

# ASIAN-AFRICAN CONFERENCE

## *BANDUNG, APRIL 18-24, 1955*

### FINAL COMMUNIQUE

The Asian African Conference convened upon the invitation of the Prime Ministers of Burma, Ceylon, India, Indonesia and Pakistan met in Bandung from the 18th to the 24th of April, 1955. In addition to the five sponsoring countries, the following 24 countries participated in the Conference :

1	Afganistan	13	Liberia
2	Cambodia	14	Libya
3	Peoples Republic of China	15	Nepal
4	Egypt	16	Philippines
5	Ethiopia	17	Saudi Arabia
6	Gold Coast	18	Sudan
7	Iran	19	Syria
8	Iraq	20	Thailand
9	Japan	21	Turkey
10	Jordan	22	Democratic of Rep. Of Vienam
11	Laos	23	State of Vietnam
12	Lebanon	24	Yemen

The Asian-African Conference considered problems of common interest and concern to the countries of Asia and Africa and discussed ways and means by which their peoples could achieve fuller economic, cultural and political co-operation.

### A. ECONOMIC CO-OPERATION

1. The Asian-African Conference recognised the urgency of promoting economic development in the Asian-African region. There was general desire for economic co-operation among the participating countries on the basis of mutual interest and respect for national sovereignty' The proposals with regard to economic co-operation within the participating countries do not preclude either the desirability or the need for co-operation with countries outside the region, including the investment of foreign capital. It was further recognised that the assistance being received by certain participating countries from outside the region, through international or under bilateral arrangements, had made a valuable contribution to the implementation of their development programmes.
2. The participating countries agreed to provide technical assistance to one another, to the maximum extent practicable, in the form of: experts, trainees; pilot projects and equipment for demonstration purposes; exchange of knowhow and establishment of national and, where possible, regional training and research institutes for importing technical knowledge and skills in co-operation with the existing international agencies.
3. The Asian-African Conference recommended the early establishment of a Special United Nations Fund for Economic Development, the allocation by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development of a greater part of its resources to Asian-African countries, the early establishment of an International Finance Co-operation which should include in its activities the undertaking of equity investment; and encouragement in to the promotion of joint ventures among Asian-African countries in so far as this will promote their common interest.
4. The Asian-African Conference recognised the vital need of stabilizing commodity trade in the region. The principle of enlarging the scope of multilateral trade and payments was accepted. However, it was recognised that some countries would have to take recourse to bilateral trade arrangements in view of their prevailing economic conditions.
5. The Asian African Conference recommended that collective action be taken by participating countries for stabilising international prices of and demand for primary commodities through bilateral and multilateral arrangements, and that, as fares practicable and desirable, they should adopt a unified approach on the subjects in the United Nations Permanent Advisory Commission on International Commodity Trade and other international forums.

6. The Asian-African Conference further recommended that : Asian-African countries should diversify their export trade by processing their raw materials, wherever economically feasible, before export; intra-regional trade fairs should be promoted and encouragement given to the exchange of trade delegations and groups of businessmen-exchange of information and of samples should be encouraged with a view to promoting intra-regional trade; and normal facilities should be provided for transit trade of landlocked countries.
7. The Asian-African Conference attached considerable importance to shipping and expressed concern that shipping lines reviewed from time to time their freight rates, often to the detriment of participating countries. It recommended a study of this problem, and collective action thereafter, to induce the shipping lines to adopt a more reasonable attitude. It was suggested that a study of railway freight of transit trade may be made.
8. The Asian-African Conference agreed that encouragement should be given to the establishment of national and regional banks and insurance companies.
9. The Asian-African Conference felt that ex-change of information on matters relating to oil, such as remittance of profits and taxation might eventually lead to the formulation of common policies.
10. The Asian-African Conference emphasized the particular significance of the development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, for the Asian-African countries. The Conference: welcomed the initiative of the Powers principally concerned in offering to make available information regarding the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes: urged the speedy establishment of the International Atomic Energy Agency which should provide for adequate ,representation of. the Asian-African countries on the executive authority of the Agency; and recommended to the Asian and African Governments to take full advantage of the training and other facilities in the peaceful uses of atomic energy offered by the countries sponsoring such programmes.
11. The Asian-African Conference agreed to the appointment of Liaison Officers in participating countries, to be nominated by their respective national Governments, for the exchange of information and ideas on matters of mutual interest. It recommended that fuller use should be made of the existing international organisations, and participating countries who were not members of such international organisations, but were eligible and should secure membership.
12. The Asian-African Conference recommended that there should be prior consultation of participating countries in international forums with a view, as far as possible, to furthering their mutual economic interest. It is, however, not intended to form a regional bloc.

## **B. CULTURAL CO-OPERATION**

1. The Asian-African Conference was convinced that among the most powerful means of promoting understanding among nations is the development of cultural co-operation. Asia and Africa have been the cradle of great religions and civilisations which have enriched other cultures and civilisations while themselves being enriched in the process. Thus, the cultures of Asia and Africa are based on spiritual and universal foundations. Unfortunately, cultural contacts among Asian and African countries were interrupted during the past centuries. The peoples of Asia and Africa are now animated by a keen and sincere desire to renew their old cultural contacts and develop new ones in the context of the modern world. All participating Governments at the Conference reiterated their determination to work for closer cultural co-operation.
2. The Asian-African Conference took note of the fact that the existence of colonialism in many parts of Asia and Africa, in whatever form it may be, not only prevents cultural co-operation but also suppresses the national cultures of the people. Some colonial powers have denied to their dependent peoples basic rights in the sphere of education and culture which hampers the development of their personality, and also prevents cultural intercourse. With other Asian and African peoples. This is particularly true in the case of Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco, where the basic right of the people to study their own language and culture has been suppressed. Similar discrimination has been practiced against African and coloured people in some parts of the Continent of Africa. The Conference felt that these policies amount to denial of the fundamental rights of man, impede cultural advancement in this region and also hamper cultural co-operation on the wider international plan. The Conference condemned such a denial of fundamental rights in the sphere of education and culture in some parts of Asia and Africa by this and other forms of cultural suppression. In particular, the Conference condemned racialism as a means of cultural suppression.
3. It was not from any sense of exclusiveness or rivalry with other groups of nations and other civilisations and cultures that the Conference viewed the development of cultural co-operation among Asian and African countries. True to the age-old tradition of tolerance and universality, the

Conference believed that Asian and African cultural co-operation should be developed in the larger context of world co-operation. Side by side with the development of Asian-African cultural co-operation with the countries of Asia and Africa they desire to develop cultural contacts with others. This would enrich their own culture and would also help in the promotion of world peace and understanding.

4. There are many countries in Asia and Africa which have not yet been able to develop their educational, scientific and technical institutions. The Conference recommended that countries in Asia and Africa which are more fortunately placed in this respect could give facilities for the admission of students and trainees from such countries to their institutions. Such facilities should also be made available to the Asian and African people in Africa to whom opportunities for acquiring higher education are at present denied.
5. The Asian-African Conference felt that the promotion of cultural co-operation among countries of Asia and Africa should be directed towards:
  - i. The acquisition of knowledge of each other's country;
  - ii. Mutual cultural exchange; and
  - iii. Exchange of information
6. The Asian-African Conference was of the opinion that, at this stage, the best results in cultural co-operation would be achieved by pursuing bilateral arrangements to implement its recommendations and by each country taking action on its own, wherever possible and feasible.

## **C. HUMAN RIGHTS AND SELF DETERMINATION**

1. The Asian-African Conference declared its full support of the fundamental principles of Human Rights as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and took note of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations. The Conference declared its full support of the principle of self determination of peoples and nations as set forth in the Charter of the United Nations and took note of the United Nations resolutions on the rights of peoples and nations to self-determination, which is a prerequisite of the full enjoyment of all fundamental Human rights.
2. The Asian-African Conference deplored the policies and practices of racial segregation and discrimination which form the basis of government and human relations in large regions of Africa and in other parts of the world. Such conduct is not only a gross violation of human rights, but also a denial of the fundamental values of civilisation and the dignity of man. The Conference extended its warm sympathy and support for the courageous stand taken by the victims of racial discrimination, especially by the peoples of African and Indian and Pakistan origin in South Africa; applauded all those who sustain their cause; re-affirmed the determination of Asian African peoples to eradicate every trace of racialism that might exist in their own countries; and pledged to use its full moral influence to guard against the danger of failing victims to the same evil in their struggle to eradicate it.

## **D. PROBLEMS OF DEPENDANT PEOPLES**

1. The Asian-African Conference discussed the problems of dependant peoples and colonialism and the evils arising from the subjection of peoples to alien subjugation, domination and exploitation. The Conference is agreed:
  - a. In declaring that colonialism in all its manifestations is an evil which should speedily be brought to an end;
  - b. In affirming that the subjection of peoples to alien subjugation, domination and exploitation constitutes a denial of fundamental human rights, is contrary to the Charter of the United Nations, and is an impediment to the promotion of world peace and co-operation;
  - c. In declaring its support of the cause of freedom and independence for all such peoples; and
  - d. In calling upon the powers concerned to grant freedom and independence to such peoples.
2. In view of the unsettled situation in North Africa and of the persisting denial to the peoples of North Africa of their right to self-determination, the Asian African Conference declared its support of the rights of the people of Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia to self-determination and independence and urged the French Government to bring about a peaceful settlement of the issue without delay.

## **E. OTHER PROBLEMS**

1. In view of the existing tension in the Middle East, caused by the situation in Palestine and of the danger of that tension to world peace, the Asian African Conference declared its support of the rights of the Arab people of Palestine and called for the implementation of the United Nations Resolutions on Palestine and the achievement of a peaceful settlement of the Palestine question.
2. The Asian-African Conference, in the context of its expressed attitude on the abolition of colonialism, supported the position of Indonesia in the case of West Arian based on the relevant agreements between Indonesia and the Netherlands. The Asian African Conference urged the Netherlands Government to reopen negotiations, as soon as possible, to implement their obligations under the above-mentioned agreements and expressed the earnest hope that the United Nations would assist the parties concerned in finding a peaceful solution to the dispute.
3. The Asian-African Conference supported the position of Yemen in the case of Aden and the southern parts of Yemen known as the Protectorates and urged the parties concerned to arrive at a peaceful settlement of the dispute.

## **F. PROMOTION OF WORLD PEACE AND COOPERATION**

1. The Asian-African Conference, taking note of the fact that several states have still not been admitted to the United Nations, considered that for effective co-operation for world peace, membership in the United Nations should be universal, called on the Security Council to support the admission of all those States which are qualified for membership in terms of the Charter. In the opinion of the Asian African Conference, the following among participating countries, which were represented in it, namely: Cambodia, Ceylon, Japan, Jordan, Laos, Libya, Nepal, a unified Vietnam, were so qualified. The Conference considered that the representation of the countries of the Asian-African region on the Security Council, in relation to the principle of equitable geographical distribution, was inadequate. It expresses the view that, as regards the distribution of non-permanent seats, the Asian African countries which, under the arrangement arrived at in London in 1946, are precluded from being elected, should be enabled to serve on the Security Council, so that they might make a more effective contribution to the maintenance of international peace, and security.
2. The Asian-African Conference having considered the dangerous situation of international tension existing and the risks confronting the whole human race from the outbreak of global war in which the destructive power of all types of armaments, including nuclear and thermonuclear weapons, would be employed, invited the attention of all nations to the terrible consequences that would follow if such a war were to break out. The Conference considers that disarmament and the prohibition of the production, experimentation and use of nuclear and thermonuclear weapons of war are imperative to save mankind and civilisation from the fear and prospect of wholesale destruction. It considered that the nations of Asia and Africa assembled here have a duty towards humanity and civilisation to proclaim their support for disarmament and for prohibition of these weapons and to appeal to nations principally concerned and to world opinion, to bring about such disarmament and prohibition. The Conference considered that effective international control should be established and maintained to implement such disarmament and prohibition and that speedy and determined efforts should be made to this end. Pending the total prohibition of the manufacture of nuclear and thermonuclear weapons, this Conference appealed to all the powers concerned to reach agreement to suspend experiments with such weapons. The Conference declared that universal disarmament is an absolute necessity for the preservation of peace and requested the United Nations to continue its efforts and appealed to all concerned speedily to bring about the regulation, limitation, control and reduction of all armed forces and armaments, including the prohibition of the production, experimentation and use of all weapons of mass destruction, and to establish effective international control to this end.

## **G. DECLARATION ON THE PROMOTION OF WORLD PEACE AND CO-OPERATION**

The Asian-African Conference gave anxious thought to the question of world peace and co-operation. It views with deep concern the present state of international tension with its danger of an atomic world war.

The problem of peace is correlative with the problem of international security. In this connection, all states should co-operate, especially through the United Nations, in bringing about the reduction of armaments and the elimination of nuclear weapons under effective international control. In this way, international peace can be promoted and nuclear energy may be used exclusively for peaceful purposes. This would help answer the needs particularly of Asia and Africa, for what they urgently require are social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom.

Freedom and peace are interdependent. The right of self-determination must be enjoyed by all peoples, and freedom and independence must be granted, with the least possible delay, to those who are still dependent peoples. Indeed, all nations should have the right freely to choose their own political and economic systems and their own way of life, in conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

Free from mistrust and fear, and with confidence and goodwill towards each other, nations should practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours and develop friendly co-operation on the basis of the following principles:

1. Respect for fundamental human rights and for the purposes and 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 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 co-operation.
10. Respect for justice and international obligations.

The Asian and African Conference declares its conviction that friendly co-operation in accordance with these principles would effectively contribute to the maintenance and promotion of international peace and security, while co-operation in the economic, social and cultural fields would help bring about the common prosperity and well being of all.

The Asian-African Conference recommended that the five sponsoring countries consider the convening of the next meeting of the Conference, in consultation with the participating countries.

Although not published with the Final Communique, the following two documents were considered by the Conference as being part of its decisions.

## **BASIC PAPER ON RACIAL DISCRIMINATION**

1. The Asian-African Conference deplores the policies and practices of racial segregation and discrimination which are still the basis of Government and human relations in great parts of Africa and in other parts of the world.
2. Racial discrimination is basically and in practice a gross violation of human rights, a denial of the fundamental values of civilization and a disregard of the dignity of man. It is also a source of race and group conflicts which may lead to race wars in certain areas.
3. In territories where populations of different races have been brought or have come together by historical circumstances, solutions to social and political problems should be sought on the basis of multiracial societies resting on fundamental human values and in particular on toleration and the recognition that diversities of race and culture can and should enrich and strengthen and not divide and weaken peoples and nations.
4. This Conference deplores the restrictions imposed on indigenous populations in regard to freedom of movement, right of ownership, residence in their homelands and the assignment to them by legislation and practice of places of inferiority in the political social and economic fields.
5. More especially, this conference deplores and abhors the apartheid policy of the Union of South Africa and the other variants of this indefensible doctrine in various other parts of Africa.
6. While recognizing and welcoming such progress as has been achieved in the removal of certain aspects of racial discrimination.

7. This Conference expresses its wholehearted sympathy and warm support of the courageous stand taken by the victims of racial and political repression, more particularly the peoples of African and Indian origin in the Union of South Africa. The Conference also pays its tributes to all those who oppose racial doctrines and have joined these fellow citizens in their struggle for equality, justice and human rights.
8. This Conference reaffirms the earnest desire of the peoples of Asia and Africa to eradicate by legislation and social efforts any aspects of racialism which may exist in their own countries.
9. Finally, this Conference proclaims its conviction that in the passionate struggle to fight racialism and to eliminate this evil, the peoples of Asia and Africa should not be led into the adoption of either the methods or the basis of the very evil that they are determined to eradicate.

## **BASIC PAPER ON RADIO ACTIVITY** ***(Suggested by India)***

It is desirable that a full study be made about the way radio activity from tests of nuclear and thermonuclear weapons spreads through the atmosphere and in the waters of the ocean. A proper study of this problem will require collaboration on a world wide basis. A study, however, in the countries of the Asian-African region can be begun so as to keep a continuous watch on radio-activity at different widely dispersed places on the earth's surface. For this purpose, a chain of stations should be established running right across Asia from Africa and the middle Eastern countries to Australia and New Zealand and to Japan. Such stations would supply very useful information. This work can be done by all the countries concerned in collaboration with each other. It might be possible for standard equipment to be supplied and some workers trained in countries in this region where there are such facilities for equipment and training.

*Bandung, 24 April 1955*