



# **BANDUNG-BELGRADE-HAVANA**

## **IN GLOBAL HISTORY AND PERSPECTIVE**

**What dreams, what challenges, what projects for a global future?**

**INTERNATIONAL, INTER-AND-TRANS-DISCIPLINARY CONFERENCE**  
**66th Anniversary of the Bandung Asian-African Conference**  
**60th Anniversary of the Belgrade Non-Alignment Conference**  
**55th Anniversary of the Havana Tricontinental Conference**  
**Jakarta-Bandung-Surabaya-Bali, Indonesia, November 7-14, 2022**  
**In Conjunction with the G20 Summit, Bali, November 15-16, 2022**

### **BALI DECLARATION OF BANDUNG-BELGRADE-HAVANA CONFERENCE**

#### **Executive Summary**

#### **Who we are?**

We are scholars and activists of social and solidarity movements from diverse geographical, cultural and scientific backgrounds (see p. 2).

#### **What we observe?**

We observe that the concerns expressed by the 1955 Bandung, 1961 Belgrade, 1966 Havana conferences are still valid (see p.2).

#### **What we acknowledge?**

We acknowledge that Humanity and all forms of life in the world have arrived at the risk of extinction (see p. 3).

#### **What we reject?**

We reject the new polarization and Cold War dynamics imposed by the USA and its Western allies pretending there is a necessity to choose between them and Russia and/or China (see p. 4).

#### **What we propose?**

Among other measures, we appeal for: a) Urgent negotiations to end the present crises in Ukraine, Palestine, the Middle East, and Sahel region, instead of escalation and sanctions; b) A synergy between NAM and BRICS that would transform them into strong players in global issues and allow them in the present scenario to conduct a dialog between the US and NATO and Russia and China; c) An urgent reform and a new home to the UN, in the spirit of the first paragraph of its Charter which affirms that the organization represents the peoples of the world (p. 5).

The 21st-century challenges urge us to think as a unique Human race, and we are confident that a future of global justice is possible, omnilaterally for all and by all.

## DECLARATION

By commemorating, the 66<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Afro-Asian Conference (Bandung 1955), the 60<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Conference of Non-Aligned Nations (Belgrade 1961), and the 55<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Tricontinental Conference (Havana 1966):

**We**, scholars and activists of social and solidarity movements from diverse geographical, cultural and scientific backgrounds,

**Recall** the Bandung principles, and the Bandung Spirit ideals which we summarize and actualise in the following points:

- 1) PEACE: peaceful coexistence between people, societies, nations and different political, economic and cultural systems; in the contemporary context this implies also a peaceful relation between Humans and Nature,
- 2) FREEDOM: liberation of the world from the hegemony of any superpower, from colonialism, from imperialism, from any kind of domination of one country by another,
- 3) EQUALITY: equality of races and nations, big and small; in the contemporary context this includes also gender and belief systems equality,
- 4) SOLIDARITY: solidarity and support to the struggles of the despised, the oppressed, the exploited, the colonized, and those being weakened by the world order of the day,
- 5) EMANCIPATION: sovereign development and sustainability.

**Recall** also the principles formulated in the Conference of Non-Aligned Nations (Belgrade 1961) and the Tricontinental Conference (Havana 1966),

**Reaffirm** the principles of the Bamako Appeal (2006),

**Reaffirm** furthermore the Outcomes and the Roadmap of the Bandung+60 Declaration (Bandung Spirit Network Conference, Jakarta and Bandung 2015),

**We**

**Observe** that the concerns expressed by the 1955 Bandung, 1961 Belgrade, 1966 Havana conferences are still valid in the current context of new tensions and polarizations at the global level; and therefore **recall** that their dreams and the alternatives they formulated are as relevant as ever.

From a historical point of view, the UN had a great impact by recognising people's right to fight against hegemonic powers and to promote development. In the aftermath of WWII, we notice the emergence of a more vocal political movement formed in response to colonialism and imperialism. It was linked to social and national liberation movements. With the political independence of Africa and Asia, formerly colonized

countries became a majority in the UN General Assembly and, for more than a decade, were thus able to influence the organization's agenda directly. At the time when the UN adopted a series of measures of global impact, it initiated the discussion of development issues, launched the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) to eradicate poverty; promoted and approved the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; condemned the apartheid regime; voted against Israel's occupation of Palestinian territories; created the Special Committee on Decolonization, the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) and opened the debate on the democratization of the media, among other relevant decisions. All these efforts and their positive outcomes would not be possible without the influence of the Bandung Conference and the Non-Alignment Movement. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (1964), the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States (1970), the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Economic Order and the related Program of Action (1974), the Declaration on the Establishment of a New International Information and Communication Order (1973) are some of the numerous initiatives and impacts that illustrate the transformative role of NAM.

With the disintegration and the collapse of the USSR, the Non-Aligned Movement seemed to lose meaning and entered a low-profile stage. For a while, it looked that the Spirit of Bandung had disappeared. The situation began to change after the 2008 economic crisis from which the Global economy has not yet recovered. Confidence in the US currency and the international financial system is falling (as illustrated by the seizure of the reserves of Afghanistan, Venezuela, Russia and Iran). Therefore, in the Spirit of Bandung, the world now needs a New Financial Architecture.

The present geopolitical context, which reminds us of the Cold War, demands a more active role for the Non-Aligned Movement. In the Spirit of Bandung and NAM, the African Union voted in 2016 that all military bases should leave the continent. The African people manifest their strong desire not to be subservient to Western interests by refusing to follow the sanctions against Russia and by proposing to mediate a diplomatic negotiation to end the war in Ukraine.

Based on these observations, we agree that the world faces challenges and critical situations as alarming as during Bandung, Belgrade and Havana conferences. In this context:

**We acknowledge:**

1. Humanity and all forms of life in the world have arrived at the risk of extinction.

2. Global tensions emerge and accumulate quickly, threatening world peace and destabilising nations and people already living in precarious conditions.
3. The inescapable imbrication of local and global dimensions of the crisis is illustrated by the Covid 19-Pandemic and the global consequences of the Russia-Ukraine war.
4. The indifference shown by the leading actors concerning the ecological problem compromises the achievement of the Objectives of the UN-Agenda 2030 for global sustainable development.
5. The continuous imposition of imperialist policies by strong states and private corporations utilising institutions such as the World Bank, IMF and WTO increases the risk of destabilization in many parts of the world.
6. A new phase of decolonization is taking place, showing that the fight for liberation is still ongoing and that political independence is needed to assure autonomy in the economic and social fields.
7. The rise of Asia, and the strong desire of Africa and Latin America to improve new partnerships based on equality and mutual respect, are valuable contributions to forging a multipolar world despite the way the Western mainstream media are presenting them.
8. Despite many achievements in diverse fields (medicine, technology, communication and information, education), gender equality and women's rights are still denied in many societies independently of political or cultural backgrounds.

### **We reject**

1. The new polarization and Cold War dynamics imposed by the USA and its Western allies pretending there is a necessity to choose between them and Russia and/or China;
2. The military spending, the military alliances, as well as the military bases in foreign territories;
3. The sanctions policy since they do not achieve their official objectives but hurt people globally, including the sanctioning countries;
4. The information monopolies and the related control of communication carried out by a few big players;
5. The cynic imposition of the Western model of Democracy as the only one recognized as legitimate;
6. The iniquitous repartition of responsibilities and resources between those countries which are the most notably responsible for the present

ecological crisis and the rest of the world regarding the urgent actions for a successful environmental transition to sustainable global development;

**We appeal for:**

1. Urgent negotiations to end the present crises in Ukraine, Palestine, the Middle East and Sahel region, instead of escalation and sanctions. And we deplore the destruction of human lives and infrastructure;

2. Strong and immediate actions against racism, gender discrimination and systemic exclusion of minorities at the local, national and global levels;

3. The implementation and improvement of concrete initiatives to strengthen exchanges and solidarity in developing countries through existing and new institutions, facilitation of mobility, and encounters of peoples;

4. Concrete and urgent measures against Western monopoly in science and technology, which prevents the world from benefiting from the knowledge of diverse cultures and civilisations;

5. Information networks of developing countries improving mutual knowledge in response to the West's present monopoly of communication and media. The approval by UN of a universal Digital Code of Ethics to drive the digital transformation to a just and fair development for all;

6. The creation of an alternative financial architecture as a critical instrument for peace, justice and prosperity, based on:

- a) a new type of banking for a new type of development;
- b) a new type of currency based on real resources and people's participation and not on speculation and exploitation;
- c) an alternative to the IMF, to provide liquidity and stability based on local and regional currencies and natural resources.

These three pillars should work in bloc regional arrangements with clearing chambers for trade, debt and settlements, combined with the fair use of global Special Drawing Rights and local currencies.

7. A sustainable access and use of natural resources, equitable and primarily beneficial to local communities, avoiding the interference of foreign interests;

8. A review of the imposed urbanization paradigm to mitigate the migration flows and growth of precarious settlements;

9. A synergy between NAM and BRICS that would transform them into strong players in global issues and allow them to conduct a dialogue between the US and NATO and Russia and China in the present scenario.

10. An urgent reform and a new home to the UN, in the spirit of the first paragraph of its Charter which affirms that the organization represents the peoples of the world;

The 21st-century challenges urge us to think as a unique Human race, and we are confident that a future of global justice is possible, omnilaterally for all and by all.

Therefore, we are committed to all actors willing to work for a world shaped according to the legacy of the Bandung, Belgrade and Havana conferences.