THE RISE OF ASIA
IN GLOBAL HISTORY AND PERSPECTIVE
LA MONTEE DE L’ASIE
EN HISTOIRE ET PERSPECTIVE GLOBALES

60 years after Belgrade: what non-alignment in a multipolar world and for a global future?

60 ans après Belgrade : quel non-alignement dans un monde multipolair et pour un avenir mondial ?

CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

INTERNATIONAL AND INTERDISCIPLINARY WEBCONFERENCEING
Paris, Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne, February 10, 2021
Le Havre, Université Le Havre Normandie, February 11-12, 2021

In collaboration with
Master’s Degree in Management and International Trade – Exchanges with Asia
Bachelor’s Degree in Applied Languages – English and Asian Languages
Université Le Havre Normandie

Kirori Mal College
University of Delhi
INDIA

Université Le Havre
Normandie
FRANCE

Université Paris 1
Panthéon-Sorbonne
FRANCE

Universitas Airlangga
Surabaya
INDONESIA

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INTRODUCTION

"NAM must continue to be a voice of reason and moderation, and must never fail to work, within the framework of the UN Charter, for peace, stability, human progress and justice, even when it seems difficult."


Both the United Nations and NAM aim to achieve International Peace and Security. The United Nations emerged in 1945 from a destructive World War, to “save future generation from the scourge of war”. NAM was formed in 1961, at the height of the Cold War, to achieve a world of peace and justice, with respect and solidarity, at the heart of cooperation and development.

The ideals emphasized by the United Nations, to guarantee peace, are the same that NAM stands for. This include the respect of fundamental human rights, sovereignty and territorial integrity of all nations, non-intervention in the internal affairs of countries, equality of all races and nations, as well as the peaceful resolution of all international conflicts.

The aforementioned are part of the Bandung Principles and continue to be relevant today, as they are critical for the attainment of international peace and security, as well as the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

[...]
It is impossible to talk of the achievements of the United Nations, without mentioning the contribution of NAM, particularly the many ways the movement reinforces the principles of the Charter of the United Nations – through opposition against colonialism, racism, hegemony, aggression, as well as foreign intervention and/or occupation. The values the Movement bring to bear on the world, through the cooperation of its member states with the United Nations, cannot be taken for granted.

We need to work for the upholding of the Bandung Principles in addressing violent conflicts, terrorism, renewed nuclear and other armament threats, climate change and its repercussions. We must deepen multilateral cooperation to succeed in this important endeavor.

We must bear in mind that the end of the Cold War has not diminished the role of NAM in the international system and its members cannot rest on their oars. Today the major task is to ensure that the aforementioned challenges are tackled with the same fervor of NAM’s earlier years.

It is important to also remember that the reality of our world is that developing countries continue to suffer from the protracted crises from the era predating the NAM. They also suffer the most from the ravages of conflicts, wars and disregard for international law, fueled by geopolitics. For these reasons, it is important that NAM focus appropriately on issues of respect for human rights and justice, sustainable development, and democratization – as these align very well with the Bandung principles, as well as the Charter of the United Nations.

[...]

The Movement needs to work within the United Nations to strengthen the peace and security architecture, particularly making a priority of prevention. This also entails that drivers of conflict such as poverty, lack of access to education, inequality, and employment opportunities, must also be tackled head-on.

We must focus particularly on ensuring that youth, women and girls can effectively participate in society. We also have to make adequate provision for people with disabilities to function. Among other things, governments should facilitate and ensure that the girl child can get quality education.

It is important to consistently advocate for the creation of a mutually beneficial international economic space through the creation, development and diffusion of new innovations and technologies. This could be done within the framework of the South-South Cooperation.

If we will make appreciable progress, we must ensure the equal participation of women in the economic sector, as it is not smart to exclude half of the population from the productive sector. In communities that are in conflict, or recovering from conflict, it is important to include women in the reconciliation and peace building efforts.

[...]

Without doubt, the continued upholding of the NAM principles will mean that NAM members, show solidarity, friendly resolution of differences, and a determination to never engage in bitter rivalries; but instead prioritize cooperation, mutual interest and respect. Member States of the Movement must continue to rally themselves to ensure that they are better able to deal with challenges that confront them.

(H.E. Tijjani Muhammad Bande, ibid.)

The quotation above raises many questions, especially these sentences: “We must bear in mind that the end of the Cold War has not diminished the role of NAM in the international system and its members cannot rest on their oars. Today the major task is to ensure that the aforementioned challenges are tackled with the same fervor of NAM’s earlier years.” 60 years after the 1961
Belgrade Conference of Non-Aligned Countries, the bipolar geopolitical order of the world has disappeared since 30 years, if it is counted from the fall of the Soviet Union in 1991. Yet, the Non-Aligned Movement as alternative to bipolarism continues to operate. It is the largest grouping of states worldwide after the UN. 120 state members of the movement continue to organise periodically their summit involving their heads of state or of government. The most recent one was the 18th and took place on October 25-26, 2019 in Baku, Azerbaijan. How come the movement continues to survive while the bipolarism as its “raison d’être” does not exist anymore? Is there any “hidden meaning” of “non-alignment”? Is there any “non-alignment” on other issues than “bipolarism”?

In his view, Samir Amin affirmed that Bandung and Non Aligned Movement were essentially, since the beginning, “non-aligned” to imperialism, colonialism and domination that now metamorphosed into globalisation. “The real story of Bandung and Non-Alignment that arose from it showed that the peoples of Asia and Africa actually seized at the time an initiative by themselves and for themselves. The reader will find in what I have written a demonstration that the Non-Alignment was already a movement of countries non aligned on globalisation in contrast to the globalisation that the imperialist powers wanted to impose on countries that had regained their independence, substituting the deceased colonialism with a neocolonialism.” He continued: “Non-Alignment constituted a refusal to comply with the requirements of this renewed imperialist globalisation. Imperialism won the battle, for the moment at least. Non-Alignment was, therefore, itself a positive factor in the transformation of the world for the better, despite all its limitations.” And finally: “We can therefore say that even if the world today is no longer that of 1960 — a banal and obvious observation — the Movement of Non-Aligned there was already 60-year ago was a Movement of countries Non Aligned on Globalisation, that globalisation they wanted to impose on us at the time.” (Samir Amin, The Revival of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, May 2014, article published at several websites including https://www.globalresearch.ca/the-revival-of-the-movement-of-non-aligned-countries/5383510). It is in line with his theory of “Delinking” defined in short as “the refusal to submit national development strategy to the imperative of globalization” (Samir Amin, A Note on the Concept of Delinking. Review, Fernand Braudel Center, vol. 10, no. 3, 1987, pp. 435–444. JSTOR, www.jstor.org/stable/40241067).

How about facts and realities? Do the state members of NAM agree with the view of Tijjani Muhammad Bande and/or Samir Amin? Are the NAM state members “non-aligned” to globalisation? Does the national development strategy of the NAM state members reflect a “delinking” phenomenon? How are the relations between NAM state members with former blocs of superpowers: the West Bloc (Western Europe and North America) and the East Bloc (Central and Eastern Europe, Russia, China), past and present? What are the role and the place of peoples and other non-state actors, civil society, social and solidarity movements, academics, workers, trade unions… in this global geopolitics?

It is to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the Belgrade Conference of Non-Aligned Countries that those questions are chosen to be the main subject of presentation and discussion of the fifth edition of The Rise of Asia Conference Series. It encourages the participation of scholars from a wide range of scientific disciplines (area studies, cultural studies, ecology, economics, geography, history, humanities, languages, management, political and social sciences…) and practitioners from diverse professional fields (business, civil society, education, enterprise, government, management, parliament, public policy, social and solidarity movements…) as well as artists and writers, based in diverse geographical areas (Africa, North, Central and South America, Australia, Asia, the Caribbean, Europe, Oceania, Pacific…).

See the full programme at the following pages.
The following programme will be updated when necessary with small adjustments and clarifications

### PROGRAMME DAY 1
**WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 10, 2021**

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<td>Co-chairs: Darwis Khudori &amp; Christina Wu \ NASSER by Mohamed Elchime \ NEHRU by Manoranjan Mohanty \ NKRUUMAH by Amzat Boukary-Yabara \ SOEKARNO by Darwis Khudori \ TITO by Jovan Čavoski</td>
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<td>SESSION 34: PLENARY REPORT FROM EVERY CLUSTER</td>
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<td>SESSION 35: CONCLUDING REMARKS: Manoranjan Mohanty</td>
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See the list of speakers and topics at the following page.
**THE RISE OF ASIA 2021**

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### WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 10, 2021

**Plenary Sessions**

**SESSION 1 10:00-12:00 THE GENESIS OF NAM - The Initiative of Five**
- Co-chairs: Darwis Khudori & Christina Wu
  - NASSER by Mohamed Elchime
  - NEHRU by Manoranjan Mohanty
  - NKRUMAH by Amzat Boukary-Yabara
  - SOEKARNO by Darwis Khudori
  - TITO by Jovan Cavoski

**SESSION 2 14:00-15:30 THE GENESIS OF NAM - The 1961 Belgrade Archives as a UNESCO Memory of the World**
- Co-chairs: Darwis Khudori & Akhil Dutta (tbc)
  - YUGOSLAVIAN NATIONAL ARCHIVES
  - INDONESIAN NATIONAL ARCHIVES
  - YUGOSLAVIAN AUDIO-VISUAL ARCHIVES by Mila Turajlic

**SESSION 3 15:45-18:00 BELGRADE 60 YEARS ON in Global Perspectives**
- Co-chairs: Darwis Khudori & Akhil Dutta (tbc)
  - GEOPOLITICS - GLOBALISATION-REALISATION by Istvan Tarrosy
  - GEOPOLITICAL ECONOMY by Prabhat Patnaik
  - CULTURES-IDENTITIES-IDEOLOGIES by Isaac Bazié
  - ECOLOGY-SUSTAINABILITY by Devon Dublin
  - INFORMATION-COMMUNICATION-TECHNOLOGY-MEDIA by Dimitris Konstantakopoulos
  - ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT by Gracjan Cimek/Happymon Jacob (tbc)
  - GENDER AND WOMEN'S ISSUES by Bidyut Mohanty/Diah Ariani Arimbi/Seema Mehra Parihar?
  - NEW GLOBALISM IN A POST-COVID WORLD by Manoranjan Mohanty

### THURSDAY FEBRUARY 11, 2021

**Parallel Sessions**

**SESSION 4 10:00-12:00 Assessment of NAM 60 Years on from Asian Perspectives 1**
- Co-chairs: Nisar Ul-Haq & Marzia Casolari
  - BANGLADESH by Hasan Tarique Chowdhury
  - CHINA by Yin Zhiguang
  - INDIA by Ambikesh Kumar Tripathi
  - INDONESIA by Faishal Aminuddin
  - MALAYSIA by Mohamed Mustafa Ishak

**SESSION 5 14:00-15:30 Assessment of NAM 60 Years on from Asian Perspectives 2**
- Co-chairs: Nisar Ul-Haq & Marzia Casolari
  - LEBANON by Boutros Labaki
  - NEPAL by Shreedhar Gautam
  - PALESTINE by Ziad Medoukh
  - PAKISTAN by Zahid Anwar

**SESSION 6 15:45-17:15 Assessment of NAM 60 Years on from Asian Perspectives 3**
- Co-chairs: Nisar Ul-Haq & Marzia Casolari
  - SRI LANKA by Irasha Siriwathane
  - IRAN by Ali Mohaghegh
  - NORTH KOREA by Marco Milani
  - VIETNAM by Le Hang Nga

**SESSION 7 10:00-12:00 Assessment of NAM 60 Years on from African Perspectives 1 (in French)**
- Co-chairs: Amzat Boukari-Yabara & Noël Magloire Ndoba
  - ALGERIA by Salim Guira
  - GHANA-CONGO by Elisabeth Dikizeko
  - CONGO by Noël Magloire Ndoba
  - MOROCCO by Fatima Harrak
  - TUNISIA by Mohammed Larbi Haouat

**SESSION 8 14:00-15:30 Assessment of NAM 60 Years on from African Perspectives 2 (in French)**
- Co-chairs: Amzat Boukari-Yabara & Noël Magloire Ndoba
  - BURKINA FASO by Isaac Bazié
  - COTE D'IVOIRE by Mahomed Boubacard N’Guessan et Cho Epouse Moustapha Brou
  - GUINEA by Mamadou Aliou Dialo
  - MALI by Jean Bosco Konaré
  - SENEGAL by Jean-Jacques Ngor Sène

**SESSION 9 15:45-17:15 Assessment of NAM 60 Years on from African Perspectives 3 (in English)**
- Co-chairs: Fatima Harrak (tbc) & Jean-Jacques Ngor Sène
  - EGYPT by Mohamed Elchime
The following programme will be updated when necessary with small adjustments and clarifications.

ETHIOPIA by Alemseged Abbay
NIGERIA by Oka Obono
SOUTH AFRICA by Siphamandla Zondi

SESSION 10 10:00-12:00 Information-Communication-Technology-Media
Co-chairs: Dimitris Konstantakopoulos & Tsvetelin Anastasov
BISSIO Beatriz, Third World Magazine in NAM Perspective of a New Global Information Order
WADE Adama, Information, Communication, Média 60 ans du MNA dans une perspective africaine
ANASTASOV Tsvetelin, China’s AI Domination

SESSION 11 14:00-15:30 Assessment of NAM 60 Years on from Latin American & The Caribbean Perspectives 1
Co-chairs: Beatriz Bissio & Monica Bruckmann (tbc) / Pedro Paez (tbc)
BRAZIL by Beatriz Bissio
CHILE by Isabel Cabana
ECUADOR by Pedro Paez
GUYANA by Devon Dublin
COLUMBIA by José David Moreno

SESSION 12 15:45-17:15 Assessment of NAM 60 Years on from Latin American & The Caribbean Perspectives 2
Co-chairs: Beatriz Bissio & Monica Bruckmann (tbc) / Pedro Paez (tbc)
ARGENTINA by Attilio Boron
BOLIVIA by Miguel Ángel Pérez
CUBA by Leonel Nodal
VENezUELA by Luis Britto García
PERU by Rafael Roncaglio

SESSION 13 10:00-12:00 Assessment of NAM 60 Years on from Central-Eastern Europe and Russian Perspectives 3
Co-chairs: Annamaria Artner & Gracjan Cimek
AZERBEIJAN by Jason E. Strake?
RUSSIA by Polina Travert
SERBIA by Dusan Prorokovic
HUNGARY by Istvan Tarrosy
POLAND by Gracjan Cimek (tbc)

SESSION 14 14:00-15:30 Cultures-Identities-Ideologies
Co-chairs: Issac Bazié & Kim Soyoung
LEE Jaesun, Neither Here nor There: Cultural Change and Opportunities for South Korean Adoptees
SARAGIHI Tomy Michael, The Concept of Protecting the Country in the Digital Age Based on the Thought of Ki Hadjar Dewantara
SEN Ni, 1) Cultural Reflections in Korea’s Pandemic Film; 2) Film Communication within East Asia in the pre-pandemic, pandemic, and post-pandemic era
STOICA Diana Sfetlana, The rise of RIC from BRICS and the cultural transformations in Eastern Africa

SESSION 15 15:45-17:15 Business with Asia 1
Co-chairs: Stéphane Leydier & Tsvetelin Anastasov
LE MARCHAND Arnaud
RUFFINI Pierre-Bruno
CORRUBILE Guillaume

SESSION 16 10:00-12:00 Geopolitics-Globalisation-Regionalisation 1
Co-chairs: Manoranjan Mohanty & Viktor Eszterhai
CABANA Isabel, Japan’s cultural diplomacy to Latin America in the XXIst century
LUcENti Flavia, The China threat: an unnecessarily forward-looking posture
OUyang Xiangying, The Enlightenment and Reflections on China’s Road in 70 Years
ESZTERHAI Viktor, Limitations of Hungary’s Eastern Opening Policy in the Light of the World Systems Theory
PARIHAR Seema Mehra, Merging Boundaries during COVID 19 Pandemic: A mental map perspective

SESSION 17 14:00-15:30 Geopolitics-Globalisation-Regionalisation 2
Co-chairs: Manoranjan Mohanty & Viktor Eszterhai / Marzia Casolari
MARKI Dávid, Geopolitics of Indonesia under President Joko Widodo
OBUČINA Fr Vedran, Ayatollah’s Agreement: Islamic Republic of Iran’s Role in The Contemporary Non-Aligned Movement
KUMAR Devender, India and the Middle East amidst Covid Crisis: Non-alignment to Multi-alignment
KUMAR Mrinalini, India’s Entanglement in the Web of the Emerging Bipolar Dynamic: Need for a Repackaged Non-Alignment for a Reimagined Cold War

SESSION 18 15:45-17:15 Geopolitics-Globalisation-Regionalisation 3
Co-chairs: Manoranjan Mohanty & Viktor Eszterhai
ABBAY Alemseged, The Break-up of Ethiopia?
BENCHARAD Amine, NEHARI Abdelkader, Algerian diplomatic behavior towards the worsening Libyan crisis
NWAEZIGWE Nwankwo Tony, Black Africa and Third World power equation in global power struggles: The Dilemma of the Neo-Colonial Dimensions of the Bandung and Belgrade Non-Aligned Summits
SHILINA Marina G., The NAM and Russia: Transformations and new challenges in the 21st century

SESSION 19 10:00-12:00 Gender and Women’s Issues 1
The following programme will be updated when necessary with small adjustments and clarifications

Co-chairs: Bidyut Mohanty & Diah Ariani Arimbi & Seema Mehra Parihar

MOHANTY Bidyut, Women, Covid-19 and the Panchayats: A Perspective on Ecological Economy

GULTOM Eva Solina, Fighting Online Violence against Women during Covid-19 in Indonesia

MOULI T. Sai Chandra, Quest for Identity with Dignity: A Study of Transgenders’ Trauma

UGBUDIAN Lucky Ihogosa, Anti-sexual Harassment Movement in Nigeria

PARIHAR Seema Mehra, Gender and challenges: Some spatial insights from 2019-2021

SESSION 20 14:00-15:30 Gender and Women's Issues 2
Co-chairs: Bidyut Mohanty & Diah Ariani Arimbi & Seema Mehra Parihar
ASHA Hans (tbc)
SWARNAMAYEE Tripathy (tbc)

SESSION 21 15:45-17:15 Gender and Women's Issues 3
Co-chairs: Bidyut Mohanty & Diah Ariani Arimbi & Seema Mehra Parihar
BASIRI Nasim, Women and Cinema in Pre and Post-Revolutionary Iran
ZADEH Fatemeh Hossein, Women Singers’ Struggles in Present Iran
ALI Azam, Belief, Truth, Power & Resistance in Art

FRIDAY FEBRUARY 12, 2021

Parallel Sessions

SESSION 22 09:00-10:30 Assessment of NAM 60 Years on from Western World Perspective
Co-chairs: Bruno Drewski & Dimitris Konstantakopoulos

CYPRUS by Marios Evryviadis
FRANCE by Bruno Drewski
ITALY by Giuseppe Sacco
AUSTRIA by Hans Köchler

SESSION 23 10:45-12:15

SESSION 24 09:00-10:30 The Mediterranean
Co-chairs: Marco Ricceri & Fatima Harrak (tbc)

ALBINYANA I SAIGI Roger, The challenges of post-COVID 19 Mediterranean societies and the prospect of cooperation in the Med area
MAGENTI Francesca, China and the Mediterranean Sea Beijing’s pragmatic approach to the region
MOLINARO Enrico, Collective Identity and the Euro-Med Cooperation Revival
TOSTI DI STEFANO Elena, Navigating through competitive multipolarity. The long-standing quest for a comprehensive EU approach in the Southern Mediterranean

PROVENZANO Giuseppe, The Union for the Mediterranean UfM: for a renewed cooperation spirit and strategic projects in Med Area

Tshitshi KAYAMBA (tbc)

SESSION 25 10:45-12:15 BRICS-G20
Co-chairs: Marco Ricceri & Dragana Mitrovic

RICCERI Marco, For a new world economic order: the principles of sustainability applied by the BRICS NDB Bank and the main Multilateral Development Banks MDBs


YARIGINA Irina Z., Challenges for BRICS Trade Cooperation

RAIMONDI Paolo, BRICS: local currencies, productive credit and debt reduction. Policies for a new global economic architecture
RIDOLFI Roberto, BRICS and AFRICA: the need of a new investment paradigm for sustainability

SESSION 26 09:00-10:30 Ecology-Sustainability
Co-chairs: Devon Dublin & Paolo Motta

MOTTA Paolo, Sustainable Urban Development and Covid 19 Pandemic Impacts

KUSUMANTO T Yanti, SURTIARI Gusti Ayu Ketut, Dealing with Greater Jakarta flooding inclusively from social, environmental and economic perspectives

UDEH Chiagozie, Financing Climate Adaptation: Key for Africa’s Climate Resilience

CUELLAR- RAMIREZ Palmira, Engagement of young people in climate policies in the Global South


SESSION 27 10:45-12:15 Arms Control & Disarmament
Co-chairs: Gracjan Cimek & Akhil Dutta (tbc)

SUHRAWARDI Nilofar (tbc)

ZAMAN Shams (tbc)

JACOB Happymon (tbc)

ROJ Azril Bacal

SESSION 28 09:00-10:30 Business with Asia 2
Co-chairs: Stéphane Leydier & Tsvetelin Anastasov

TAMBUNAN Tulus, Investment opportunities for EU SMEs in ASEAN

RADEV Nas, Open Banking / Regional Regulation Policies

NG Michelle, Venture Capital and Innovation
The following programme will be updated when necessary with small adjustments and clarifications

SESSION 29 10:45-12:15 Business with Asia (testimony)
Co-chairs: Agathe Jeusset & Najoua Chetioui
ALUMNIS MASTER ASIE
SPRIET Simon

SESSION 30 09:00-10:30 New Globalism in a Post-Covid World
Co-chairs: Manoranjan Mohanty & Istvan Tarrosy
KONSTANTAKOPOULOS Dimitris, Globalization and Imperialism, Nationalism and Capitalism
ZONDI Siphamandla, Delinking, Development Strategy and the Global South: a Decolonial Perspective
MITROVIC Dragana, The BRI and the Tech-war in the Covid and post-Covid world
VEDUTA Elena, Digital transformation of globalization: digital fascism or digital democracy
BISSIO Béatriz, Post-Covid world: Lessons to be learned and voices to be heard

SESSION 31 10:45-12:15 Geopolitical Economy
Co-chairs: Annamaria Artner & Tulus Tambunan
ARTNER Annamaria, The long transition and Eastern Europe
ASIKIN Mukti Zaenal, Lessons from A Succeed and Failed Cooperative: Kibbutz Degania (Israel) and KUD Bumijawa (Indonesia) Experience
HAMITOUCHE Youcef, The competition between China and France over economic stakes in Algeria
KLEMENSITS Péter, ZOLTAI Alexandra, The effects of the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) on the ASEAN economies

SESSION 32 09:00-10:30 Gender and Women's Issues 4
Co-chairs: Bidyut Mohanty & Diah Ariani Arimbi & Seema Mehra Parihar
ARIMBI Diah Ariani, Look What Coronavirus Has Done to Us
SURYA Yuyun W.I., The Politics Of Hair in Indonesia: The Articulation Of Papuan Women Ethnic Identity On Facebook
SUSANTI Emy, Social Capital of Women and the Existence of Local Cultural Handicraft Home-Based Industry During Covid-19 Pandemic In Java Indonesia
KUNTARI Satiti, HAMID Thalca, PRADOPO Seno, TEDJOSASONGKO Udijanto, Increasing Knowledge of Pregnant Women and Mothers of Toddlers about Dental Health and Oral Cavities during the Covid-19 Pandemic in Indonesia
WORO Yuni, SUAEDI Falih, Model for Women Sociopreneurship in Indonesian Family Economic Recovery during the Covid19 Pandemic: Study on Small Buisness Groups in Surabaya

SESSION 33 10:45-12:15 Gender and Women's Issues 5
Co-chairs: Bidyut Mohanty & Diah Ariani Arimbi & Seema Mehra Parihar
SUKESI Keppi, Collective Awareness and Resilience of Women in Higher Education in Indonesia towards Covid-19 Pandemic
AFIFAH Wiwik, The Vulnerability of Women in Policies Handling Covid19 Pandemic in Indonesia
LILIANA Dewi, Increasing Information Literacy For Indonesian Women To Fight Disruptive Information Related To Covid-19
BUDIRAHAYU Tutu, SUSANTI Emy, MAS’UDAH Siti, Women’s Vulnerability in Economic Problems and Education of Children in Families in the Pandemic Time of Covid-19

Plenary Sessions
SESSION 34: PLENARY REPORT FROM EVERY CLUSTER
SESSION 35: CONCLUDING REMARKS: Manoranjan Mohanty