic Petkovic said that the emergence of the policy of non-alignment at the international level was the result of the disintegration of colonial empires, which led to the crystallization of the policy of non-alignment, and the results of this disintegration were the following:

The end of the political and economic control of the major European countries that have been exploiting entire continents for centuries.

The emergence of Afro-Asian countries in international forums after colonialism blocked them from these forums.

Changing the features of the international community, which is no longer made up of ruling and ruled continents.

Founders of the Non-Aligned Movement:

Non-alignment is the product of political decolonization, the international Cold War, and economic backwardness. These founding leaders are:

Jawaharlal Nehru :

Daniel Kollar stated, "The leader Jawaharlal Nehru did not stop searching for neutrality before and after his country's independence, and the Indian journalist J. H. Jansen emphasized that non-alignment arose on the occasion of the first Asian conference in New Delhi in the year 1366 AH/1947 AD." (1) .

Marshal Tito :

The second father of non-alignment is Marshal Tito, who was skilled at not falling into Western dependency. Standing at a parallel distance between East and West, the Yugoslav leader was the first in Europe to consistently and successfully lead a non-aligned foreign policy. Yugoslavia showed the way to get rid of dependency and inspired this in many other countries (2) .

Gamal Abdel Nasser :

As for Gamal Abdel Nasser, who ruled Egypt until the end of 1390 AH/1970 AD, he gave a positive content to neutrality, which became a "diplomatic weapon," or specifically a "pressure tool" between the East and the West (4) . Therefore, according to Abdel Nasser's opinion, the policy of non-alignment is not a war trade, and changes in the situations of the blocs do not affect the policy of non-alignment, but rather it remains an expression of the conscience of humanity committed to the United Nations Charter, whether there are two blocs, three blocs, or four blocs. In addition, the position of non-alignment Alignment is, in its final form, a rally for peace based on justice (5) .

For Nehru, non-alignment is a decadent doctrine, and for Tito, it is a political position or action. The number of concepts is equivalent to the number of non-aligned countries. Relations of friendship and cooperation arose between these three presidents, whose characteristics were contradictory, in Brijuni (1) in 1375 AH/1956 AD, and they formed a new nucleus of non-alignment (2) . In addition to India, Yugoslavia, and Egypt, three other countries must be mentioned: Ethiopia, Indonesia, and Romania, as the rulers of these countries contributed to non-alignment by supporting the efforts of Nehru, Nasser, Tito, and the Indonesian Sukarno, at whom the Bandung, Afro-Asian Conference was held [(4)].

[Objectives of the non-aligned policy:]

Working to revive the principles and goals of the United Nations that were weakened by the Cold War and the international blocs that emerged as a result of it (5) .

[Preventing the spread of the influence of one of the two superpowers in both the continents of Africa and Asia, putting a decisive end to the division of the world into two warring camps, and enabling small developing countries to determine their fate on their own or choose their foreign policy without any external pressure or interference](6) .

[Staying away from any association with any of the two major international allies, and working to reduce tension between them, removing Cold War policies, achieving comprehensive détente, and disarmament for the sake of permanent world peace](7) .

[Striving for peace because peace is a major demand of the peoples and a basic necessity for the progress and development of the peoples](8) .

[Organizational structure of the Non-Aligned Movement:]

One of the main features of the Non-Aligned Movement at the beginning of its formation was its opposition to establishing organizational frameworks and specific frameworks similar to international alliances and blocs. Hence, there were several divisions given to the countries that adopted this policy. Since its inception, it has been called the Non-Aligned Group, the Non-Aligned Countries, or the Non-Aligned Bloc. Aligned, but since the seventies, the name given to it has been determined to be the Non-Aligned Movement (2) . For a long time, the movement opposed the call to establish a secretariat for fear that the movement would turn into an international bloc. However, at the Fourth Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement countries, which was held in Algeria in 1393 AH/1973 AD, it was approved to establish a coordination office, which is the only permanent executive body of the movement. The members of this office are seventeen members who were distributed on a geographical basis, such that the African countries held seventeen seats, the Asian countries held twelve seats, and the Latin American countries held six seats. As for the thirty-fourth seat, each of the elected African and Asian countries took turns for one and a half years. New Delhi Summit 1368 AH / 1949 AD Membership of the Coordination Office became open to all members, and therefore it now included seventy-four members. (3) .

The meetings of the Coordination Office of the Non-Aligned Movement are held either during their regular meetings at the level of permanent delegates in New York, United States of America, or they may be extraordinary meetings held in one of the Non-Aligned countries. Most of these meetings are at the ministerial level and are aimed at studying a limited problem. It was decided during the Colombo Conference in 1396 AH/1976 AD to form and define the competencies of the movement's coordination office. It specifies the office's tasks in coordinating the work of the Movement among its members in the period between the holding of the summit conferences. It is also charged with implementing the programs and decisions taken by the summit conferences. The members of the Coordination Office of the Non-Aligned Movement are selected through the summit conferences, and the Coordination Office is headed by the representative of the country that hosted the last summit. The President is charged with the tasks of convening the office to coordinate and consult on the movement's activities and the important political and economic issues that will be presented to the United Nations (1) .

The guidelines for the tasks of the members of the office and their work method are defined as follows (2) :

[There is no distinction between member states of the Coordination Office and non-member states in terms of requesting the floor, setting dates and locations of meetings, participating in the work of the subcommittee and working groups, and submitting proposals on the issues and problems presented.]

All Member States of the Non-Aligned Movement have the right to participate in meetings of the Coordination Bureau and to discuss issues of concern to them on an equal footing.

Presenting all decisions taken by the office at the level of permanent delegates in the general meetings of the movement.

Characteristics and nature of the Non-Aligned Movement:

The Non-Aligned Movement was characterized by specific characteristics:

A liberation movement opposed to old and new colonialism (3) .

[A broad democratic movement aimed at changing existing international economic and political relations by establishing a global system based on the foundations of equality, justice, parity, and constructive international cooperation][1](4) .

A true progressive movement as long as it works to change the structure of the global system inherited from the eras of colonial control.

A humanitarian movement because it aims for a real and comprehensive international breakthrough in all regions of the world and the establishment of a just global peace based on the principles of actual peaceful coexistence.

A broad, open, and flexible international movement, not limited to third-world countries; It included a country with international weight and influence, such as Yugoslavia (formerly).

The different stages that the Non-Aligned Movement went through:

Historically, the Non-Aligned Movement has gone through six different stages: (1) :

The first stage (1381-1390 AH / 1961-1970 AD) is the stage of continuity, survival, and facing challenges. During this stage, the movement was not established on specific organizational foundations and rules, during which the effectiveness of the Non-Aligned Movement declined, and during which the fixed and permanent foundations of the Non-Aligned Movement were established (2) .

The second stage (1390-1399 AH / 1970 - 1979 AD) was the stage of extremism:

This stage was characterized by extremism, and the number of member states in the movement reached approximately seventy-six countries. At this stage, the coordination strategy became the dominant feature of the movement's activity, which gave it a negotiating form on the international scene during the meetings of the United Nations General Assembly (3) .

The third stage (1399-1403 AH / 1979 - 1983 AD) The stage of conflict between moderate trends and extremist trends:

This stage witnessed a conflict between the extremist tendencies led by Castro (4) , who sought to imbue the movement with a left-leaning revolutionary character and the moderate orientation led by Yugoslavia, which sought to imbue the Non-Aligned Movement with a moderate, balanced, traditional character and adherence to the movement's original values and principles approved by the Bandung Conference in 1374 AH/1955 AD. The number of member states in the movement reached one hundred countries.

The fourth stage (1403-1409 AH / 1983 - 1989 AD) The stage of internal divisions:

There were many problems facing the Non-Aligned Movement at this stage; Disagreements within the movement became severe, and the number of members at this stage reached one hundred and one countries.

The fifth stage (1409-1419 AH / 1989 - 1998 AD):

During this stage, the reality of the crisis facing the Non-Aligned Movement became clear, which is represented by the identity crisis and the crisis of the role it plays. The prevailing trend within the

movement at this stage has become towards linking them with the problems of the Third World, and effective participation to contain the problems and end conflict and crises in the world.

The sixth stage (1419-1433 AH / 1998 - 2012 AD) is the stage of self-confidence, regaining strength, and affirming the principles of the movement.

At this stage, the movement witnessed a recovery and recovery of its strength, to assert itself and continue cooperation in confronting the global situation. There are clear efforts by the movement during this stage to adapt and adjust to the new data and to form a force to confront the major powers that have come to control the political and economic system in the world. Thus, the movement reactivated and reorganized its role to keep pace with the new trends it was facing at the international level.

The five principles of non-aligned policy:

A preparatory conference was held in Cairo in the period (21-28) Dhul-Hijjah 1380 AH / (5-12) June 1961 AD. It was attended by representatives of twenty-one countries, including seventeen Afro-Asian countries, a representative of the Algerian interim government, a European country, Yugoslavia, and an American country, Cuba, as for Brazil. It was represented by an observer (1) . This preparatory conference established the first legal definition of the concept of the non-aligned policy. It stated that the state that follows this policy must follow the following five principles (2) :

[It must undertake an independent policy based on the coexistence of countries with different political and social systems, and the Non-Aligned Movement must show a tendency in favor of this policy.]

You must always support national independence movements.

You must not be a member of a collective military alliance, then within the scope of the conflict between major powers.

You must not be a party to a bilateral agreement with a major country.

You must not have allowed a foreign state to establish military bases on its territory of its own free will.

Boutros Ghali says: "There is some difference in the formulation of these five principles from one authority to another" (1) .

[In the preparatory conference held in Cairo in the period (21 Dhu al-Hijjah 1380 AH/June 5-12, 1961 AD), several questions were raised about the concept of bias and the message of non-alignment, and the prevailing current was that mediating over the dispute between the two blocs goes to the heart of the message of non-alignment, that is, preserving the message of conciliation. As for the second question about whether the Non-Aligned Countries can build a new international community, there was agreement on a middle opinion that world peace is based above all on international relations between the two poles and that the non-aligned policy has an effective role in consolidating world peace (2) .

[Forms of non-aligned policy:]

The policy of non-alignment may appear in multiple forms that are difficult to enumerate, but some principles can be included under the concept of non-alignment, and among these principles are (3) :

[The principle of sovereignty and territorial unity of states.]

The principle of equality between countries.

The principle of non-aggression.

The principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries.

The principle of the right to self-determination.

The principle of resolving disputes by peaceful means.

The principle of active international cooperation.

The principle of not participating in military alliances whose members include some major countries.

Non-Aligned Movement Conferences:

The formation of the Asian-African group began when the New Delhi Conference was held in 1949 AD, at the invitation of Nehru, and was attended by nineteen countries. The conference emphasized the necessity of coordinating the activity of Asian and African countries to confront colonialism, and to establish a permanent liaison body between the countries, and the Asian-African countries began to appear on the international scene, Especially after it held its conference in 1369 AH/1950 AD at the United Nations. The Colombo Conference was held, which Sri Lanka called for, and in December 1373 AH/1954 AD, the Bogor Conference (3) was held in Burma, during this conference, the call was made to hold the Bandung Conference in Indonesia (4) See: Table of Summits of Non-Aligned Countries.

[Bandung Conference 24-30 Shaban 1373 AH / 18-24 April 1955 AD:]

The fundamental and main step in the emergence of the political philosophy of the Third World was the holding of the Bandung Conference during the period from 24-30 Shaban 1373 AH / 18-24 April 1955 AD, which was called for by the five Asian countries that called for positive neutrality, namely India, Indonesia, Pakistan, Ceylon, and Burma. This conference is considered - Basically - an Asian-African conference, not a conference of non-aligned countries; Whereas the majority of the twenty-nine countries that attended this conference were aligned countries and essentially linked to the Western camp, and only six of these countries were committed to the policy of non-alignment, namely India, Indonesia, Burma, Afghanistan, Egypt, and Syria. The conference ended its discussions by announcing the Bandung decisions. The Bandung decisions were as follows (1) :

Respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of states.

Recognizing the equality of all races and all nations, large and small.

Refrain from any interference in the internal affairs of another country.

Respect the right of every nation to defend itself individually or collectively by the Charter of the United Nations.

Avoid aggressive actions or threats or the use of violence against the territorial integrity and political sovereignty of any state.

Brioni Conference 1375 AH/1956 AD:

In support of the policy of non-alignment, a tripartite conference was held in Brijuni, Yugoslavia, in Dhu al-Hijjah in the year 1375 AH/1956 AD, in the presence of Josip Broz Tito, Jawaharlal Nehru, and Gamal Abdel Nasser. (2) :

[The decisions of the Brioni Conference affirmed the principles of the Bandung Conference. They also called for an arms embargo, a ban on nuclear testing, granting more economic aid to developing countries, accepting China into the United Nations, unifying the two parts of Germany, and implementing the United Nations resolutions regarding the return of the Palestinian people. The conference's decisions also denounced colonialism. French in Algeria.]

The First Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement in Belgrade 1380 AH/1961 AD:

A preparatory conference was held in Cairo during the period from 21 to 28 Dhu al-Hijjah 1380 AH / 5 to 12 June 1961 AD in preparation for the Belgrade Conference, to define the concept of non-alignment and crystallize its principles. An invitation was sent to the Belgrade Conference, mediated by the United Arab Republic, Yugoslavia, and Indonesia, to be held in Belgrade during the period from 20 to 25 Rabi' al-Awwal 1381 AH/September 1-6, 1961 AD, attended by twenty-five countries. The decisions of the founding conference were focused on the following (1) :

People have the right to self-determination.

The right of every country to independence and freedom to dispose of its resources.

Condemn the acts of military repression against people who still demand their freedom and independence.

The conference denounced racial discrimination in all its forms.

The conference stressed the need for positive action and work towards disarmament and preventing nuclear testing. The conference assigned Indonesian President Ahmed Sukarno and Malian President Modibo Keita to contact US President John Fitzgerald Kennedy and appealed to him to meet with the Prime Minister of the Soviet Union, but Nikita Khrushchev sent a letter to the conference confirming that the Soviet Union would continue to conduct nuclear tests.

The Belgrade Conference is a major historical victory for the policy of non-alignment and is true evidence of the strength of this call on the international scene, the extent of its spread, and the feasibility of its purposeful peaceful principles (1) .

[The Second Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement in Cairo 1384 AH/1964 AD:]

This conference was held on Jumada al-Awwal 28, 1384 AH / October 5, 1964 AD, in the presence of forty-seven countries. It included the final declaration of the conference, which was called the Program for Peace and International Cooperation, and the members of the Non-Aligned Movement agreed on the following (2) :

Joint work to liberate non-independent countries eliminate colonialism, and denounce the failure to implement the United Nations Declaration on granting colonial countries and peoples their independence.

Considering racial discrimination a violation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the principle of equality among peoples, in this context, he denounced the racist South African government.

The right to complete independence is a natural right that must be recognized immediately and unconditionally, the principle of sovereign equality between states must be applied, and any threat to use force must be refrained from.

The conference called for resolving international disputes by peaceful means by the United Nations Charter without the threat or use of force. The conference indicated respect for peace and stability in the Indochina Peninsula (3) .

[The Third Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement in Lusaka:]

The Third Summit of Non-Aligned Countries was held in the period from 7-9 Rajab 1390 AH / 8-10 September 1970 AD, after a break of about six years, and was attended by fifty-four countries. The conference's work focused on some issues, including (2) :

Take a unified position in addressing international issues, especially within the United Nations.

Emphasizing the role that non-aligned countries must play in the future, to remain far from the influence of the Eastern and Western blocs.

Addressing issues of colonialism and racial discrimination.

Fourth Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement in Algeria:

The conference was held in the period from 7-11 Shaaban 1393 AH / 5-9 September 1973 AD and was attended by representatives of seventy-six countries, fourteen liberation movements, and three European countries. At the end of the conference, two statements were issued, one political and the other economic, and the political statement included the following (3) :

The a need for the Non-Aligned Movement countries to take more decisive action in their conciliation policy.

Emphasis on establishing zones of peace and international cooperation in various parts of the world, based on the principles of the United Nations Charter.

The conference encouraged the efforts made by the Arab peoples in the Arabian Gulf aimed at achieving security and stability in the region, enhancing their independence, and confronting foreign interference in their internal affairs.

The economic statement included several recommendations, the most important of which were: monitoring the activities of multinational companies, working to form organizations aimed at defending the interests of countries producing raw materials, and exercising full sovereignty over their natural resources.

Fifth Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement in Colombo:

The conference was held in the period from 20-23 Shaban 1396 AH / 16-19 August 1976 AD, with the participation of delegations of eighty-seven countries, and fifteen countries with observer status, in addition to six countries with guest status. The conference decisions included the following (1) :

Calling for the renewal of the effectiveness and activity of the Non-Aligned Movement, to be able to confront imperialism and colonialism in its various forms, new and old.

Renewing the call to consider the Indian Ocean a zone of peace, to exclude international competition from the Eastern and Western bloc over it, with the importance of declaring freedom of non-military navigation in it.

Sixth Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement in Havana:

The conference was held in the period from Shawwal 11-17, 1399 AH/September 3-9, 1979 AD, in the presence of one hundred member states of the organization. During this conference, many problems began to become clear, including the problem of South Africa and the Falkland Islands. The results of the conference reflected the nature of the prevailing position at that time. The movement approached the problems of Latin America and denounced American policy. The Havana Declaration was issued on human rights and the rights of peoples to self-determination and independence. The movement also rejected Cuba's attempts to confirm the relationship between the Non-Aligned Movement and the Eastern Bloc. The conference also stressed that the search for world peace is fully linked to the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, and racial discrimination, including Zionism. The conference also discussed the issue of Cambodia, and an agreement was taken to keep its seat vacant until 1982 AD.

The Seventh Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement in New Delhi 1403 AH/1983 AD:

The seventh summit was held in light of successive international changes during the period between the year 1402 AH and Jumada al-Awwal 1403 AH/1982 AD and March 1983 AD, which burdened the world with more issues and problems amid the return of Cold War tensions between the two superpowers, as the Middle East crisis was intertwined with the complexities of the Lebanese issue and international repercussions. Which resulted from the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, which also overlapped with the Iran-Iraq war, as well as the continuation of the conflict within the framework of the Indian Ocean and the Horn of Africa, as was the renewed intensity of the conflict in El Salvador and the American decision to confront the policy of the Soviet Union in its extension to Central America and Latin America, which overlapped in the issue of publishing The United States of America deployed its intermediate nuclear missiles in NATO countries in response to the Soviet Union's deployment of its missiles towards Western European countries. It was decided to move the venue of the Seventh Summit of Non-Aligned Countries from Baghdad in 1402 AH/1982 AD to New Delhi in 1403 AH/1983 AD. It was attended by about seventy kings, heads of state, and prime ministers on Jumada al-Awwal 22, 1403 AH/March 7, 1983 AD. The seventh summit was scheduled to conclude its work on March 11, but the inability to reach consensus on the location of the eighth summit, as well as the dispute over the Iraq-Iran war, led to the delay of the conference's work until March 12. (2) .

[The Eighth Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement in Harare](3) :

[The eighth conference was held in the city of Harare, the capital of Zimbabwe, on September 1, 1986, to express the movement's keenness to continue its struggle to achieve the complete liquidation of colonialism, as well as its emphasis on continuing support for the elimination of apartheid in South Africa. The conference lasted for six days, during which Celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Non-Aligned Movement, as well as issuing a special declaration for South Africa, and issuing an appeal to both the United States of America and the Soviet Union to limit the arms race.] (1) .

[The Ninth Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement in Belgrade:]

The Ninth Summit of Non-Aligned Countries was held in the Yugoslav capital, Belgrade, during the period from 3-6 Safar 1410 AH / 4-7 September 1989 AD, during which draft political decisions were studied that dealt with the hotspots of crises in the world, including the Middle East, the Palestinian issue, the problems of Lebanon, Cyprus, and Latin America, as well as crises. The problems facing Africa and third world countries, especially the problems of South Africa (2) .

[The Tenth Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement in Jakarta:]

The Tenth Summit Conference was held during the period from 4-9 Rabi' al-Awwal 1413 AH/September 1-6, 1992 AD, within the framework of a new international climate, where the bipolar system collapsed, and Third World countries became more threatened with marginalization and exclusion than they were before. A state of internal conflicts and separatist movements began to threaten many regions of the Third World. Within these circumstances, the tenth summit was held and the Jakarta Message was issued. This document crystallized the direction of the movement in the new global circumstances, which could make it a valid basis for setting a new framework for the movement (4).

[The Eleventh Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement in Cartagena](1) :

The Eleventh Summit of Non-Aligned Countries was held in Cartagena, Colombia, during the period from 23-25 Jumada al-Awwal 1416 AH / 18-20 October 1995 AD. Its work focused on renewing the role of the Movement and developing methods for combating poverty, violence, and terrorism, as well as presenting the method of interaction between the Non-Aligned Movement and international changes. While maintaining its principles (2) , the leaders of the movement demanded during their conference the necessity of reforming the UN Security Council to give developing countries the power to make decisions in international affairs and to change the method of monopolizing power in the Security Council by the major powers. The summit also announced in its statement that non-aligned countries will not accept attempts to exclude them from the process of expanding the membership of the Security Council.

[The Twelfth Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement in Durban](3) :

The Twelfth Summit of Non-Aligned Countries was held on 11-12 Jumada al-Awwal 1419 AH / 2-3 September 1998 AD, during which it represented; The international turn has become completely different from what it was during the stages of the emergence and growth of the movement. During its discussions, the summit addressed many issues and problems, the most prominent of which were the strikes directed by the United States of America on both Sudan and Afghanistan, the restructuring and organization of the United Nations, especially the Security Council, and the internal situations in The Democratic Republic of the Congo and the Great Lakes region, the peace process in the Middle East, economic sanctions, and the embargo imposed on both Iraq and Libya. The issue of tension between India and Pakistan, and economic transformations and their problems in the wake of the Asian financial crisis were also discussed (4) .

[The Thirteenth Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement, in Kuala Lumpur](1)

[The Thirteenth Summit of Non-Aligned Countries was held on 24 and 25 Dhu al-Hijjah 1423 AH / 25 and 26 February 2003 AD, in Kuala Lumpur, the capital of Malaysia. It was attended by leaders of 114 countries. It faced many problems and challenges that have affected many of the movement's member states. It also became clear that the positions of the Non-Aligned Movement countries were different and varied towards many international problems. Despite the summit's opposition to the

war, which the United States of America was preparing to launch against Iraq, the conference participants demanded, in their final statement, the need for Iraq to adhere to United Nations resolutions on disarmament.]

The Fourteenth Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement in Havana

The Fourteenth Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement, which was held on Shaaban 22 and 23, 1423 AH / September 15 and 16, 2006 AD, in the Cuban capital, Havana, and was attended by 118 members, affirmed in a declaration it issued after its work the right of all peoples to self-determination, and their right to coordinate actions and strategies that enable their countries to confront... Common threats to international peace and security, include acts of intimidation, aggression, foreign occupation, or any other violation of the peace committed by one state or group of states. The declaration, which was issued under the title: "The Objectives and Principles of the Non-Aligned Movement and its Role in the Current International Situation," also emphasized the necessity of continuing efforts to achieve comprehensive nuclear disarmament and the establishment of demilitarized zones under strict and effective international monitoring. The declaration also called on all countries to refrain from exercising pressure. on other countries, or impose unilateral measures because these measures conflict with the principles of international law.

The Fifteenth Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement in Sharm El-Sheikh

This conference was held in Sharm El-Sheikh in the period from 22-25/7/1430 AH / 15-18/7/2009 AD. It discussed many important issues, including the Arab-Israeli conflict; He stated the Palestinian issue, especially the Palestinian prisoners.

The Sixteenth Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement in Tehran (2)

This summit was held in Tehran, the capital of Iran, on 10-12/11/1433 AH/8/30-31/2012 AD, and it focused on several issues: Including the Middle East issue; The focus was on the peace process, ending the occupation, and discussing all previous issues related to non-aligned countries.

It can be concluded from the above that the Non-Aligned Movement did not arise suddenly, but rather crystallized from the results of meetings of Third World countries from Africa and Asia and developed into the Afro-Asian Movement and was then called the Non-Aligned Movement in 1381 AH/1961 AD. It included the state of Yugoslavia from Europe and countries from South America. It has become a movement with an entity that weights international politics. It turned out that one of the most important mechanisms that made it have a strong impact in playing a fundamental role in international relations and working to balance the two global poles, the Soviet Union and the United States of America, were its conferences, which amounted to sixteen conferences. In the following chapters, the current study will rely on the statements, decisions, and declarations issued by these conferences to identify their positions on the Arab-Israeli conflict.

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[Objectives of the non-aligned policy:]

[Preventing the spread of the influence of one of the two superpowers in both the continents of Africa and Asia, putting a decisive end to the division of the world into two warring camps, and enabling small developing countries to determine their fate on their own or choose their foreign policy without any external pressure or interference](5) Peter Ghaly, " Politics non Bias after Reconciliation American Soviet " , magazine Politics International, (Year (16), Issue (35), 1393 AH/1973 AD, p. 188.

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[A broad democratic movement aimed at changing existing international economic and political relations by establishing a global system based on the foundations of equality, justice, parity, and constructive international cooperation](3) Dear Hajj, reference former, p. 9.

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[It must undertake an independent policy based on the coexistence of countries with different political and social systems, and the Non-Aligned Movement must show a tendency in favor of this policy.](2) Aziz Al-Hajj, previous reference, p. 8, and Ahmed Al-Baqali, previous reference, p. 93, and see:

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(3) Bogor: A Large City in Burma (The International Arab Encyclopedia, vol. 5, pp. 253-255).

[The decisions of the Brioni Conference affirmed the principles of the Bandung Conference. They also called for an arms embargo, a ban on nuclear testing, granting more economic aid to developing countries, accepting China into the United Nations, unifying the two parts of Germany, and implementing the United Nations resolutions regarding the return of the Palestinian people. The conference's decisions also denounced colonialism. French in Algeria.](2) Mahmoud Mustafa And others, reference former, s pp . 114-117.

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[The Third Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement in Lusaka:](3) Previous reference, p. 126.

[The Eighth Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement in Harare](2) Yahya Cake, reference former, s pp. 221-223 , 303-305.

[The eighth conference was held in the city of Harare, the capital of Zimbabwe, on September 1, 1986, to express the movement's keenness to continue its struggle to achieve the complete liquidation of colonialism, as well as its emphasis on continuing support for the elimination of apartheid in South Africa. The conference lasted for six days, during which Celebrating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Non-Aligned Movement, as well as issuing a special declaration for South Africa, and issuing an appeal to both the United States of America and the Soviet Union to limit the arms race.](3) Harare: The capital of Zimbabwe, it was called Salesianu, its population was 2,800,000 in 2006 AD, it is located at an altitude of 1483 m, and it is the financial, administrative, and communications center (The International Arab Encyclopedia, 26/94).

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[The Tenth Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement in Jakarta:](2) UN document. A/50/752-SL1989/1035; NAC

[The Eleventh Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement in Cartagena](4) Talal Attar, previous reference, p. 151.

[The Twelfth Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement in Durban](2) UN document. A/50/752-SL1995/1035; NAC, 11 Document 6.

[The Thirteenth Summit of the Non-Aligned Movement, in Kuala Lumpur](4) UN Document. A/53/667-S/1998/1071 .

[The Thirteenth Summit of Non-Aligned Countries was held on 24 and 25 Dhu al-Hijjah 1423 AH / 25 and 26 February 2003 AD, in Kuala Lumpur, the capital of Malaysia. It was attended by leaders of 114 countries. It faced many problems and challenges that have affected many of the movement's member states. It also became clear that the positions of the Non-Aligned Movement countries were different and varied towards many international problems. Despite the summit's opposition to the war, which the United States of America was preparing to launch against Iraq, the conference participants demanded, in their final statement, the need for Iraq to adhere to United Nations resolutions on disarmament.](1) Kuala Lumpur: The official capital of Malaysia, located in the Kelang Valley. It includes several ancient settlements, such as Kepong, Gombek, and Sungai Besisi, with modern skyscrapers (The Easy Arabic Encyclopedia, vol. 5, p. 62).