

# From The Bandung Conference to The Non Aligned Movement

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Asia-Afrika

The Bandung Conference (the Asian-African Conference) of 1955, representing the high point of Afro-Asian solidarity, was one such militant strategy utilized by the leaders of 29 Asian and African countries to defy the colonialist and imperialists.

-Nelson Mandela-



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Asia-Afrika

# ASIAN AFRICAN CONFERENCE

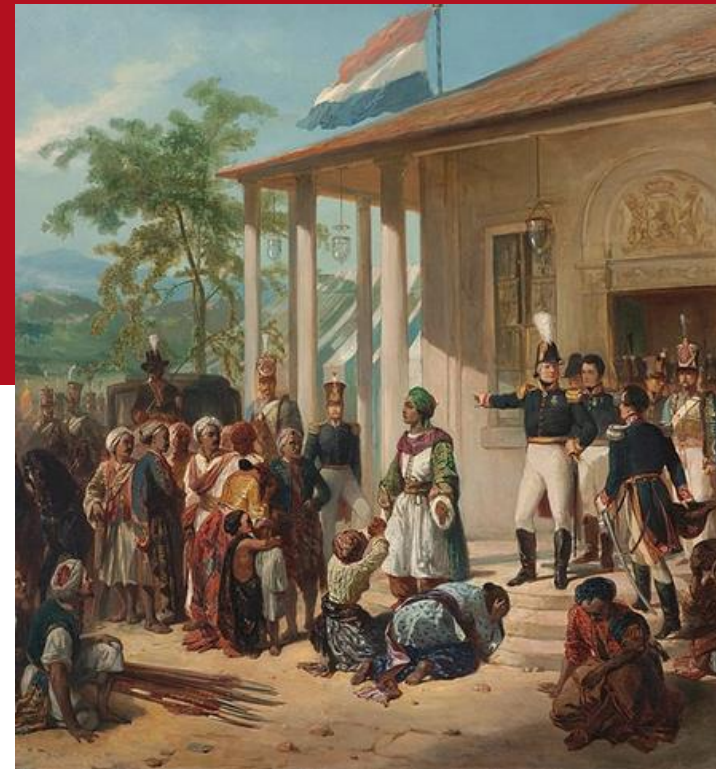
AAC: Inspiration for  
Independence and World Peace

AAC: 'Self-determination' ("This is the first  
intercontinental conference of colored people in the  
history of mankind".. - Sukarno's opening Speech of AAC  
1955)

AAC: Indonesia's Diplomacy



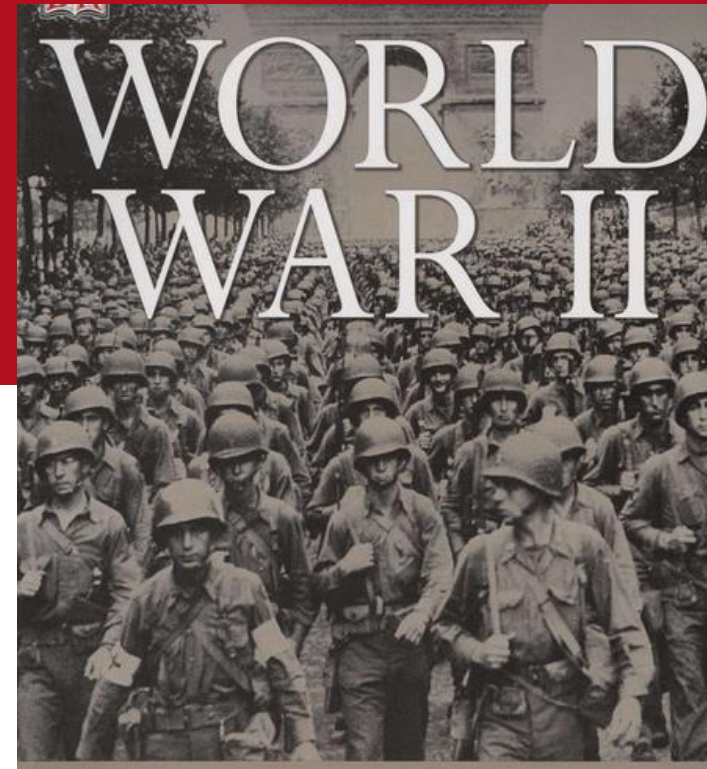
# International Political Situation behind the Asian African Conference 1955



**Colonialism**



**Apartheid**



**A new world's order after the end of World War 2**



**Cold War**



**The Awakening of Asian and African New Independent Nations**

# The Birth of the Asian African Conference



## The Tugu Meeting

*Wisma Tugu Puncak*  
Bogor, 9-22 March  
1954

## Colombo Conference

Colombo Sri Lanka,  
28 April - 2 May 1954

## Joint Statement

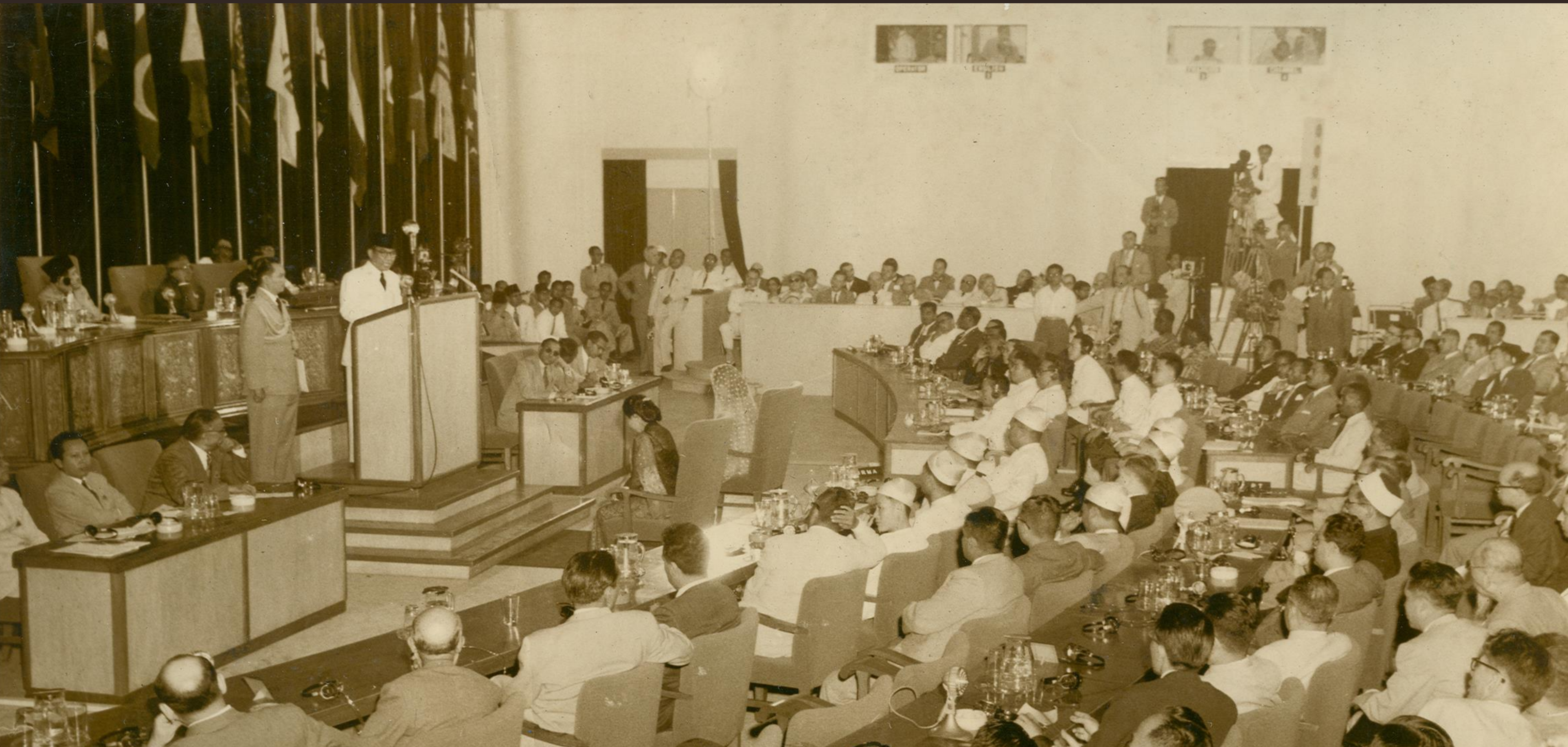
India, August -  
September 1954

## Bogor Conference

Bogor, 28-29  
December 1954

# ASIAN AFRICAN CONFERENCE

Bandung, 18 - 24 April 1955



# 29 Participating Countries of The Asian African Conference

1. Afghanistan
2. Saudi Arabia
3. Burma (Myanmar)
4. Ceylon (Sri Lanka)
5. **People's Republic of China**
6. Ethiopia
7. **The Philippines**
8. Gold Coast (Ghana)
9. India
10. Indonesia
11. Iraq
12. **Iran**
13. **Japan**
14. Cambodia
15. **Lao PDR**
16. Lebanon
17. **Liberia**
18. **Libya**
19. Egypt
20. Nepal
21. **Pakistan**
22. Sudan
23. **Suriah**
24. **Thailand**
25. **Turkey**
26. **Democratic Republic of Vietnam**
27. **Republic of Vietnam**
28. Yemen
29. **Jordan**

# Asian African Conference

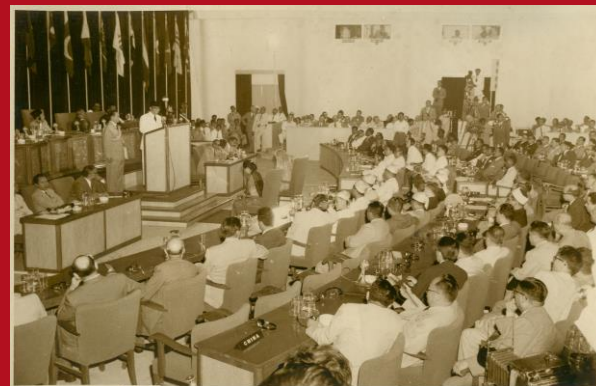
18 - 24 April 1955

**18-19 April 1955**  
**Opening Session and Speech of the**  
**Head of Delegation**  
**(Gedung Merdeka)**



**Bandung**  
**Historical**  
**Walk**

**Opening Speech**  
**by President**  
**Sukarno**



**Plenary Session**  
**and Speech by**  
**Head Delegation**



**20-24 April 1955**  
**Committee Session**  
**(Gedung Dwi Warna)**



**Political**  
**Committee**  
**Session**

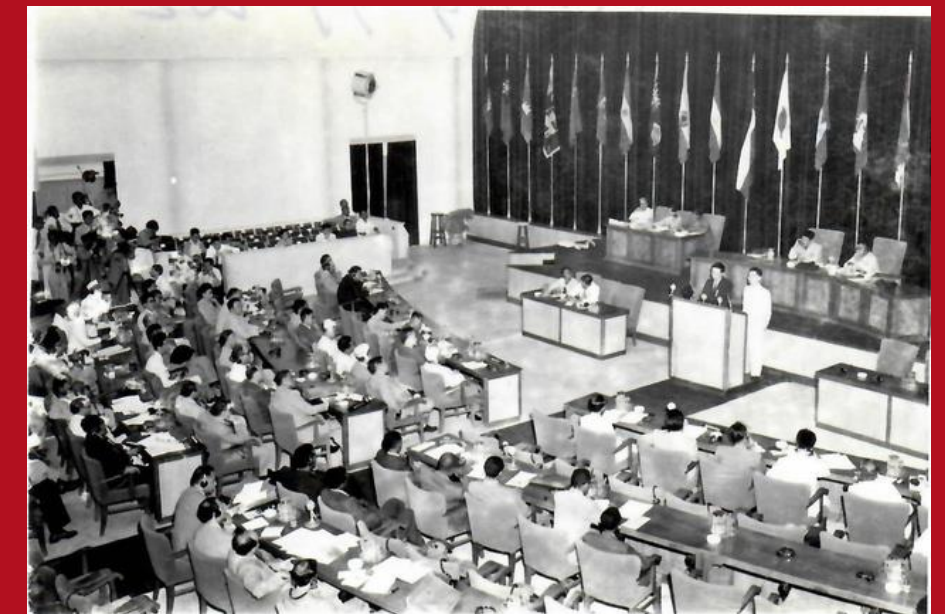
**Economic**  
**Committee**  
**Session**



**Cultural**  
**Committee**  
**Session**



**24 April 1955**  
**Closing Session**  
**(Gedung Merdeka)**



- **Closing Plenary Session**
- **Reading of the Final Communique of the Conference**
- **Head of Delegation Closing Speech**
- **PM Ali Sastroamidjojo Closing Speech.**



# Asian-African Conference: The Results

1. Economic Cooperation
2. Cultural Cooperation
3. Human rights and self-determination
4. Problems of Dependent People
5. Other Problems
6. Declaration to Promote World Peace and International Cooperation formulated in the Ten Principles of Bandung

## DASA SILA BANDUNG THE TEN PRINCIPLES OF BANDUNG

1. RESPECT FOR FUNDAMENTAL HUMAN RIGHTS AND FOR THE PURPOSES AND THE PRINCIPLES OF THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS.
2. RESPECT FOR THE SOVEREIGNTY AND TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY OF ALL NATIONS.
3. RECOGNITION OF THE EQUALITY OF ALL RACES AND OF THE EQUALITY OF ALL NATIONS LARGE AND SMALL.
4. ABSTENTION FROM INTERVENTION OR INTERFERENCE IN THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF ANOTHER COUNTRY.
5. RESPECT FOR THE RIGHT OF EACH NATION TO DEFEND ITSELF SINGLY OR COLLECTIVELY, IN CONFORMITY WITH THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS.
6. (A). ABSTENTION FROM THE USE OF ARRANGEMENTS OF COLLECTIVE DEFENCE TO SERVE THE PARTICULAR INTERESTS OF ANY OF THE BIG POWERS.  
(B). ABSTENTION BY ANY COUNTRY FROM EXERTING PRESSURES ON OTHER COUNTRIES.
7. REFRAINING FROM ACTS OR THREATS OF AGGRESSION OR THE USE OF FORCE AGAINST THE TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY OR POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE OF ANY COUNTRY.
8. SETTLEMENT OF ALL INTERNATIONAL DISPUTES BY PEACEFUL MEANS, SUCH AS NEGOTIATION, CONCILIATION, ARBITRATION OR JUDICIAL SETTLEMENT AS WELL AS OTHER PEACEFUL MEANS OF THE PARTIES' OWN CHOICE, IN CONFORMITY WITH THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS.
9. PROMOTION OF MUTUAL INTERESTS AND COOPERATION.
10. RESPECT FOR JUSTICE AND INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS.



**"May we continue on the way we have taken together, and may the Bandung Conference stay as a beacon guiding the future progress of Asia and Africa."**

– Prime Minister Ali Sastroamidjojo  
on AAC Closing Session, 24 April 1955



# THE IMPACT OF THE ASIAN AFRICAN CONFERENCE



**Independence of the Asian and African Nations**



**The Growth of Cooperation of Asian and African Nations**



**Participation of Asian and African Countries in UN Membership**



**The Establishment of the Non-Aligned Movement**

# The Birth of the Non-Aligned Movement

- a. Inspired by the Bandung Conference, the idea of Non-Aligned Movement was initiated by Josip Broz Tito and Gamal Abdel Nasser in 1960-1961, in response to the escalation of the cold war.
- b. In effort to invite several countries to co-sponsor the conference, President Sukarno (Indonesia) welcomed this intention, as well as Jawaharlal Nehru (India) and Kwame Nkrumah (Ghana).
- c. Preparations for the NAM conference were held in Cairo on 5 June 1961 attended by 20 countries. 1 country from the European continent (Yugoslavia). 1 country from the American continent (Cuba) and 18 countries from Asia and Africa. There were 13 of the 20 participating countries, were the AAC 1955 participating countries.
- d. The result of preparatory meeting held in Cairo, 5 June 1961, namely 'Cairo Criteria', decided general criteria of the 1<sup>st</sup> NAM Summit Participating Country, which were the Countries that embrace non-aligned principles.

# The 1<sup>st</sup> Non-Aligned Movement Summit

Belgrade, 1 - 6 September 1961

**A. Purpose:** exchanging views on international problems with a view to contributing more effectively to world peace and security and peaceful co-operation among peoples.

**B. Subjects and Agendas to be discussed:**

- 1. International Conflict Tensions**
- 2. Disarmament**
- 3. Economic Development**
- 4. Decolonization**
- 5. Changes to the UN system**

**“Non-aligned politics is not neutral politics without its own color. Being non-aligned does not mean being a buffer between two giant blocs. Non-Aligned is an active dedication to the noble ideals of independence that adheres to peace, social justice and the freedom to be free.”**

**-Sukarno-**

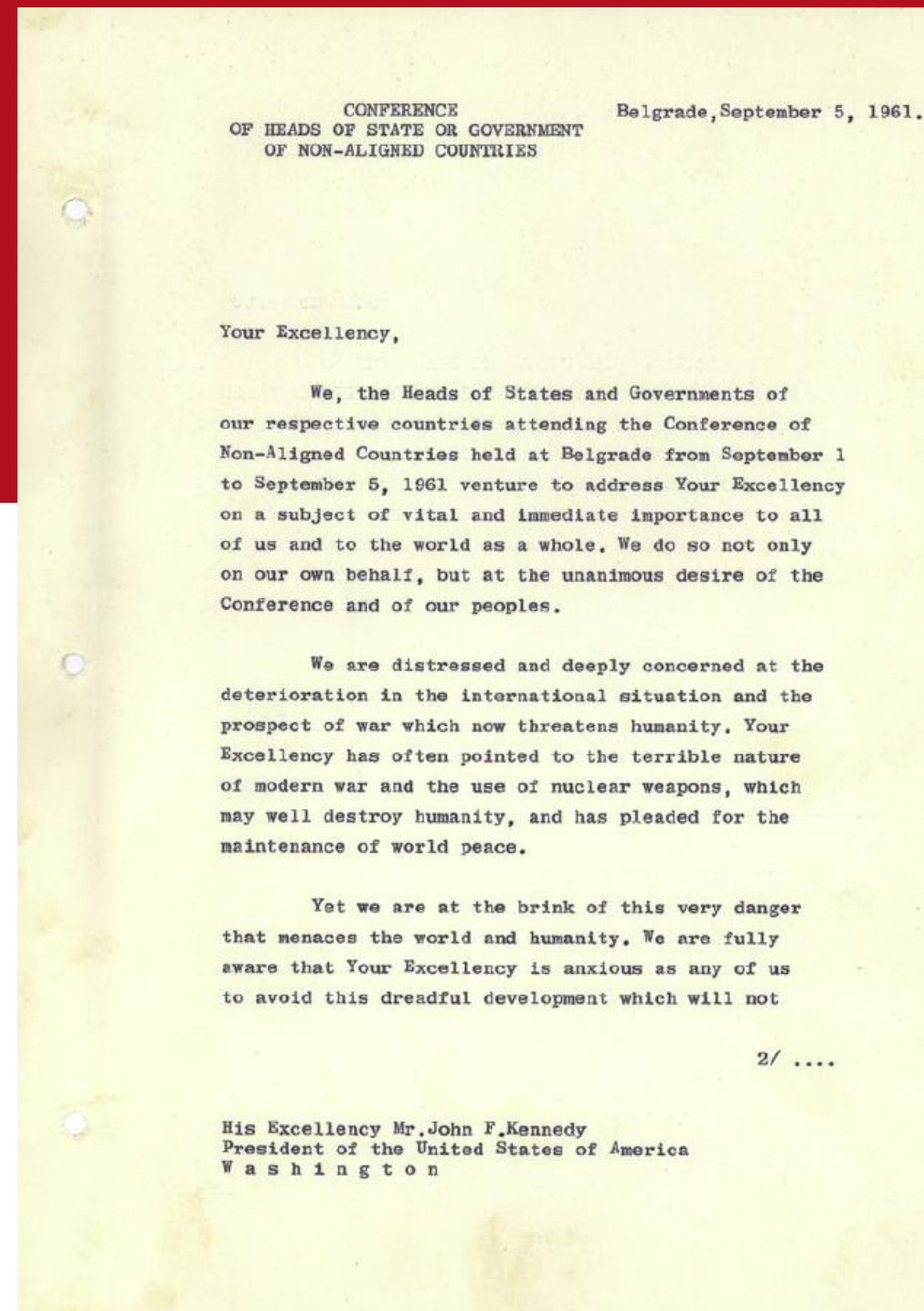
*Source: Sejarah Diplomasi Republik Indonesia Dari Masa ke Masa Periode 1960 – 1965, Departemen Luar Negeri RI, 1996*

# 25 Participating Countries of 1<sup>st</sup> NAM Summit

1. Afghanistan
2. Algeria
3. Burma
4. Cambodia
5. Ceylon
6. Congo
7. Cuba
8. Cyprus
9. Ethiopia
10. Egypt
11. Ghana
12. Guinea
13. India
14. Indonesia
15. Iraq
16. Lebanon
17. Mali
18. Morocco
19. Nepal
20. Saudi Arabia
21. Somali
22. Sudan
23. Tunisia
24. Yemen
25. Yugoslavia

# The 1<sup>st</sup> NAM Summit's Result

Belgrade, 1 - 6 September 1961



Besides the Belgrade declaration, the first NAM summit delivered 2 similar letters addressed to the Presidents of the United States, John F. Kennedy and the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, N.S Khrushchev. This letter generally expresses concern about the condition of the world at that time. This letter conveys the aspirations of all countries involved in the NAM regarding the importance of ending the conflict between the two countries. The letter was signed by the 25 heads of delegation present in Belgrade.

# Resume

The latest AAC Summit was held in Jakarta and Bandung, Indonesia, April 2015. This meeting was followed by 109 Countries.

The results are Bandung Message, Strengthening of the New Asian-African Strategic Partnership (NAASP), and the Declaration of Palestine.

The latest NAM Summit was held in Baku, Azerbaijan March 2023. This meeting was followed by 160 countries, observers and international organizations.

This Summit focuses on discussing the issue of global recovery, as well as the role of NAM in the development of regional and global dynamics after the Covid-19 Pandemic.



# NAM PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES

1. Algeria
2. Angola
3. Benin
4. Botswana
5. Burkina Faso
6. Burundi
7. Cameroon
8. Cape Verde
9. Central African Republic
10. Chad
11. Comoros
12. Democratic Republic of the Congo
13. Djibouti
14. Egypt
15. Equatorial Guinea
16. Eritrea
17. Eswatini
18. Ethiopia
19. Gabon
20. Gambia
21. Ghana
22. Guinea
23. Guinea-Bissau
24. Ivory Coast
25. Kenya
26. Lesotho
27. Liberia
28. Libya
29. Madagascar
30. Malawi
31. Mali
32. Mauritania
33. Mauritius
34. Morocco
35. Mozambique
36. Namibia
37. Niger
38. Nigeria
39. Republic of the Congo
40. Rwanda
41. São Tomé and Príncipe
42. Senegal
43. Seychelles
44. Sierra Leone
45. Somalia
46. South Africa
47. Sudan
48. Tanzania
49. Togo
50. Tunisia
51. Uganda
52. Zambia
53. Zimbabwe
54. Antigua and Barbuda
55. Bahamas
56. Barbados
57. Belize
58. Bolivia
59. Chile
60. Colombia
61. Cuba
62. Dominica
63. Dominican Republic
64. Ecuador
65. Grenada
66. Guatemala
67. Guyana
68. Haiti
69. Honduras
70. Jamaica
71. Nicaragua
72. Panama
73. Peru
74. Saint Kitts and Nevis
75. Saint Lucia
76. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
77. Suriname
78. Trinidad and Tobago
79. Venezuela
80. Afghanistan
81. Bahrain
82. Bangladesh
83. Bhutan
84. Brunei Darussalam
85. Cambodia
86. India
87. Indonesia
88. Iran
89. Iraq
90. Jordan
91. Kuwait
92. Laos
93. Lebanon
94. Malaysia
95. Maldives
96. Mongolia
97. Myanmar
98. Nepal
99. North Korea
100. Oman
101. Pakistan
102. Palestine
103. Philippines
104. Qatar
105. Saudi Arabia
106. Singapore
107. Sri Lanka
108. Syria
109. Thailand
110. East Timor
111. Turkmenistan
112. United Arab Emirates
113. Uzbekistan
114. Vietnam
115. Yemen
116. Belarus
117. Azerbaijan
118. Fiji
119. Papua New Guinea
120. Vanuatu

# ASIAN AFRICAN SUMMIT PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES

1. Afghanistan
2. Algeria
3. Angola
4. Azerbaijan
5. Bahrain
6. Bangladesh
7. Benin
8. Bhutan
9. Botswana
10. Brunei
11. Burkina Faso
12. Burundi
13. Cabo Verde
14. Cambodia
15. Cameroon
16. Central African Republic
17. Chad
18. China
19. Comoros
20. Congo
21. Côte d'Ivoire
22. Democratic People's Republic of Korea
23. Democratic Republic of Congo
24. Djibouti
25. Egypt
26. Equatorial Guinea
27. Eritrea
28. Ethiopia
29. Fiji
30. Gabon
31. Gambia
32. Ghana
33. Guinea
34. Guinea-Bissau
35. India
36. Indonesia
37. Iran
38. Iraq
39. Japan
40. Jordan
41. Kazakhstan
42. Kenya
43. Kiribati
44. Kuwait
45. Kyrgyzstan
46. Lao PDR
47. Lebanon
48. Lesotho
49. Liberia
50. Libya
51. Madagascar
52. Malawi
53. Malaysia
54. Maldives
55. Mali
56. Marshall Islands
57. Mauritania
58. Mauritius
59. Micronesia
60. Mongolia
61. Morocco
62. Mozambique
63. Myanmar
64. Namibia
65. Nauru
66. Nepal
67. Niger
68. Nigeria
69. Oman
70. Pakistan
71. Palau
72. Palestine
73. Papua New Guinea
74. Philippines
75. Qatar
76. Republic of Korea
77. Rwanda
78. Samoa
79. São Tomé and Príncipe
80. Saudi Arabia
81. Senegal
82. Seychelles
83. Sierra Leone
84. Singapore
85. Solomon Islands
86. Somalia
87. South Africa
88. South Sudan
89. Sri Lanka
90. Sudan
91. Swaziland
92. Syria
93. Tajikistan
94. Thailand
95. Timor-Leste
96. Tonga
97. Tunisia
98. Turkey
99. Turkmenistan
100. Tuvalu
101. Uganda
102. United Arab Emirates
103. Tanzania
104. Uzbekistan
105. Vanuatu
106. Viet Nam
107. Yemen
108. Zambia
109. Zimbabwe

# Museum of the Asian African Conference

The Museum of the Asian-African Conference (Museum KAA), in accordance with its historical value, is located at Merdeka Building, Jalan Asia Afrika Number 65, Bandung, West Java, where the 1955 Asian-African Conference was held.

This Museum was inaugurated by the President of the Republic of Indonesia, Soeharto, on April 24, 1980 as the culmination of the 25th Anniversary of the Asian-African Conference.

The Museum is under the management of the Directorate General of Information and Public Diplomacy , Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia.



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REPUBLIK INDONESIA



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**LIBRARY**



**AUDIOVISUAL ROOM**



**PERMANENT EXHIBITION ROOM**

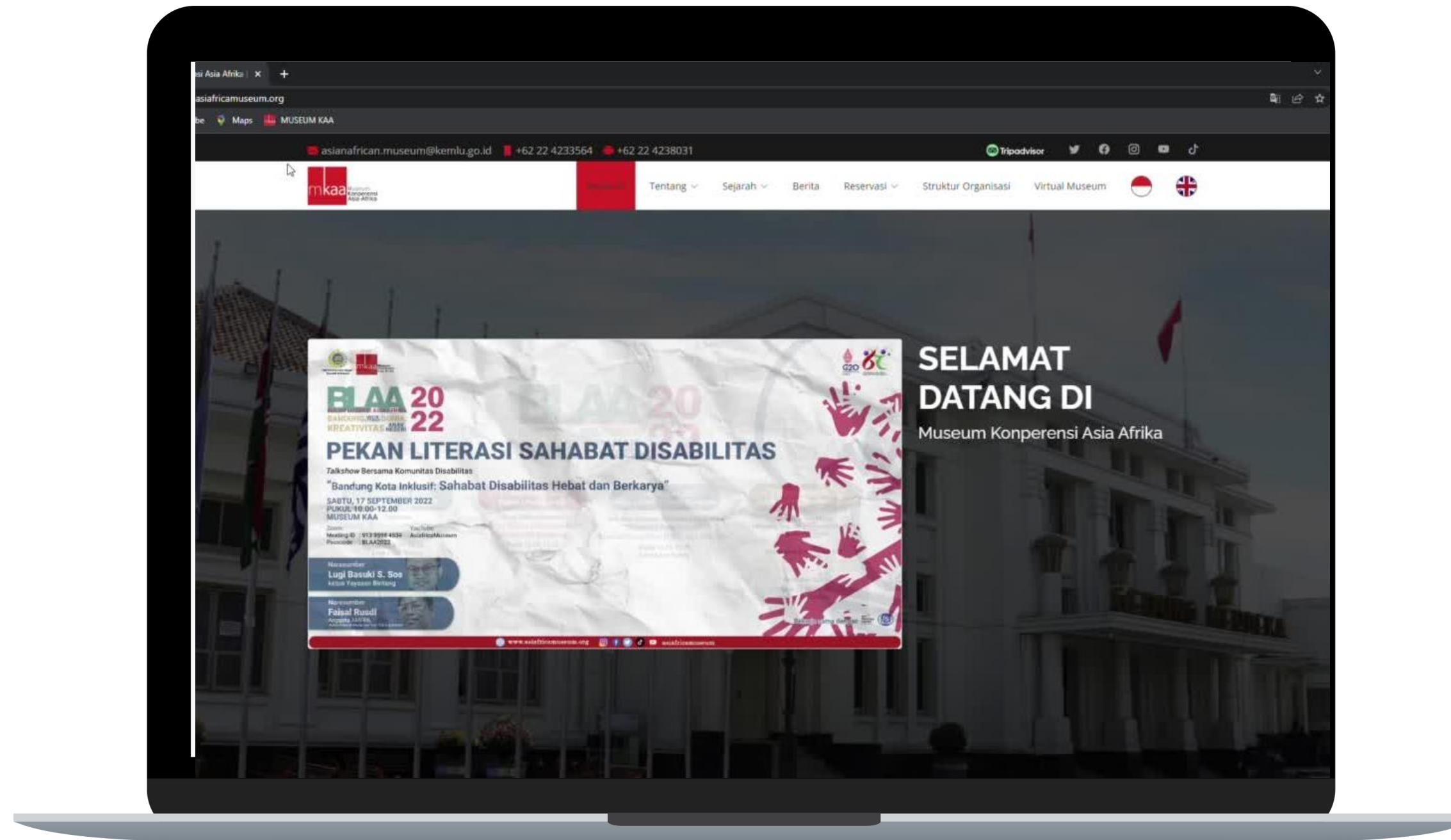


**GALLERY / TEMPORARY EXHIBITION ROOM**



**ASIAN AFRICAN CONFERENCE HALL /  
MAIN HALL OF GEDUNG MERDEKA**

# Public Facilities at Museum of the Asian African Conference



**VIRTUAL MUSEUM OF THE ASIAN AFRICAN CONFERENCE**

**<https://asiafricamuseum.org/>**


# Virtual Museum of the Asian African Conference

Museum of the Asian African Conference provides digital services in the form of a virtual museum. This virtual museum has been equipped with voice overs, e-books, audiobooks and a complete explanation regarding the collections of the KAA Museum.

Through this service, the KAA museum can be visited virtually anywhere and anytime.

The Virtual Museum can be visited on the official Museum website [www.asiafricamuseum.org](http://www.asiafricamuseum.org).

[Full Screen]



**Telexprinter**

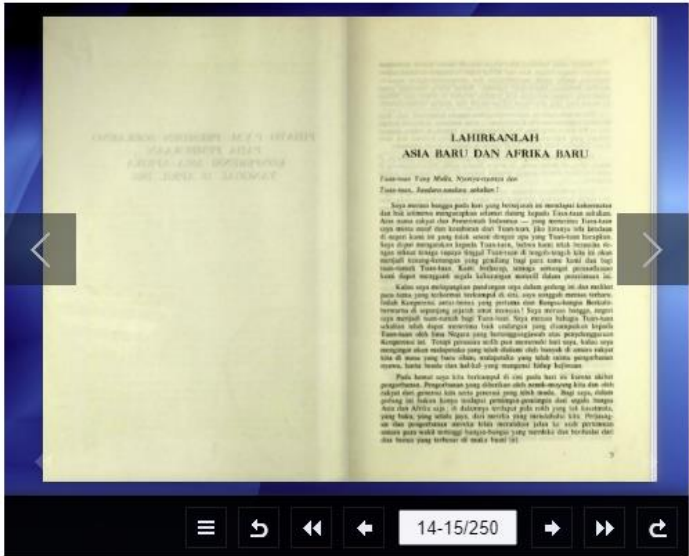
Telexprinter. The news about the Asia-Africa Conference in April 1955 that spread all over the world was thanks to this tool called the Telexprinter. Made by the Siemens company under the brand name Blattschreiber T.typ.37i; FS Sk.2176/30; F.-Nr. 2N 22561, black color, measures approx. .60 cm x 45 cm x 50 cm. On the front of the telex machine body is the company name Siemens. There is a roll of paper left. The function of this tool is as a long-distance electronic written communication tool used in telecommunications services in the form of telex (teleprinter exchange). Telexprinter/teleprinter is a device that works through a telegraph system/telegraph network. A telexprinter connection is a long-distance exchange of information in written form. This telexprinter has been in the collection of the Museum of the Asian-African Conference since April 24, 1980 as a grant from the Committee to Commemorate the 25th Anniversary of the Asian-African Conference in 1980.

Created by: Siemens

VIRTUAL MUSEUM

BERANDA KOLEKSI PERMINTAAN PEMANDU BAHASA

[Layar penuh]



**Himpunan Dokumen Konferensi Asia-Afrika 18-24 April 1955**

Himpunan dokumen penyelenggaraan Konferensi Asia-Afrika yang dilaksanakan pada Tanggal 18-24 April 1955 di Kota Bandung Jawa Barat.

Pembuat : **Balitbang Departemen Luar Negeri**

Tahun Pembuatan : **1983**

Bahasa : **Indonesia**

Topik : **Buku**

Alih Media : **EBook**

Provinsi : **Jawa Barat**

Keterangan Fisik : **250 hlm**

Penerbit : **Departemen Luar Negeri**

Lembaga : **Museum KAA**

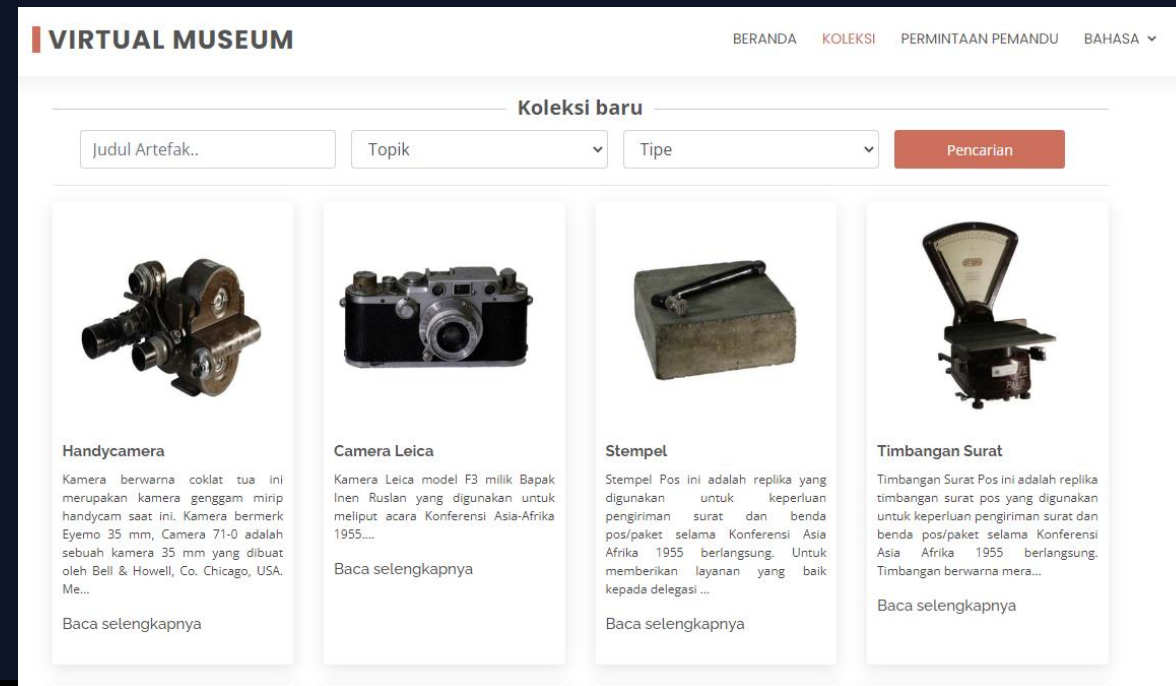
Tautan URL : [asiafricamuseum.org](http://asiafricamuseum.org)

# Virtual Museum



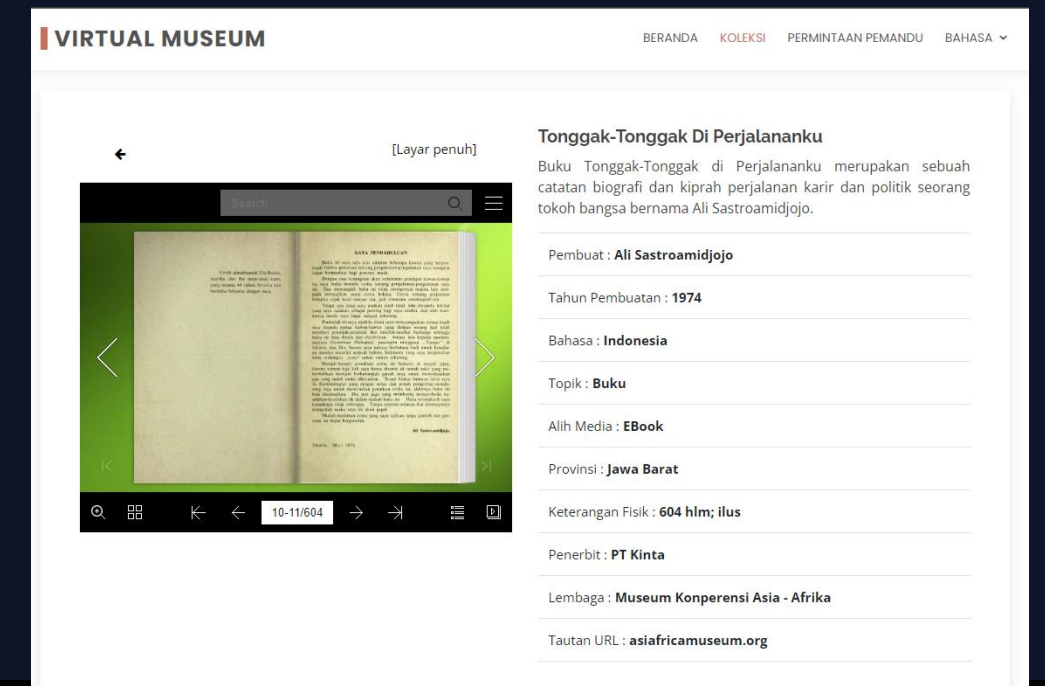
## VIRTUAL TOUR MUSEUM

Users can experience various interactive features in virtual tour services such as documentary video shows and voice overs in explaining collections.



## E-COLLECTION

In the virtual museum, visitors can also take a closer look at each collection that has been digitized. With the concept of 360 degree, service users can observe objects from all sides. Bilingual explanations also make it easier for users both local and foreign visitor.



## E-BOOK AND AUDIO BOOK

Collections of rare books are also presented electronically and can be read by anyone. The development of an audio book has also been carried out to provide comfort and a new experience in learning history.








Kementerian Luar Negeri  
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Museum  
Konperensi  
Asia-Afrika

# Thank You

## MUSEUM KONPERENSI ASIA AFRIKA MUSEUM OF THE ASIAN AFRICAN CONFERENCE

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