



Institute of Legal and Policy Research د حقوقي او پالیسۍ څیړنې انسټیټیوټ انستیتوت تحقیقات حقوقی و پالیسی



# **STUDENTS' G77 SUMMIT**

Agenda: Addressing Global Inequality, Poverty, Disparity, and Financial Flows

**ORGANISER:** School of Law, University of Mysore, in association with the Institute of Legal and Policy Research (Virtual NGO) and Collegiate Model United Nations Society, Chennai, India

Registration Link: <u>https://forms.gle/ZRNm4PotDEWv2RYe6</u> Date: 11<sup>th</sup> May, 2024. Time: 2 PM – 6 PM

# **BACKGROUND GUIDE**

The Group of 77 (G-77) stands as a formidable alliance, born on June 15, 1964, when seventyseven developing nations came together under the banner of the "Joint Declaration of the Seventy-Seven Developing Countries" at the inaugural session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in Geneva.<sup>1</sup> This coalition, despite its humble beginnings, has evolved into a crucial force within the United Nations system, representing the collective economic interests of developing nations worldwide. From its inception, the G-77 embarked on a journey of solidarity and cooperation, striving to amplify the voices of the Global South on the global stage.<sup>2</sup> The group's genesis marked a pivotal moment in international relations, providing a platform for developing nations to assert their economic agendas and bolster their negotiating power. Over time, its membership has swelled to encompass 134 countries, yet it has retained its original title as a nod to its historical roots and founding principles. The G-77's organizational structure is meticulously designed to facilitate collaboration and decision-making across its various chapters. Each chapter, stationed in key global hubs such as Geneva, Nairobi, Paris, Rome, and Vienna, plays a vital role in

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The historic importance of G-77 (no date) United Nations. Available at: https://www.un.org/en/chronicle/article/historic-importance-g-77 (Accessed: 30 April 2024).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Carol Geldart and Peter Lyon (no date) The group of 77: A perspective view 79 - oxford ... Available at: https://doi.org/10.2307/2619360 https://www.jstor.org/stable/2619360 (Accessed: 30 April 2024).

advancing the group's objectives within specific UN agencies and international forums.<sup>3</sup> Furthermore, the establishment of the Group of 24 (G-24) in Washington, D.C., further solidifies its influence, particularly within the realms of the IMF and World Bank.<sup>4</sup>

At the helm of each chapter stands a chairman, serving as the group's spokesperson and orchestrating its collective actions. The Chairmanship, rotating regionally between Africa, Asia-Pacific, and Latin America and the Caribbean, ensures equitable representation and leadership within the organization. Presently, the Republic of Uganda holds the Chairmanship for the year 2024, underscoring Africa's pivotal role in shaping the group's agenda.<sup>5</sup>

The pinnacle of the G-77's decision-making process is the South Summit, where member states convene to chart the organization's course and address pressing global challenges. Past summits in Havana and Doha have showcased the group's commitment to fostering cooperation and solidarity among developing nations. As the next summit approaches, the principle of geographical rotation ensures that Africa takes center stage, reaffirming the continent's significance in shaping the group's priorities.

In addition to the South Summit, the G-77 convenes annual meetings of Foreign Affairs Ministers and Sectoral Ministerial Meetings to address specific areas of cooperation. These gatherings serve as platforms for exchanging ideas, forging partnerships, and advancing common objectives in fields ranging from energy and agriculture to trade and technology.<sup>6</sup> Through such concerted efforts, the group strives to harness the collective strength of the Global South to drive sustainable development and prosperity for all its members.<sup>7</sup>

Furthermore, the Intergovernmental Follow-up and Coordination Committee on South-South Cooperation (IFCC) plays a pivotal role in overseeing the implementation of key initiatives, such as the Caracas Programme of Action.<sup>8</sup> Through regular sessions, IFCC monitors progress

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Deutsche Welle (2023) G77 summit in Cuba calls for new global order – DW – 09/16/2023, dw.com. Available at: https://www.dw.com/en/g77-summit-in-cuba-calls-for-new-global-order/a-66830925 (Accessed: 30 April 2024).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> G77 havana declaration focuses on science, technology, and innovation ahead of the UNGA (2023) UNOSSC. Available at: https://unsouthsouth.org/2023/09/28/g77-havana-declaration-focuses-on-science-technology-and-innovation/ (Accessed: 30 April 2024).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> The group of 77 (no date) The Group of 77. Available at: https://www.g77.org/ (Accessed: 30 April 2024).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Fao.org (no date) The Group of 77 | G77 & China - Rome Chapter | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations | G77 and China Roma Chapter | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Available at: https://www.fao.org/g77/about-us/the-group-of-77/en/ (Accessed: 30 April 2024).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> What is the G77 and why does it matter? (no date) World Economic Forum. Available at: https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2023/09/g77-intergovernmental-developing-countries/ (Accessed: 30 April 2024).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> The group of 77 at Fifty (no date) United Nations. Available at: https://www.un.org/en/chronicle/article/group-77-fifty (Accessed: 30 April 2024).

and fosters synergy among member states, ensuring that the G-77 remains at the forefront of promoting South-South cooperation and solidarity on the global stage.

#### AGENDA

The current global landscape is marked by a myriad of challenges, from economic disparities to environmental degradation, necessitating concerted efforts for collective action and reform. Discuss the criteria for G77 membership and associated legal implications. The students' summit aims to prioritize the cultivation of inclusive global alliances, the restructuring of governance frameworks, and the resolution of urgent matters including development funding, trade policies, climate change, and internet governance. Specifically, the summit will extensively examine the theme of "Global Inequality, Poverty, Disparity, and Financial Flows," reflecting on the following questions:

- 1. Examine how membership affects legal obligations and responsibilities of member states.
- 2. Analyze legal frameworks governing voting procedures, consensus-building, and resource allocation within the G77.
- 3. Explore mechanisms for equitable distribution of resources and decision-making processes.
- 4. Evaluate the legal status of the G77 within the United Nations and international law.
- 5. Discuss implications of legal status on the coalition's influence and activities.
- 6. Investigate the obligations and responsibilities of member states within the G77.
- 7. Explore how legal obligations shape member states' actions and contributions.
- Analyze legal agreements and frameworks governing the relationship between the G77 and international organizations like the United Nations and the World Trade Organization.
- 9. Discuss implications of these agreements on the G77's objectives and activities.
- 10. Explore mechanisms for cooperation and collaboration between the G77 and international organizations.
- 11. Discuss strategies for enhancing partnerships to address global challenges effectively.
- 12. Investigate legal mechanisms for resolving disputes among member states within the G77.
- 13. Discuss the role of legal processes in maintaining cohesion and unity within the coalition.

- 14. Assess compliance mechanisms to ensure member states adhere to decisions made within the coalition.
- 15. Examine how the G77 addresses human rights issues and upholds international legal norms within its membership.
- 16. Discuss the role of legal frameworks in promoting human rights and social justice.
- 17. Evaluate the impact of G77 decisions on the sovereignty and domestic laws of member states.
- 18. Explore legal principles to safeguard national sovereignty while promoting collective action and cooperation.
- 19. Investigate the deepening poverty, escalating poverty, expanding rich-poor disparity, and volatile financial flows affecting developing countries.
- 20. Examine the interconnectedness of these challenges and their impact on global development.
- 21. Examine contributing factors, implications, and potential interventions to mitigate economic challenges.
- 22. Discuss policy measures and international cooperation strategies to address root causes of poverty and inequality.
- 23. Assess the effectiveness of implementing development agendas like the Agenda for Development and progress since the Earth Summit.
- 24. Identify barriers to operationalization and factors hindering or facilitating progress towards sustainable development goals.
- 25. Explore recent developments and initiatives by member states to strengthen global partnership for development.
- 26. Discuss strategies for enhancing collaboration and resource mobilization to support development initiatives.
- 27. Address concerns over the decline in ODA and strategies to reverse this trend, increase ODA levels, and mobilize new resources for development in developing countries.
- 28. Discuss innovative approaches to ODA and the role of legal frameworks in ensuring equitable distribution of aid.

## Тнеме

In a world rife with disparities, the upcoming simulation stands as a beacon of hope, offering an inclusive platform where students from diverse academic backgrounds converge to champion the cause of equitable development. As they step into the shoes of member states within the G77, they embark on a collective journey towards fostering international cooperation and solidarity. At the heart of this endeavor lies a shared commitment to support the development aspirations of all nations, with a particular focus on the needs of developing countries. Participants advocate for enhanced financial support, technology transfer, and fair trade opportunities, recognizing these as essential pillars for sustainable development. They call for the fulfillment of existing commitments and the scaling up of assistance to meet the evolving challenges faced by developing countries in achieving the Millennium Development Goals and Sustainable Development Goals.

Central to their discussions is the plight of developing countries burdened by external debt, as they critique the current international financial system and advocate for reforms to ensure fairness and stability. They emphasize the need for inclusive decision-making processes within global economic institutions, aiming to address the democratic deficit and amplify the voices of developing nations.

In the realm of trade, they champion a fair, rules-based multilateral system that prioritizes the needs of developing countries and fosters inclusive economic growth. They also recognize the importance of managing migration flows while safeguarding the rights of migrants, underscoring the vital role they play in contributing to development.

Environmental concerns loom large in their deliberations, as they reaffirm commitments to combat climate change and biodiversity loss. They call for ambitious mitigation efforts, with developed nations leading the charge in providing support to their developing counterparts.

Yet, their advocacy extends beyond economic and environmental realms, encompassing issues of privacy rights and ethical technology use. They condemn unlawful surveillance and advocate for international regulations to ensure the responsible use of information technologies, reflecting their commitment to uphold human rights in an increasingly digital world.

Through spirited debates, intricate negotiations, and collaborative resolutions, participants in the simulation embody the spirit of global solidarity, forging a path towards a more just and equitable world.

## **OBJECTIVES**

- 1. To simulate the dynamics of the G77 and its interactions within the international community.
- 2. To deepen participants' understanding of the challenges and opportunities facing developing countries.
- 3. To cultivate negotiation, consensus-building, and public speaking skills.

4. To encourage research, analysis, and creative problem-solving in the context of global affairs.

# **EXPECTED OUTCOMES**

- 1. Participants will work collaboratively to produce resolutions addressing key issues on the committee's agenda, reflecting the diversity of perspectives within the G77.
- 2. Resolutions should demonstrate critical thinking, diplomatic finesse, and a commitment to advancing the interests of developing countries while seeking common ground with other stakeholders.

# VISION OF THE SUMMIT

In a world where interconnectedness defines our reality, navigating global challenges requires collaborative efforts and innovative solutions. The Students' G77 Model Summit, hosted by the School of Law at the University of Mysore in collaboration with the Institute of Legal and Policy Research, and Collegiate Model United Nations Society, Chennai, India stands as a beacon of hope for addressing complex issues plaguing the world economic order. Scheduled for May 11th, 2024, this summit aims to provide a platform for in-depth discussions, policy analysis, and collaborative efforts to find sustainable solutions. The vision of the Students' G77 Model Summit is to empower tomorrow's leaders through youth diplomacy, sustainable development, and leadership in action. Participants engage in dialogue, collaboration, and innovation to bridge cultures, address global challenges, and inspire change. By shaping policies and charting a course aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), they work towards a more inclusive and sustainable future.

# WEBINARS AND CONFERENCES HOSTED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE'S DEPARTMENT OF Law and School of Law

The Department of Studies in Law at the University of Mysore celebrated a significant achievement by hosting the first-ever Model United Nations Conference on February 10th, 2016. <sup>9</sup>This pioneering event brought together individuals from diverse backgrounds to engage in diplomatic simulations, fostering dialogue and comprehension of critical global issues. Mr. Sayed Qudrat Hashimy made history as the first pioneer of Model UN in the University's 100-year legacy, while Prof. Maruthi TR, an esteemed Professor of International Law, served as the inaugural coordinator of Model UN activities. A key focus of the conference was the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) committee, which tackled pressing

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> University of Mysore United Nations 2016, UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE UNITED NATIONS 2016, https://jsslawcollegemodelunitednationsclub.blogspot.com/2024/02/university-of-mysore-united-nations-2016.html (last visited Mar 24, 2024).

concerns related to the protection of refugees, especially those internally displaced and seeking asylum. Delegates utilized this platform to delve into multifaceted issues concerning refugees' rights, safety, and resettlement, recognizing the urgent need for effective solutions and policies amidst the escalating global refugee crisis. <sup>10</sup> The heart of the committee's agenda revolved around safeguarding the rights and well-being of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and asylum seekers. Delegates grappled with the complexities of providing adequate protection, humanitarian aid, and sustainable solutions for those fleeing conflict, persecution, and natural disasters. The Model United Nations Conference served as a catalyst for refining delegates' diplomatic skills, enhancing negotiation abilities, and deepening their understanding of international relations. Through intensive training sessions, participants were equipped with the necessary tools to navigate the intricacies of diplomacy and advocacy. By hosting this pioneering event, the Department of Studies in Law at the University of Mysore demonstrated its dedication to nurturing future leaders in international law, diplomacy, and human rights. Through engaging in meaningful discussions and simulation exercises, delegates emerged better prepared to address real-world challenges confronting our global community.

The success of the inaugural Model United Nations Conference underscored the significance of collaboration, dialogue, and proactive engagement in addressing pressing global issues. As we reflect on this milestone event, let it serve as an inspiration for future efforts aimed at promoting peace, justice, and equality on a global scale.

The Department continued its tradition of academic excellence and global engagement by proudly hosting the second edition of the Model United Nations Conference on March 27, 2017.<sup>11</sup> This time, the spotlight was on the World Trade Organization (WTO), with a paramount agenda focusing on the "Reforming of International Monetary System, Regulation of International Trade,<sup>12</sup> and Intellectual Property Rights." Once again, under the adept coordination of Mr. Sayed Qudrat Hashimy, who brought his extensive experience and unwavering dedication to the ideals of the United Nations,<sup>13</sup> the conference promised to be a platform for insightful discourse and diplomatic negotiations. Additionally, Ms. Fatima

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> The Admin, *1st Model United Nation at University of Mysore [Feb 22, Karnataka]: Register by Feb 5*, LAWCTOPUS (2016), https://www.lawctopus.com/mun-at-university-of-mysore/ (last visited Mar 24, 2024).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> Author, *Model United Nations Conference Held*, STAR OF MYSORE (Mar. 28, 2017), https://starofmysore.com/model-united-nations-conference-held-2/ (last visited Mar 24, 2024).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> Participants Summary of International Model United Nations Conference on Trade for Peace, PARTICIPANTS SUMMARY OF INTERNATIONAL MODEL UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE FOR PEACE, https://modelunontradeforpeace.blogspot.com/2024/03/participants-summary-of-international.html (last visited Mar 24, 2024).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup> University of Mysore Model United Nations Conference 2017, UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE MODEL UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE 2017, https://jsslawcollegemodelunitednationsclub.blogspot.com/2024/02/university-of-mysore-model-united.html (last visited Mar 24, 2024).

Ibrahimi,<sup>14</sup> entrusted with the responsibility of chairing the committee, ensured that discussions were conducted with finesse, expertise, and impartiality.<sup>15</sup>

Building upon the success of the inaugural conference, this second edition reinforced the University of Mysore's commitment to fostering dialogue on critical global issues and promoting a deeper understanding of international relations.<sup>16</sup> By delving into topics as significant as international monetary reform, trade regulation, and intellectual property rights, participants were given the opportunity to engage in meaningful debates, propose innovative solutions, and develop a deeper appreciation for the complexities of the modern world.<sup>17</sup>

As with the previous conference, this event marked another milestone in the university's history, further solidifying its position as a hub for academic excellence and a catalyst for shaping future leaders in the field of law, diplomacy, and international relations.

#### MODEL UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE AT SCHOOL OF LAW

In continuation of its commitment to academic excellence and global engagement, the School of Law at the University of Mysore proudly organized the inaugural International Model United Nations Conference.<sup>18</sup> The conference, held on March 2, 2020, centered around the crucial agenda of "Impact of cybercrimes on International Security and Human Rights," deliberated under the Disarmament & International Security Committee of the United Nations General Assembly.<sup>19</sup>

Leading this prestigious event was Mr. Sayed Qudrat Hashimy, serving as the Secretary General, whose leadership ensured the success and smooth operation of the Model UN.<sup>20</sup> The adjudication of the conference was overseen by Prof. MK Ramesh, a distinguished Professor

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> JSS Law college Model United Nations Club, https://figshare.com/authors/JSS\_Law\_college\_Model\_United\_Nations\_Club/18069643 (last visited Mar 24, 2024).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup> University of Mysore United Nations 2016, *supra* note 5.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>16</sup> Model United Nations Conference Archives, STAR OF MYSORE, https://starofmysore.com/tag/model-unitednations-conference/ (last visited Mar 24, 2024).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup> International Model United Nations on Trade for Peace, INTERNATIONAL MODEL UNITED NATIONS ON TRADE FOR PEACE, https://modelunontradeforpeace.blogspot.com/2024/03/international-model-united-nations-on.html (last visited Mar 24, 2024).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>18</sup> Aprajita Karki, *International Model United Nations Conference at University of Mysore [March 2]: Register by Feb 20*, LAWCTOPUS (2020), https://www.lawctopus.com/international-model-united-nations-conference-at-university-of-mysore/ (last visited Mar 23, 2024).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup> intmodelun-0220220.pdf, http://usd.uni-mysore.ac.in/sites/default/files/content/intmodelun-0220220.pdf (last visited Mar 23, 2024).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>20</sup> International Model United Nations Conference at University of Mysore [March 2]: Register by Feb 20, HTTP://LEGALJUNCTION.CO.IN, http://legaljunction.co.in/details.php?id=126 (last visited Mar 23, 2024).

of Law from the National Law School of India University, Bangalore, India, adding academic rigor and expertise to the proceedings.<sup>21</sup>

Furthermore, in alignment with its dedication to advancing legal discourse and promoting awareness on pertinent issues,<sup>22</sup> the School of Law, University of Mysore, collaborated with the Institute of Legal and Policy Research (virtual NGO) to host the first International Webinar on "Sensitizing Refugee Rights under the Aegis Of Human Rights" on February 24, 2024.<sup>23</sup> This webinar provided a platform for in-depth discussions and knowledge sharing on the critical subject of refugee rights within the framework of human rights.<sup>24</sup>

Continuing its stride in fostering intellectual dialogue on global challenges, the School of Law, University of Mysore, in partnership with the Institute of Legal and Policy Research (virtual NGO),<sup>25</sup> is set to host another pioneering International Webinar. <sup>26</sup> This time, the focus will be on "Reforming the United Nations Security Council," with the theme centered around addressing the monopoly of veto power for democratic representation and collective security. Scheduled for April 27, 2024, this webinar aims to explore innovative solutions to enhance the effectiveness and inclusivity of the UN Security Council.

Moreover, on April 28, 2024, the School of Law is privileged to host yet another significant event, an International Model United Nations Conference in collaboration with the Institute of Legal and Policy Research (virtual NGO).<sup>27</sup> The agenda for this conference will delve into the "Impact of War on the Environment," providing a platform for delegates to engage in

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>21</sup> University of Mysore Model United Nations Conference 2020, UNIVERSITY OF MYSORE MODEL UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE 2020, https://jsslawcollegemodelunitednationsclub.blogspot.com/2024/02/school-of-law-at-university-of-mysore.html (last visited Mar 24, 2024).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>22</sup> CfP: One-Day International Webinar on Sensitizing Refugee Rights under the aegis of Human Rights [No Registration Fees]: Register Now, *supra* note 3.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>23</sup> Call For Papers | Webinar on Sensitizing Refugee Rights under the Aegis of Human Rights by University of Mysore [No Fees]: Register by Feb 23 - Lexosphere, (Feb. 15, 2024), https://lexosphere.in/call-for-papers-webinar-on-sensitizing-refugee-rights-under-the-aegis-of-human-rights-by-university-of-mysore-no-fees-register-by-feb-23/ (last visited Mar 24, 2024).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>24</sup> LawBhoomi, Call For Papers | Webinar on Sensitizing Refugee Rights under the Aegis of Human Rights by University of Mysore [No Fees]: Register by Feb 23, LAWBHOOMI (Feb. 12, 2024), https://lawbhoomi.com/webinar-on-sensitizing-refugee-rightsuniversity-of-mysore/ (last visited Mar 24, 2024); Gurjit, Webinar on Sensitizing Refugee Rights under the Aegis of Human Rights at University of Mysore, in Collaboration with the Institute of Legal and Policy Research [Feb 24]: Register Now!, LAWCTOPUS (2024), https://www.lawctopus.com/webinar-sensitizing-refugee-rights-under-aegis-human-rights/ (last visited Mar 24, 2024).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>25</sup> Rupal Dhull, One-Day International Webinar on "Sensitizing Refugee Rights under the Aegis of Human Rights."! -, (Feb. 7, 2024), https://knowledgesteez.com/2024/02/one-day-international-webinar-on-sensitizing-refugee-rights-under-the-aegis-of-human-rights/ (last visited Mar 24, 2024).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>26</sup> CfP: One-Day International Webinar on Sensitizing Refugee Rights under the aegis of Human Rights [No Registration Fees]: Register Now, https://www.latestlaws.com/call-for-papers/cfp-one-day-international-webinar-on-sensitizing-refugee-rights-under-the-aegis-of-human-rights-212145/ (last visited Mar 24, 2024).
<sup>27</sup> LawBhoomi, *supra* note 19.

LawBhoomi, supra not

constructive debates and propose solutions to mitigate the adverse effects of armed conflicts on the environment.

Through these endeavors, the School of Law at the University of Mysore continues to uphold its reputation as a leading institution committed to advancing legal education, fostering international cooperation, and addressing pressing global issues through academic discourse and collaborative initiatives.

COUNTRY MATRIX					
SL	Countries	Name	Institution	WhatsApp no.	
No.					
1	Afghanistan				
2	Algeria				
3	Angola				
4	Antigua and Barbuda				
5	Argentina				
6	Azerbaijan				
7	Bahamas				
8	Bahrain				
9	Bangladesh				
10	Barbados				
11	Belize				
12	Benin				
13	Bhutan				
14	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)				
15	Botswana				
16	Brazil				
17	Brunei Darussalam				
18	Burkina Faso				
19	Burundi				
20	Cabo Verde				
21	Cambodia				
22	Cameroon				
23	Central African Republic				
24	Chad				
25	Chile				
26	China				
27	Colombia				
28	Comoros				
29	Congo				
30	Costa Rica				
31	Côte d'Ivoire				
32	Cuba				
33	Democratic People's Republic of	Korea			

34	Democratic Republic of the Cong	go	
35	Djibouti		
36	Dominica		
37	DominicanRepublic		
38	Ecuador		
39	Egypt		
40	El Salvador		
41	Equatorial Guinea		
42	Eritrea		
43	Eswatini		
44	Ethiopia		
45	Fiji		
46	Gabon		
47	Gambia		
48	Ghana		
49	Grenada		
50	Guatemala		
51	Guinea		
52	Guinea-Bissau		
53	Guyana		
54	Haiti		
55	Honduras		
56	India		
57	Indonesia		
58	Iran (Islamic Republic of)		
59	Iraq		
60	Jamaica		
61	Jordan		
62	Kenya		
63	Kiribati		
64	Kuwait		
65	Lao People's Democratic Republ	ic	
66	Lebanon		
67	Lesotho		
68	Liberia		
69	Libya		
70	Madagascar		
71	Malawi		
72	Malaysia		
73	Maldives		
74	Mali		
75	Marshall Islands		
76	Mauritania		
77	Mauritius		

	Micronesia (Federated States of)		
	Mongolia		
	Morocco		
	Mozambique		
	Myanmar		
	Namibia		
	Nauru		
	Nepal		
	Nicaragua		
	Niger		
	Nigeria		
	Oman		
	Pakistan		
	Panama		
	Papua New Guinea		
	Paraguay		
	Peru		
	Philippines		
	Qatar		
	Rwanda		
	Saint Kitts and Nevis		
	Saint Lucia		
	Saint Vincent and the		
	Grenadines		
101	Samoa		
102	Sao Tome and Principe		
103	Saudi Arabia		
104	Senegal		
105	Seychelles		
106	Sierra Leone		
107	Singapore		
108	Solomon Islands		
109	Somalia		
110	South Africa		
111	South Sudan		
112	Sri Lanka		
113	State of Palestine		
114	Sudan		
115	Suriname		
116	Syrian Arab Republic		
117	Tajikistan		
118	Thailand		
119	Timor-Leste		
120	Togo		

121	Tonga		
122	Trinidad and Tobago		
123	Tunisia		
124	Turkmenistan		
125	Uganda		
126	United Arab Emirates		
127	United Republic of Tanzania		
128	Uruguay		
129	Vanuatu		
130	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic	of)	
131	Viet Nam		
132	Yemen		
133	Zambia		
134	Zimbabwe		

Note: The participants have the option to select their country from a provided list. Each participant may only represent one country within the G77. Countries will be assigned based on individual preferences, with priority given on a first-come, first-served basis. Participants exclusively represent developing nations.

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