

## APPENDIX 1

## Bangkok Declaration

The Prime Minister of the Federation of Malaya, the Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of the Philippines and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the kingdom of Thailand:

Upholding the ideals of peace, freedom, social justice and economic well-being;

Believing that these ideals can best be attained by fostering good understanding, good neighborliness and active cooperation among nations;

Desiring to establish a firm foundation for common action to further economic and social progress in Southeast Asia;

Convinced that mutual cooperation in the economic field and cultural relationship will greatly contribute to their endeavor to enhance the welfare of their respective nations and promote better understanding and mutual appreciation among their peoples;

Do hereby declare:

First, the establishment of an association for economic and cultural cooperation among the countries of Southeast Asia to be known as ASA - Association of Southeast Asia.

Second, that the aims and purposes of the Association shall be:

1. To establish an effective machinery for friendly consultations, collaboration and mutual assistance in the economic, social, cultural, scientific and administrative field;
2. To provide educational, professional, technical and administrative training and research facilities in their respective countries for nationals and officials of the associated countries;
3. To exchange information on matters of common interest or concern in the economic, cultural, educational and scientific fields;
4. To cooperate in the promotion of Southeast Asian Studies;
5. To provide a machinery for fruitful collaboration in utilization of their respective natural resources, the development of their agriculture and industry, the expansion of their trade, the improvement of their transport and communication facilities, and generally raising the living standards of their peoples;
6. To cooperate in the study of the problems of international commodity trade; and

7. Generally, to consult and cooperate with one another so as to achieve the aims and purposes of the Association, as well as to contribute more effectively to the work of existing international organizations and agencies.

Third, that this Association is in no way connected with any outside power or power bloc and is directed against no other country, but is essentially a free association of countries of Southeast Asia having as its objectives the promotion, through joint endeavor, of the well-being and the economic, social and cultural progress of this region.

This Declaration, made at Bangkok, this thirty-first day of July, nineteen hundred and sixty-one, shall be known as the Bangkok Declaration.

Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra Al-Haj,  
Prime Minister of the Federation of  
Malaya.

Felixberto M. Serrano,  
Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the  
Republic of the Philippines.

Thanat Khoman,  
Minister of Foreign Affairs of the  
Kingdom of Thailand

Soruce: Estrella D. Solidum, Towards A Southeast Asian Community  
(Quezon City: University of the Philippines Press, 1974),  
Appendix IV.

## Appendix 2

### The ASEAN Declaration (Bangkok Declaration)

The Presidium Minister for Political Affairs/Minister for Foreign Affairs of Indonesia, the Deputy Prime Minister of Malaysia, the Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the Philippines, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Singapore and the minister of Foreign Affairs of Thailand:

MINDFUL of the existence of mutual interests and common problems among countries of South-East Asia and convinced of the need to strengthen further the existing bonds of regional solidarity and cooperation:

DESIRING to establish a firm foundation for common action to promote regional cooperation in South-East Asia in the spirit of equality and partnership and thereby contribute towards peace, progress and prosperity in the region:

CONSCIOUS that in an increasingly interdependent world, the cherished ideals of peace, freedom, social justice and economic well-being are best attained by fostering good understanding, good neighbourliness and meaningful cooperation among the countries of the region already bound together by ties of history and culture:

CONSIDERING that the countries of South-East Asia share a primary responsibility for strengthening the economic and social stability of the region and ensuring their peaceful and progressive nation development, and that they are determined to ensure their stability and security, from external interference in any form or manifestation in order to preserve their national identities in accordance with the ideals and aspirations of their peoples:

AFFIRMING that all foreign bases are temporary and remain only with the expressed concurrence of the countries concerned and are not intended to be used directly or indirectly to subvert the national independence and freedom of States in the area or prejudice the orderly processes of their national development:

DO HEREBY DECLARE:

FIRST, the establishment of an Association for Regional Cooperation among the countries of South-East Asia to be known as the Association of South-East Asian nation (ASEAN).

SECOND, that the aims and purposes of the Association shall be:

1. To accelerate the economic growth, social progress and cultural development in the region through joint endeavours in the spirit of equality and partnership in order to strengthen the foundation for a prosperous and peaceful community of South-East Asian Nation:
2. To promote regional peace and stability through abiding respect for justice and the rule of law in the relationship among countries of the region and adherence to the principles of the United Nations Charter:
3. To promote active collaboration and mutual assistance on matters of common interest in the economic, social, cultural, technical, scientific and administrative field:
4. To provide assistance to each other in the form of training and research facilities in the educational, professional, technical and administrative spheres:
5. To collaborate more effectively for the greater utilization of their agriculture and industries, the expansion of their trade, including the study of the problems of international commodity trade, the improvement of their transportation and communication facilities and the raising of the living standards of their peoples:
6. To promote South-East Asian studies:
7. To maintain close and beneficial cooperation with existing international and regional organizations with similar aims and purposes, and explore all avenues for even closer cooperation among themselves.

THIRD, that, to carry out these aims and purposes, the following machinery shall be established:

- (a). Annual Meeting of Foreign Ministers, which shall be by rotation and referred to as ASEAN Ministerial meeting. Special Meetings of Foreign Ministers may be convened as required:
- (b). A Standing Committee, under the chairmanship of the Foreign Minister of the host country or his representative and having as its members the accredited Ambassadors of the other member countries, to carry out on the work of the Association in between Meetings of Foreign Ministers:
- (c). Ad-Hoc Committees and Permanent Committees of specialists and officials on specific subject:
- (d). A National Secretariat in each member country to carry out the work of the Association on behalf of that country and to service the Annual or Special Meetings of Foreign Ministers, the Standing Committee and such other Committee as may hereafter be established.

FOURTH, that the Association is open for participation to all States in the South-East Asian Region subscribing to the aforementioned aims, principles and proposes.

FIFTH, that the Association represents the collective will of the nations of South-East Asia to bind themselves together in friendship and cooperation and, through joint effort and sacrifices, secure for their people and for posterity the

blessings of peace, freedom and prosperity.

Done in Bangkok on the Eight Day of August in the Year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Sixty-Seven.

FOR INDONESIA

(signed)  
(ADAM MALIK)  
Presidium Minister of Political Affair/  
Minister for Foreign Affairs.

FOR MALAYSIA

(signed)  
(TUN ABDUL RAZAK)  
Deputy Prime Minister  
Minister of Defence and  
Minister of National Development

FOR THE PHILIPPINES

(signed)  
(NARCISO RAMOS)  
Secretary of Foreign Affairs

FOR SINGAPORE

(signed)  
(S. RAJARATNAM)  
Minister of Foreign Affairs

FOR THAILAND

(signed)  
(TNANAT KHOMAN)  
Minister of Foreign Affairs

Source: Ten Years Asean (Jakarta: ASEAN Secretariat, 1978).

Appendix 3  
Treaty of Amity and Cooperation  
in Southeast Asia,  
Declaration of ASEAN Concord, and  
Joint Press Communiqué

TREATY OF AMITY AND COOPERATION  
IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

PREAMBLE

The High Contracting Parties;

CONSCIOUS of the existing ties of history, geography and culture, which have bound their peoples together.

ANXIOUS to promote regional peace and stability through abiding respect for justice and the rule of law and enhancing regional resilience in their relations:

DESIRING to enhance peace, friendship and mutual cooperation on matters affecting Southeast Asia consistent with the spirit and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the Ten Principles adopted by the Asian-African Conference in Bandung on 25 April 1955, the Declaration of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations signed in Bangkok on 8 August 1967, and the Declaration signed in Kuala Lumpur on 27 November 1971;

CONVINCED that the settlement of differences or disputes between their countries should be regulated by rational, effective and sufficiently flexible procedures, avoiding negative attitudes which might endanger or hinder cooperation;

BELIEVING in the need for cooperation with all peace-loving nations, both within and outside Southeast Asia, in the furtherance of world peace, stability and harmony;

SOLEMNLY AGREE to enter into a Treaty of Amity and Cooperation as follows:

## CHAPTER I PURPOSE AND PRINCIPLES

### Article 1

The purpose of this Treaty is to promote perpetual peace, everlasting amity and cooperation among their peoples which would contribute to their strength, solidarity and closer relationship.

### Article 2

In their relations with one another, the High Contracting Parties shall be guided by the following fundamental principles:

- a. Mutual respect for the independence, sovereignty, equality, territorial integrity and national identity of all nations;
- b. The right of every State to lead its national existence free from external interference, subversion or coercion;
- c. Non-interference in the internal affairs of one another;
- d. Settlement of differences or disputes by peaceful means;
- e. Renunciation of the threat or use of force;
- f. Effective cooperation among themselves.

## CHAPTER II AMITY

### Article 3

In pursuance of the purpose of this Treaty the High Contracting Parties shall endeavour to develop and strengthen the traditional, cultural and historical ties of friendship, good neighbourliness and cooperation which bind them together and shall fulfil the obligations assumed under this Treaty. In order to promote closer understanding among them, the High Contracting Parties shall encourage and facilitate contact and intercourse among their peoples.

## CHAPTER III COOPERATION

### Article 4

The High Contracting Parties shall promote active cooperation in the economic, social, cultural, technical, scientific and administrative fields as well as in matters of common deals and aspiration of international peace and stability in the region and all other matters of common interest.

### Article 5

Pursuant to Article 4 the High Contracting Parties shall exert their maximum efforts multilaterally as well as bilaterally on the basis of equality, non-discrimination and mutual benefit.

### Article 6

The High Contracting Parties shall collaborate for the acceleration of the economic growth in the region in order to strengthen the foundation for a prosperous and peaceful community

of nations in Southeast Asia. To this end, they shall promote the greater utilization of their agriculture and industries, the expansion of their tread and the improvement of their economic infra-structure for the mutual benefit of their peoples. In this regard, they shall continue to explore all avenues for close and beneficial cooperation with other States as well as international and regional organisations outside the region.

#### Article 7

The High Contracting Parties, in order to achieve social justice and to raise the standards of living of the peoples of the region, shall intensify economic cooperation. For this purpose, they shall adopt appropriate regional strategies for economic development and mutual assistance.

#### Article 8

The High Contracting Parties shall strive to achieve the closest cooperation on the widest scale and shall seek to provide assistance to one another in the form of training and research facilities in the social, cultural, technical, scientific and administrative fields.

#### Article 9

The High Contracting Parties shall endeavour to foster cooperation in the furtherance of the cause of peace, harmony and stability in the region. To this end, the High Contracting Parties shall maintain regular contracts and consultations with one another on international and regional matters with a view to coordinating their views, actions and policies.

#### Article 10

Each High Contracting Parties shall not in any manner or form participate in any activity which shall constitute a threat to the political and economic stability, sovereignty, or territorial integrity of another High Contracting Party.

#### Article 11

The High Contracting Parties shall endeavour to strengthen their respective national resilience in their political, economic, socio-cultural as well as security fields in conformity with their respective ideals and aspirations, free from external interference as well as internal subversive activities in order to preserve their respective national identities.

#### Article 12

The High Contracting Parties in their efforts to achieve regional prosperity and security, shall endeavour to cooperate in all fields for the promotion of regional resilience, based on the principles of self-confidence, self-reliance, mutual respect, cooperation and solidarity which will constitute the foundation for a strong and viable community of nations in Southeast Asia.

## CHAPTER IV PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

### Article 13

The High Contracting Parties shall have the determination and good faith to prevent disputes from arising. In case disputes on matters directly affecting them shall refrain from the threat or use of force and shall at all times settle such disputes among themselves through friendly negotiations.

### Article 14

To settle disputes through regional processes, the High Contracting Parties shall constitute, as a continuing body, a High Council comprising a Representative at ministerial level from each of the High Contracting Parties to take cognizance of the disputes or situations likely to disturb regional peace and harmony.

### Article 15

In the event no solution is reached through direct negotiations, the High Council shall take cognizance of the dispute or the situation and shall recommend to the parties in dispute appropriate means of settlement such as good offices, mediation, inquiry or conciliation. The High Council may however offer its good offices, or upon agreement of the parties in dispute, constitute itself into a committee of mediation, inquiry or conciliation. When deemed necessary, the High Council shall recommend appropriate measures for the prevention of a deterioration of the dispute or the situation.

### Article 16

The foregoing provision of this Chapter shall not apply to a dispute unless all the parties to the dispute agree to their application to that dispute. However, this shall not preclude the other High Contracting Parties not party to the dispute from offering all possible assistance to settle the said dispute. Parties to the dispute should be well disposed towards such offers of assistance.

### Article 17

Nothing in this Treaty shall preclude recourse to the modes of peaceful settlement contained in Article 33 (1) of the Charter of the United Nations. The High Contracting Parties which are parties to a dispute should be encouraged to take initiatives to solve it by friendly negotiations before resorting to the other procedures provided for in the Charter of the United Nations.

## CHAPTER V GENERAL PROVISIONS

### Article 18

This Treaty shall be signed by the Republic of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Republic of the Philippines, the Republic of Singapore and the kingdom of Thailand. It shall be ratified in accordance with the constitutional procedure of each signatory

State.

It shall be open for accession by other States in Southeast Asia.

#### Article 19

This Treaty shall enter into force on the date of the deposit of the fifth instrument of ratification with the Governments of the signatory States which are designated Depositories of this Treaty and of the instruments of ratification or accession.

#### Article 20

This Treaty is drawn up in the official languages of the High Contracting Parties, all of which are equally authoritative. There shall be an agree common translation of the texts in the English language. Any divergent interpretation of the common text shall be settled by negotiation.

IN FAITH THEREOF the High Contracting Parties have signed the Treaty and have hereto affixed there Seals.

DONE at Denpasar, Bali, this twenty-fourth day of February in the year one thousand nine hundred and seventy-six.

For the Republic of Indonesia

(signed)  
Soeharto,  
President

For Malaysia

(signed)  
Datuk Hussein Onn,  
Prime Minister

For The Republic of the Philippines

(signed)  
Ferdinand E. Marcos,  
President

For the Republic of Singapore

(signed)  
Lee Kuan Yew,  
Prime Minister

For the Kingdom of Thailand

(signed)  
Kukrit Pramoj,  
Prime Minister

**DECLARATION OF ASEAN CONCORD****A Common Bond Existing among the  
Member States of the Association  
of Southeast Asian Nation.**

The president of the Republic of Indonesia, the Prime Minister of Malaysia, the President of the Republic of the Philippines, the Prime Minister of the Republic of Singapore and the Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Thailand,

REAFFIRM their commitment to the Declarations of Bandung, Bangkok and Kuala Lumpur, and the Charter of the United States;

ENDEAVOUR to promote peace, progress, prosperity and the welfare of the peoples of member states;

UNDERTAKE to consolidate the achievements of ASEAN and expand ASEAN cooperation in the economic, social, cultural and political field;

DO HEREBY DECLARE:

ASEAN cooperation shall take into account, among others, the following objectives and principle in the pursuit of political stability:

1. The stability of each member state and of the ASEAN region is an essential contribution to international peace and security. Each member state resolves to eliminate threats posed by subversion to its stability, thus strengthening national and ASEAN resilience.

2. Member states, individually and collectively, shall take active steps for the early establishment of the Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality.

3. The elimination of poverty, hunger, disease and illiteracy is a primary concern of member states. They shall therefore intensify cooperation in economic and social development, with particular emphasis on the promotion of social justice and on the improvement of the living standards of their peoples.

4. Natural disasters and other major calamities can retard the pace of development on member states. They shall extend, within their capabilities, assistance for relief of member states in distress.

5. Member states shall take cooperative action in their national and regional development programmes, utilizing as far as possible the resources available in the ASEAN region to broaden the complementarity of their respective economies.

6. Member states, in the spirit of ASEAN solidarity, shall rely exclusively on peaceful precesses in the settlement of intra-regional differences.

7. Member states shall strive, individually and collectively, to create conducive to the promotion of peaceful cooperation among the nations of Southeast Asia on the basis of mutual respect and mutual benefit.

8. Member states shall vigorously develop an awareness of regional identity and exert all efforts to create a strong ASEAN community, respected by all and respecting all nations on the basis of mutually advantageous relationships, and in accordance with principles of self-determination, sovereign equality and non-interference in the internal affairs of nations.

AND DO HEREBY ADOPT

The following programme of action as a framework for ASEAN cooperation:

#### A. Political

1. Meeting of the Heads of Government of the member states as and when necessary.
2. Signing of the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia.
3. Settlement of intra-regional disputes by peaceful means as soon as possible.
4. Immediate consideration of initial steps towards recognition of and respect for the Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality wherever possible.
5. Improvement of ASEAN machinery to strengthen political cooperation.
6. Study on how to develop judicial cooperation including the possibility of an ASEAN Extradition Treaty.
7. Strengthening of political solidarity by promoting the harmonization of views, coordinating position and, where possible and desirable, taking common actions.

#### B. Economic

##### 1. Cooperation on Basic Commodities, particularly Food and Energy

- (i) Member states shall assist each other by according priority to the supply of the individual country's needs in critical circumstances, and priority to the acquisition of exports from member states, in respect of basic commodities, particularly food and energy.
- (ii) Member states shall also intensify cooperation in the production of basic commodities particularly food and energy in the individual member states of the region.

##### 2. Industrial Cooperation

- (i) Member states shall cooperate to establish large-scale ASEAN industrial plants, particularly to meet regional requirements of essential commodities.

- (ii) Priority shall be given to projects which utilize the available materials in the member states, contribute to the increase of feed production, increase foreign exchange earnings or save foreign exchange and create employment.

### 3. Cooperation in Trade

- (i) Member states shall cooperate in the fields of trade in order to promote development and growth of new production and trade and to improve the trade structures of individual states and among countries of ASEAN conducive to further development and to safeguard and increase their foreign exchange earnings and reserves.
- (ii) Member states shall progress towards the establishment of the preferential trading arrangements as a long term objective on a basis deemed to be at any particular time appropriate through rounds of negotiations subject to the unanimous agreement of member states.
- (iii) The expansion of trade among member states shall be facilitated through cooperation on basic commodities, particularly in food and energy and through cooperation on ASEAN industrial projects.
- (iv) Member states shall accelerate joint efforts to improve access to markets outside ASEAN for their raw material and finished products by seeking the elimination of all trade barriers in those markets, developing new usage for these products and in adopting common approaches and actions in dealing with regional groupings and individual economic powers.
- (v) Such efforts shall also lead to cooperation in the field of technology and production methods in order to increase the production and to improve the equality of export products, as well as to develop new export products with a view to diversifying exports.

### 4. Joint Approach to International Commodity Problems and Other World Economic Problems

- (i) The principle of ASEAN cooperation on trade shall also be reflected on a priority basis in joint approaches to international commodity problems and other world economic problems such as the reform of international trading system, the reform of international monetary system and transfer of real resources, in the United Nations and other relevant multilateral fora, with a view to contributing to the establishment of the New International Economic Order.
- (ii) Member states shall give priority to the stabilisation and increase of export earning of those commodities produced and exported by them through commodity agreements including bufferstock schemes and other means.

## 5. Machinery for Economic Cooperation

Ministerial meeting on economic matters shall be held regularly or as deemed necessary in order to:

- (i) formulate recommendations for the consideration of Governments of member states for the strengthening of ASEAN economic cooperation.
- (ii) review the coordination and implementation of agreed ASEAN programmes and projects on economic cooperation;
- (iii) exchange views and consult on national development plans and policies as a step towards harmonizing regional development; and
- (iv) perform such other relevant functions as agreed upon by the member Governments.

## C. Social

1. Cooperation in the field of social development, with emphasis on the well being of the low-income group and of the rural population, through the expansion of opportunities for productive employment with fair remuneration.
2. Support for the active involvement of all sectors and levels of the ASEAN communities, particularly the women and youth, in development efforts.
3. Intensification and expansion of existing cooperation in meeting the problems of population growth in the ASEAN region, and where possible, formulation of new strategies in collaboration with appropriate international agencies.
4. Intensification of cooperation among member states as well as with the relevant international bodies in the prevention and eradication of the abuse of narcotics and the illegal trafficking of drugs.

## D. Cultural and Information

1. Introduction of the study of ASEAN, its member states and their national languages as part of the curricula of schools and other institutions of learning in the member states.
2. Support of ASEAN scholars, writers, artists and mass media representatives to enable them to play an active role in fostering a sense of regional identity and fellowship.
3. Promotion of Southeast Asian studies through closer collaboration among national institutes.

## E. Security

Continuation of cooperation on a non-ASEAN basis between the member states in security matters in accordance with their mutual needs and interests.

## F. Improvement of ASEAN machinery

1. Signing of the Agreement on the Establishment of the ASEAN Secretariat.

2. Regular review of the ASEAN organisational structure with a view to improving its effectiveness.
3. Study of the desirability of a new constitutional framework for ASEAN.

DONE at Denpasar, Bali, this twenty-fourth day of February in the year one thousand nine hundred and seventy-six.

# JOINT PRESS COMMUNIQUE

Meeting of ASEAN Heads of Government,  
Bali, 23-24 February 1976

1. The President of the Republic of Indonesia, H.E. General Soeharto, the Prime Minister of Malaysia, H.E. Datuk Hussein Onn, the President of the Republic of the Philippines, H.E. Ferdinand E. Marcos, the Prime Minister of the Republic of Singapore, H.E. Lee Kuan Yew, the Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, H.E. Kukrit Pramoj, met in Denpasar, Bali on 23-24 February 1976.
2. The Meeting was held in the traditional ASEAN spirit of friendship and cordiality.
3. They reviewed the activities of ASEAN since its inception in 1967, and expressed satisfaction with its progress, especially in fostering the spirit of cooperation and solidarity among the member states.
4. They discussed developments affecting the ASEAN region. They reaffirmed the determination of their respective Governments to continue to work for the promotion of peace, stability and progress in Southeast Asia, thus contributing towards world peace and international harmony. To this end they expressed their readiness to develop fruitful relations and mutually beneficial cooperation with other countries in the region. They expressed the hope that other powers would pursue policies which would contribute to the achievement of peace, stability and progress in Southeast Asia.
5. The Meeting discussed ways and means of strengthening cooperation among member states. They believed that it was essential for the member states to move to higher levels of cooperation, especially in the political, economic, social, cultural, scientific and technological fields.
6. On the Zone of peace, Freedom and Neutrality the Heads of Government expressed their satisfaction with the progress made in the efforts to draw up initially necessary steps to secure the recognition of and respect for the Zone. They directed that efforts should be continued in order to realise its early establishment.
7. The Heads of Government signed the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia.
8. They also signed the Declaration of ASEAN Concord.
9. In pursuance of their determination to forge closer economic cooperation among member states, they agreed that a meeting of Economic Ministers be convened in Kuala Lumpur on 8-9 March 1976 to consider measures to be taken towards

implementing the decisions of the Meeting of ASEAN Heads of Government on matters of economic cooperation.

10. They also agreed that the Meeting of Economic Ministers would discuss particularly the following questions:

- i. The mechanisms by which member States shall accord priority in critical circumstances, such as natural disasters, major calamities, and shortages due to artificial or natural causes, to the supply of the individual country's needs in food and energy and priority to the acquisition of exports from member States.
  - ii. The measures to be taken for intensifying cooperation in the production of basic commodities particularly for food and energy.
  - iii. The formulation of appropriate measures for initiating co-operative action toward establishing ASEAN large-scale industrial projects. Examples of some of the ASEAN industrial projects that could be considered by the Meeting of ASEAN economic Ministers are urea, superphosphates, potash, petrochemicals, steel, soda ash, news-print and rubber products. The Meeting will also give consideration to other projects.
  - iv. The instruments to be employed in preferential trading arrangements to facilitate the expansion of trade among ASEAN member states in basic commodities, particularly in food and energy and the products of ASEAN industrial projects.
- These instruments will include, but not be limited to, the following:

- a. long-term quantity contracts,
  - b. purchase finance support at preferential interest rates.
  - c. preference in procurement by government entities.
  - d. extension on tariff preferences, and
  - e. Other measures agreed upon,
- v. The formulation of joint approaches to international commodity and other economic problems, giving priority to stabilization and increase of export earnings of ASEAN commodities, through commodity agreements, including bufferstock schemes and other means.
11. The Foreign Ministers signed the agreement on the Establishment of the ASEAN Secretariat. The Heads of Government took note of the nomination of Mr. Hartono Rekso Dharsono as Secretary-General of the ASEAN Secretariat.
12. The Heads of Government of Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand were warmly appreciative of the exemplary chairmanship of their Meeting by the President of the Republic of Indonesia and expressed their thanks for the traditional Indonesian hospitality extended to them and the excellent arrangement made for their Meeting.

Source: Ten Years ASEAN

## APPENDIX 4

**Manila Declaration December-1987,  
Joint Statement of ASEAN Heads of Government:  
Manila, December 14-15, 1987.**

**MANILA DECLARATION OF 1987**

The Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Brunei Darussalam, the President of the Republic of Indonesia, the Prime Minister of Malaysia, the President of the Republic of the Philippines, the Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Thailand;

Reaffirming their commitment to the ASEAN Declaration, the Declaration of ASEAN Concord, the Declaration of the Zone of peace, Freedom and Neutrality of 1971, and the 1977 accord of Kuala Lumpur;

Encouraged by the achievements of ASEAN in the last two decades, particularly in creating a political environment conducive to the development of its members and in carving out a distinct identity recognized and respected in the community of nations;

Having reviewed the current international political and economic situation and having considered the implication for ASEAN of changes over the last decade;

Convinced that economic development and progress are fundamental to the stability and security of the region;

Moved by an abiding faith in the capabilities of their peoples and the potentials for growth of their nations, and by a deep hope in the future of ASEAN;

Endeavouring to advance the achievements of ASEAN as a dynamic and cohesive regional association of states for the well-being of its people;

**Do Hereby Declare**

1. Member states shall strengthen national and regional resilience to ensure security, stability and growth in the ASEAN region.

2. ASEAN regionalism founded upon political, economic, and cultural cohesion is more vital than ever for the future of South-East Asia.

3. ASEAN shall pursue regional solidarity and cooperation under all circumstances, especially whenever pressure and tensions of any kind, arising from within region or from without, challenge the capacities, resourcefulness, and goodwill of the ASEAN nations.

4. Intra-regional disputes shall be settled by peaceful means in accordance with the spirit of the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in South-East Asia and the United Nations Charter.

5. While each member state shall be responsible for its own

security, cooperation on a non-ASEAN basis among the member states in security matters shall continue in accordance with their mutual needs and interests.

6. Member states shall strengthen intra-ASEAN economic cooperation to maximize the realization of the region's potential in trade and development and to increase ASEAN's efficacy in combating protectionism and countering its effects.

7. Member states shall encourage an environment in which the private sector can play an increasing role in economic development and intra-ASEAN cooperation.

8. ASEAN functional cooperation shall promote increased awareness of ASEAN, wider involvement and increased participation and cooperation among the peoples of ASEAN, and the development of its human resources.

9. ASEAN shall remain firmly resolved in eradication the scourge of drug abuse and illicit trafficking which threatens the fabric of its societies and debilitates its peoples.

**And Do Hereby Agree as Follows:**

#### **Political Cooperation**

1. ASEAN solidarity shall be strengthened through the adoption of common stands and collective actions on matters vital to ASEAN cohesion and resilience interest at the international level.

2. ASEAN shall continue and intensify its efforts in finding a durable comprehensive political solution to the Kampuchean problem in the interest of achieving peace and stability not only in Kampuchea but also for the region as a whole. Positive steps by Vietnam in response to ASEAN's efforts would contribute to such a solution.

3. ASEAN shall persevere in the efforts to find as effective solution to the problem of Indochinese refugees in South-East Asia.

4. ASEAN shall intensify all efforts towards achieving the early realization of a Zone of peace, Freedom and Neutrality in South-East Asia (ZOPFAN) in consultation with states outside ASEAN.

5. ASEAN shall intensify its efforts towards the early establishment of a South-East Asia Nuclear Weapon Zone (SEA NWFZ), including the continuation of the consideration of all aspects relating to the establishment of the Zone of an appropriate instrument to establish the Zone.

6. ASEAN shall promote and develop cooperation with states in the Pacific region, both the industrialized and developing states, in recognition of its increasing dynamism and potential. Relations with the developing countries in the region could also be fostered in the context of South-South cooperation.

#### **Economic Cooperation**

7. To intensify efforts towards significant expansion of intra-ASEAN trade, ASEAN shall adopt and carry out a package of measures for the improvement of the Preferential Trading

Arrangement (PTA). Such measures shall include the progressive reduction in the number of items in the member countries' exclusion lists and the deepening of the margin of preference for items currently in the PTA. ASEAN shall also relax the ASEAN-content requirement in the Rules of Origin on a case-by-case basis. The standstill of non-tariff barriers NTBs negotiated as soon as possible after the Manila Meeting of heads of Governments.

8. ASEAN shall accelerate sound industrial development within the region by making the ASEAN Industrial Joint Ventures (AIJV) Scheme more flexible, quicker to implement and more attractive to private investors. It shall also conclude an investment guarantee agreement among ASEAN countries, continue to exchange information of national industrial policies and plans, and take appropriate measures that would encourage the increased flow of technology, know-how and foreign investments into the ASEAN region.

9. In the field of finance and banking, ASEAN endorses the establishment of an ASEAN Reinsurance Corporation by 1988. Other forward-looking measures in this field include the use of the intra-ASEAN Model of Double Taxation Convention as a guide, liberalization in the use of ASEAN currencies in intra-ASEAN trade which could be extended to investments and enhancement of the efficiency of customs and tax administrators through training programmes.

10. In the area of intra-ASEAN cooperation on commodities, ASEAN shall take joint action to address problems of structural surpluses, seek greater market shares, develop indigenous resources-based industries, intensify research and development (R & D) programmes and encourage the establishment of producer associations, regional trade associations and commodity exchanges.

11. In the light of the growing importance of trade in services, ASEAN shall enhance closer cooperation in this area.

12. ASEAN shall encourage intra-ASEAN travel and develop a viable and competitive tourism industry. The year 1992, the 25th Anniversary Year of ASEAN, is declared as "Visit ASEAN Year".

13. ASEAN shall enhance cooperation in the field of energy, including energy planning, exchange of information, transfer of technology, research and development, manpower training, conservation and efficiency, and the exploration, production and supply of energy resources.

14. In the field of transportation and communications, ASEAN shall pursue the introduction of Brokers Telegraph System, Inter-ASEAN Bulk System, and Point-to-Point Shipping Services, and the establishment/strengthening of Freight Booking and Cargo Consolidation Centres. The existing transportation system shall

be strengthened to ultimately form an overall ASEAN transportation network.

15. ASEAN cooperation in food, agriculture and forestry shall be aimed at improving the standard of living in the agricultural and forestry sectors sustaining adequate supply of basic agricultural and forestry commodities to meet regional needs, and reducing the differences in agricultural and forestry structures in the region. Future cooperative efforts shall be

geared towards greater private sector involvement and more emphasis on human resources development of farmers, fishermen and forestry workers.

#### **Relationship with Dialogue Partners**

16. While ASEAN's dialogues with Australia, Canada, the European Community, Japan, New Zealand and the United States have covered wide areas, member states shall further emphasize market access, trade and tourism promotion, investments, flow of resources, industrial development, transfer of technology, human resources development, and support for ASEAN positions in international fora. ASEAN's dialogues with these countries shall be kept under review to meet these objectives.

#### **Functional Cooperation**

17. Member states shall, through education, institutional linkages, and improved flow of information, seek to enhance awareness of ASEAN, inculcate in the people the common socio-economic values and heritage, and promote mutual understanding of the culture, traditions and ways of life of other nations.

18. Intra-ASEAN functional cooperation shall be designed for a wider involvement and increased participation by the women and youth, as well as Non-Governmental Organizations and ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Organization.

19. ASEAN shall intensify its cooperation on health, drug abuse prevention and combating illicit trafficking in drugs, labour, law, population, child survival and welfare, socio-cultural programmes, and science and technology.

20. In the area of environment, ASEAN shall cooperate in promoting the principle of sustainable development and systematically integrating it into all aspects of development and shall focus on the need for policy guidelines to protect ASEAN's common resources and environment.

21. ASEAN shall emphasize developing an intelligent and highly productive workforce by investment in science and technology and by providing effective training in order to facilitate the transfer technology.

22. The ASEAN organizational structure shall continually be improved with a view to enhancing its effectiveness.

Done in the City of Manila of the Philippines, this Fifteenth Day of December in the Year one Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighty-Seven, the twentieth year of the Association of South-East Asian Nations.

For Negara Brunei Darussalam

(signed)  
Sultan Haji Hassanah Bolkiah,  
Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan

For the Republic of Indonesia

(signed)  
Soeharto,  
President

For Malaysia

(signed)  
Datuk Seri Dr. Mahathir Mohamad,  
Prime Minister

For The Republic of the Philippines

(signed)  
Corazon C. Aquino,  
President

For the Republic of Singapore

(signed)  
Lee Kuan Yew,  
Prime Minister

For the Kingdom of Thailand

(signed)  
General Prem Tinsulanonda,  
Prime Minister

**Joint Press Statement of ASEAN  
Heads of Governments:  
Manila, December, 14-15, 1987**

1. The Third Meeting of ASEAN Heads of Governments was held in Manila on 14-15 December 1987. The Meeting was attended by the Sultan and Yang Di-Pertuan of Negara Brunei Darussalam, H.M. Sultan Haji Hassanah Bolkiah; the President of the Republic of Indonesia, H.E. General Soeharto; the Prime Minister of Malaysia, Datuk Seri Dr. Mahathir Mohamad; the President of the Republic of the Philippines, H.E. Mrs. Corazon C. Aquino; the Prime Minister of the Republic of Singapore, H.E. Mr. Lee Kuan Yew; and the Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, H.E. General Prem Tinsulanonda.

2. The Meeting took Place during the twentieth anniversary year of ASEAN and was held in the traditional ASEAN spirit of solidarity and friendship.

3. The Heads of Governments issued the "Manila Declaration of 1987".

4. The foreign Ministers signed a Protocol amending the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation so as to enable states outside Southeast Asia to accede to the Treaty.

5. The Heads of Governments reviewed the international political and economic developments since the Second Meeting of ASEAN Heads of Governments in Kuala Lumpur on 4-5 August, 1977

and assessed the implications of these developments of the future direction of ASEAN. They also noted the implementation of the Programme of Action embodied in the Declaration of ASEAN Concord adopted in Bali on 24 February, 1976 and agreed on new initiatives

to advance ASEAN cooperation.

6. The Heads of Governments agreed that ASEAN has grown into a viable and dynamic organization fostering the spirit of regional cooperation and solidarity and strengthening national and regional resilience. They noted that ASEAN has also developed a distinct identity and has become an effective vehicle for joint approaches to regional and international issues. They also noted that regular consultations have forged closer relations among the member states and thus promoted peace, stability and prosperity in the region.

7. The Heads of Governments of the Republic of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Republic of the Philippines, the Republic of Singapore, and the kingdom of Thailand note with great satisfaction that the membership of Brunei Darussalam since 1984 has contributed to the further development and strengthening of the Association.

### Political Developments

8. The Heads of Government welcomed the signing of the Treaty on the elimination of intermediate and shorter-range nuclear missiles by President Ronald Reagan of the U.S.A. and General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev of the U.S.S.R. as an important step in genuine nuclear arms reduction and disarmament. They expressed the hope that this would lead to further agreements on strategic nuclear weapons and provide fresh impetus to the multilateral disarmament negotiations in the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva. They further expressed the hope that the new atmosphere of greater cooperation and mutual accommodation between the two super-powers will facilitate the speedy and just resolution of the protracted conflicts and problems in South-East Asia, South-West Asia, the Middle East and Southern Africa.

9. The Heads of Governments affirmed that it is the primary responsibility of the nations of the area to reduce the potential for conflict in South-East Asia and blunt the effects of actual conflict by further strengthening national and regional resilience through closer political, economic, social and cultural cooperation.

10. The Heads of Governments reaffirmed the commitment to the realization of South-East Asia as a Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality. The recent developments affecting regional peace and security, while creating certain impediments, nevertheless underline further the necessity of pursuing that commitment with greater vigour and a sense of urgency. They agreed that ASEAN should intensify efforts aimed at the early realization of the Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality.

11. An important step for advancing the realization of the Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality is the establishment of a South-East Asia Nuclear Weapon Free Zone, comprising all South-East Asian States. The Heads of Governments noted that as an important disarmament measure sanctioned by the United Nations,

the establishment of a South-East Asia Nuclear Weapon Free Zone will also serve as a regional contribution to the efforts to achieve general and complete disarmament and as an effective measure for promoting peace and security in South-East Asia. The Heads of Governments noted with satisfaction the progress made in the realization of South-East Asia Nuclear Weapon Free Zone, and agreed that ASEAN should intensify its efforts towards the early establishment of a South-East Asia Nuclear Weapon Free Zone, including the consideration of all aspects relating to the establishment of the Zone and of an appropriate instrument to establish the Zone.

12. The Heads of Governments noted that the Vietnamese invasion and continued occupation of Kampuchea presents a threat to international Peace and security. They agreed that efforts should be intensified to resolve the Kampuchean problem. Accordingly, they reiterated the call, repeatedly sounded by ASEAN and by a vast majority of states, for Vietnam to engage in serious discussions on a just and enduring solution to the Kampuchean problem, including the total withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Kampuchea, so as to allow the Kampuchean people to exercise the right to self-determination and Kampuchea to become a neutral, independent and non-aligned nation posing no threat to its neighbours. They reiterated support for the efforts of Prince Sihanouk in this regard and welcomed the recent meeting at Fere-en-Tardenois, France as a first step towards the attainment of the above mentioned objectives.

13. The Heads of Governments noted that the influx of Indochinese refugees and displaced persons into the ASEAN region has continued unabated causing a burden to the countries of first refuge of ASEAN. The presence of these refugees presents political, economic, social and security problems to the ASEAN countries. The Heads of Governments reaffirmed that ASEAN will continue to undertake serious efforts with other parties concerned to find an effective solution to the problem. They called upon Vietnam and Laos to give their full cooperation in these efforts. They also appealed to the resettlement countries to remain committed to the resettlement programme of Indochinese refugees.

14. The Heads of Governments noted with interest the desire of the South Pacific island countries to establish a regional identity and mechanisms for regional cooperation, primarily through the South Pacific Forum. They also welcomed the creation of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation.

### **Developments in the World Economy**

15. In reviewing economic developments since the Second Meeting of Heads of Governments in Kuala Lumpur in 1977, the Heads of Governments noted a slowdown in the world economy, which is characterized by rising protectionism, massive trade imbalances and trade frictions. They also noted that the global economic environment has brought about a deceleration in the growth of international trade, instability in exchange rates, the foreign debt problem, and the diversion of foreign investment and financial flows to the developed countries. These developments

have created difficulties for developing countries, including the ASEAN member countries. In this regard, the Heads of Governments expressed concern over recent developments in the stock markets of industrial countries that may threaten the global economy.

16. The Heads of Governments observed that during this particular period of unfavourable world trading conditions the ASEAN countries have become increasingly dependent on external markets for their exports, the composition of which has been shifting in favour of manufactured products. They noted that this shift has occurred within the context of the rapid growth of the ASEAN economies.

17. The Heads of Governments reiterated their call on developed countries to refrain from adopting measures that would hinder the access to markets of commodities from the ASEAN region in their raw, semi processed and processed forms, in line with the spirit of global trade liberalization. They expressed their support for the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations under GATT.

18. Addressing the problem of the declining world prices of primary commodities, they reaffirmed the need for ASEAN to participate actively in the renegotiations and to initiate the establishment of specific international commodity agreements under the Integrated Programme for Commodities.

19. The Heads of Governments urged the developed creditor nations and multilateral and regional financial institutions to help alleviate the adverse effects of the debt problem on debtor nations by actively looking for effective, realistic, sustainable and just solutions to these problems. They expressed the view that the solution to the debt problem should be anchored on appropriate debt relief for the debtor nations in order to ensure reasonable rates of economic growth in accordance with their national priorities.

20. Recognizing the role of foreign investments as an effective source of capital inflow and modern technology, the Heads of Governments reaffirmed their commitment to promote investment opportunities in this ASEAN countries, to adopt measures that would attract direct foreign investments into the region, and encourage intra-ASEAN investments.

21. The Heads of Governments noted certain changes around ASEAN that open up opportunities and challenges for their countries, including the modernization programme of China, the rise of the Newly Industrializing Countries of East Asia, the increased involvement of the Soviet Union and the other Eastern European countries in global economic issues, Japan's emergences as the leading supplier of capital, and the growing perception of the Pacific rim as the "region of the future".

### **Economic Cooperation**

22. The Heads of Governments affirmed the importance of economic cooperation in raising the quality of life of their peoples and in fostering peace and stability in the region.

23. The Head of Governments agreed on the need to enhance intra-ASEAN trade cooperation to attract foreign investments and expressed the view that as a long-term goal, ASEAN should work towards the significant expansion of intra-ASEAN trade. It is

envisaged that by the turn of the century, a substantial share of the number and value of the traded items should be covered by the Preferential Trading Arrangements (PTA). The Heads of Governments therefore agreed on the following recommendation to improve the PTA over the next five years:

- (a) Reduce the exclusion lists of individual member countries to not more than 10 per cent of the number of traded items and to not more than 50 per cent of the value of intra-ASEAN trade, while striving for a greater harmonisation of the exclusion lists;
- (b) Phase in new items from the exclusion lists into the PTA, granting them a minimum Margin of Preference (MOP) of 25 per cent;
- (c) Deepen to 50 per cent the MOP for items already included in the PTA, on the basis of either an across-the-board concession of 5 percentage points yearly or product-by-product concessions totalling 50 per cent at the end of five years of a combination thereof;
- (d) reduce the ASEAN content requirement in the Rules of Origin on a case-by-case basis, subject to review after five years;
- (e) Implement immediate standstill on Non-Tariff Barriers (NTBs) and negotiate the rollback of such NTBs after the Manila ASEAN Summit.

24. The Heads of Governments directed the ASEAN Economic Ministers to undertake annual reviews of the progress of the improved PTA during the five-year period in order to enable the individual member countries to make the necessary adjustment. They agreed that, at the end of the five-year period, ASEAN will examine the possibility of further improving the PTA by:

- (a) Placing a large proportion of intra-ASEAN trade under the PTA both in value and in number of items traded;
- (b) Deepening the MOP for items already under the PTA;
- (c) Further improving the Rule of origin; and
- (d) Achieving a more extensive rollback of NTBs on a preferential basis.

25. The Heads of Governments noted with appreciation that, in order to make the PTA scheme more transparent and predictable, member countries had circulated their respective programmes to phase in new items into the PTA and deepen MOPs on items already included.

26. The ASEAN Economic Ministers signed a Protocol of Improvements on the Extension of Tariff Preferences under the ASEAN preferential Trading Arrangements.

27. the Economic Ministers also signed a Memorandum of Understanding on the immediate implementation of the standstill and the negotiations of the rollback of non-tariff barriers.

28. Taking cognizance of the different levels of economic development and tariff structures of member countries, the Heads of Governments agreed that the participation of certain member countries in the improved PTA could be phased in over a period

of time.

29. The Heads of Governments affirmed their commitment to ASEAN cooperation for the purpose of accelerating sound industrial development as a long-term goal for the region. They reiterated ASEAN's intention to increase the flow of investments into the region and to raise intra-ASEAN investments, to at least ten per cent of total foreign investments by the turn of the century. They expressed the hope that manufacturing value-added will increase at a rate of eight per cent a year.

30. In pursuit of these goals, they agreed to improve the ASEAN Industrial Joint Venture (AIJV) Scheme in order to render it more flexible, quicker to implement, and more attractive to investors by:

- (a) facilitating the setting-up of AIJVs through a pre-approved list of AIJV product;
- (b) liberalising the non-ASEAN equity in AIJVs from 49 per cent to 60 per cent up to 31 December, 1990 subject only to a minimum of five per cent equity from each participating ASEAN country; and
- (c) expanding and deepening incentives and privileges under the scheme as follows:
  - deepening of the margin of tariff preference from a minimum of 75 per cent to a minimum of 90 per cent. Binding of a zero duty shall be regarded as fulfilling the requirement of extending the minimum 90 per cent margin of tariff preference;
  - providing for the waiver period of the margin of preference (MOP) to be extended from 4 years to a maximum of 8 years for those non-participating countries which are unable to offer reciprocal MOPs;
  - granting of local content accreditation to an AIJV product if it is component for the manufacture of any product in the participating countries which have local content programmes;
  - not lowering the participating countries' tariff rates for products similar to the AIJV product below the level prevailing at the time on approval of the AIJV product for four years from the start of commercial operations; and
  - protection to AIJV products in cases of dumping, unfair trade practices or any other form of unreasonable pricing of similar products obtained from sources outside the participating countries as if the AIJV products were located in the participating countries subject to negotiations on the mechanism.

The ASEAN Foreign Ministers signed the Revised Basic Agreement on ASEAN Industrial Joint Ventures (BAAIJV) to effect the above changes.

31. The ASEAN Economic Ministers signed an agreement for the protection and promotion of ASEAN investments.

32. They also agreed to adopt measures that would encourage the increased flow of technology, know-how and investments into the ASEAN region.

33. They agreed that the existing practice of exchanging information on national industrial policies and plans should be continued on a more regular basis.

34. The Heads of Governments agreed to accelerate cooperation in the field of finance and banking to support and facilitate growing intra-ASEAN trade and investment activities. They endorsed the establishment of the ASEAN Reinsurance, a major initiative of the private sectors of ASEAN, which would help to retain reinsurance business within ASEAN as well as enhance ASEAN capabilities in the insurance industry. They welcomed the plan to establish the Corporation in mid-1988 with an initial authorised capital of US\$ 10 million and a paidup capital of US\$3 million, shared equally among the six country shareholders.

35. The Heads of Governments noted that a number of other forward-looking measures have also been taken to enhance intra-ASEAN cooperation in the field of finance and banking. These measures include the use of the intra-ASEAN model of Double Taxation Convention to guide member countries' negotiations with third countries for the avoidance of double taxation; the liberalization in the use of ASEAN currencies for intra-ASEAN trade which could be extended to intra-ASEAN tax and customs administrators through training programmes.

36. The Head of Governments agreed that for the enhancement of cooperation in the area of commodities ASEAN will take joint action to address problems of structural surpluses, seek greater market shares, develop indigenous resource-based industries, and intensify research and development programmes. They also agreed to encourage the establishment of producer associations, regional trade association, and commodities exchanges.

37. In the light of the growing importance of trade in services, the Heads of Governments agreed to enhance closer cooperation in this area.

38. The Heads of Governments, recognising the economic and socio-cultural contributions of tourism to the member countries and its continuing potential as a growth industry in ASEAN, declared 1992, the 25th anniversary year of ASEAN as "Visit ASEAN Year". They agreed that the year 1988-1989 should serve as a promotional and preparatory period to encourage intra-and intra-ASEAN travel. They resolved that member-countries shall develop and implement specific cultural, sporting and trade actives in support of "Visit ASEAN Year". They agreed that member countries shall:

(a) promote intra-ASEAN tourism to foster greater ASEAN consciousness and interpersonal relationships among the peoples of ASEAN;

(b) develop not only tourist destinations in each country, but also long-range plans for the development of a viable and competitive industry;

39. The Heads of Governments agreed that, on energy matters, ASEAN shall continue to pursue and enhance regional energy

cooperation in, among other fields, energy planning exchange of information, transfer of technology, research and development, manpower training; conservation and efficiency, and the exploration, production, and supply of energy resources.

40. The Heads of Governments noted the substantial progress of ASEAN in coordinating the development of transport infrastructure and communication facilities. They agreed that more efficient ASEAN transportation and communication systems could catalyze and accelerate ASEAN economic growth and development.

41. The Heads of Governments agreed to promote shipping links by encouraging the ASEAN private sector to examine the feasibility of establishing the following:

- (a) An Intra-ASEAN Bulk Pool System using existing operators;
- (b) A Broker Telegraph System to facilitate the exchange of information between ship owners and shippers on the availability of shipping space and cargo;
- (c) Freight Booking and Cargo Consolidation Centres that would assist ASEAN shippers in obtaining the most favourable terms and conditions in the shipment of their goods; and
- (d) The ASEAN private sector should also determine the need to expand shipping services such as point-to-point services which are not available at certain ports at the moment.

42. The Heads of Governments noted the importance of establishing new links and strengthening existing ones among ASEAN member countries in the various modes of transportation (road, rail, shipping, ferry and air) with a view to forming an overall ASEAN transportation network.

43. The Heads of Governments agreed to urge third country donors and international organisations to provide technical assistance to member countries to implement transportation and

communication projects and establish related Centres of Excellence in ASEAN countries.

44. The Heads of Governments affirmed that the immediate and long-term goals of ASEAN cooperation in food, agriculture, and forestry are improving the standard of living of the population of the agricultural and forestry sectors, sustaining the adequate supply of basic agricultural and forestry commodities to meet regional needs, and reducing the differences in agricultural and forestry structures in the region. To achieve these objectives, they agreed that future cooperative efforts should promote greater private sector involvement in ASEAN undertakings and put more emphasis on the development of farmers, fishermen, and forestry workers on the basis of the Human Resources Development (HRD) concept. They agreed further that cooperation should cover income-generating activities through private sector involvement and joint ventures, development of human resources through training and exchange programmes for farmers, fishermen and forestry workers, and harmonization of national plans on food, agriculture and forestry.

## Functional Cooperation

45. In reviewing the progress of ASEAN functional cooperation, the Heads of Governments reiterated their commitment to the Declaration of ASEAN Concord in the fields of social development, culture and information. They expressed the view that ASEAN functional cooperation should continue the efforts towards achieve greater understanding of the ASEAN ideals in order to help achieve the political and economic aspirations of the ASEAN.

46. In order to achieve a stronger sense of regional identity and belonging, the Heads of Governments called for a systematic approach to the synchronisation and formulation of programmes on information, education, culture and social development that would further inculcate greater understanding among the people of the history, geography, natural environment, and other aspects of the region.

47. Recognising the correlation between the population and the social and economic development of the region, the Heads of Governments called for the wider involvement and increased participation by the people, including ASEAN Intra-Parliamentarian Organizations (AIPO) and ASEAN affiliated Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Intra-Governmental Organizations (IGOs), in ASEAN undertakings.

48. The Heads of Governments expressed their desire that ASEAN functional cooperation should aim at achieving sustainable development based on the sustained availability of needed natural resources which seeks continuous improvements in the level of income, the quality of life and the environment. To this end, ASEAN shall systematically integrate the principle of sustainable development into all aspects of development.

49. The Heads of Governments also reaffirmed the need to strengthen intra-ASEAN cooperation programmes in science and technology especially in the fields of biotechnology, material science and micro-electronics to further promote the utilization of natural resources for industrialization and to improve the quality of life of the peoples in the region.

50. The Heads of Governments commended the efforts undertaken to strengthen drug control policies to reduce the supply of and demand for drugs and upgrade training and research capabilities in the prevention and treatment of drug abuse and in the enforcement of pertinent laws in the region.

51. The Heads of Governments agreed that ASEAN should harness the potentials and capabilities of women towards ensuring their maximum involvement in the future development of the region.

52. The Heads of Governments also agreed that the potentials of youth should be harnessed to ensure their participation in regional development through the implementation of an ASEAN youth programme. They urged that opportunities be created to enable the youth to be self-reliant.

53. The Heads of Governments affirmed the need to actively involve all sectors and levels of the ASEAN community in promoting cooperation in the fields of health, drug abuse prevention, environmental management, labour, law, population, child survival and welfare and other social-welfare programmes, news, information and cultural exchanges.

54. The Heads of Governments further agreed that human

resources constitute a major element in the future of ASEAN and call for the development of an intelligent and productive workforce consistent with rapid global scientific and technological advancement, as well as the development of ASEAN's own creativity in science and technology.

55. To achieve the above objectives, the Heads of Governments agreed that ASEAN has to develop strong and efficient public administration in the region to ensure balanced and systematic coordination among economic development, social development and the environment of the region.

### **Relationship with Dialogue and Other Countries**

56. The Heads of Governments expressed the view that since the previous meeting of the Heads of Governments, ASEAN had achieved sustained and more intensified dialogue relations with Australia, Canada, the European Community, Japan, New Zealand and the United States in the areas of political, economic, trade, development, and social and cultural cooperation, while maintaining a cooperative relationship with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

57. The Heads of Governments agreed that, while the present scope of ASEAN cooperation with its Dialogue Partners has covered with area, more emphasis should be placed on areas of special interest to the Association, such as market access, trade and tourism promotion, investments, flow of resources, industrial development, transfer of technology, human resources development and support for ASEAN positions in international fora, such as the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). They recognized the important role played by the private sectors of ASEAN and the Dialogue Partners in improving economic and trade relations and, hence, encourage private sector participation in the dialogue process.

58. With respect to development cooperation with the Dialogue Partners, the Heads of Governments agreed that medium and long-term projects of a regional character should be pursued and that projects for future cooperation should focus on trade, tourism and investment promotion, science and technology, transportation, institutional linkage, and human resource development. They also agreed that projects of interest to the private sector, such as trade, tourism and investment promotion, trade fairs, and business council activities, should be encouraged.

59. The Heads of Governments agreed that ASEAN should explore possible relations with additional third countries or groups of countries and international organization/institutions. However, such relations need not reach a full dialogue status.

### **The Machinery for ASEAN Cooperation**

60. The Heads of Governments agreed to meet every three to five years, if necessary. To enhance coordination, a Joint Ministerial Meeting (JMM) of Foreign and Economic Ministers may be held, as and when necessary. They were of the view that the

ASEAN organizational structure should be continually improved with the view to enhancing its effectiveness.

#### **Acknowledgement**

61. The Heads of Governments of Brunei Darussalam, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand expressed their sincere appreciation to the President of the Philippines for providing the Meeting with direction and guidance as Chairman of their Meeting and expressed their gratitude and appreciation to the Government and people of the Philippines for the warm hospitality accorded to them and for the excellent arrangements and facilities made available for the Meeting.

Source: Proc of Meeting of the ASEAN Heads of Government, Manila of Government, Manila, 14-15 December 1987 (Jakarta: ASEAN Secretariat).