



ASEAN

SATU WAWASAN, SATU IDENTITI, SATU KOMUNITI





PENGENALAN

Kemerdekaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu pada 31 Ogos 1957 merupakan satu detik bersejarah dalam pembentukan sebuah negara yang merdeka di rantau Asean pada era tahun 1950 an. Sebagai sebuah negara yang memiliki masyarakat yang berbilang kaum, kemerdekaan ini telah merubah senario pentadbiran politik Tanah Melayu khususnya dalam soal keamanan dan keselamatan serantau.

Sejarah awal dasar luar Tanah Melayu dalam era pentadbiran Tunku Abdul Rahman lebih menjurus kepada pro- Barat dan anti komunis yang menyebabkan Tanah Melayu tidak mempunyai hubungan diplomatik dengan mana-mana negara komunis. Corak dasar luar ini berubah menjelang tahun 1970an bilamana dasar luar Malaysia mula berubah kepada dasar berkecuali dan berbaik-baik dengan semua Negara. Perubahan corak pentadbiran inilah yang telah mewujudkan kepelbagaian kerjasama antara Malaysia dengan Negara-negara luar. Diperingkat serantau Malaysia telah memainkan peranan dan memberikan sumbangan yang besar dalam pertubuhan ASEAN antaranya dalam bidang politik, ekonomi, dan sosial dan secara tidak langsung dapat memastikan kestabilan politik dan kemakmuran di rantau Asia Tenggara.

PAMERAN ASEAN: SATU WAWASAN, SATU IDENTITI, SATU KOMUNITI ini, merupakan himpunan rekod-rekod terpilih yang terdapat dalam simpanan Arkib Negara Malaysia (ANM) berkaitan dengan sejarah penubuhan Persatuan Asia Tenggara (ASA) sehinggalah terbentuknya Persatuan Negara-Negara Asia Tenggara (ASEAN). Rekod-rekod terpilih ini terdiri daripada himpunan dokumen-dokumen yang merangkumi koleksi surat menyurat, terbitan, gambar bersejarah, laporan dan akhbar yang meliputi rekod-rekod dari tahun 1961 sehingga kini.



PERSATUAN ASIA TENGGARA (ASA)

ASAS PEMUAFAKATAN

Kemerdekaan yang dikecapi oleh negara-negara sekitar Asia Tenggara sekitar tahun 1940-an sehingga 1950-an bukanlah sebuah kemerdekaan secara total. Kewujudan kuasa-kuasa besar khususnya kuasa diantara blok timur dan barat telah menimbulkan kerisauan kepada pemimpin-pemimpin khususnya dalam soal keamanan serantau. Atas dasar kemuafakan bersama, negara-negara serantau ini mula menubuhkan pertubuhan bagi melindungi wilayah masing-masing dari segi politik, ekonomi dan keselamatan.

Melalui mesyuarat yang diadakan di Thailand pada 31 Julai 1961 diantara Malaysia, Thailand dan Filipina akhirnya Persatuan Asia Tenggara (ASA) telah ditubuhkan. Tujuan penubuhan ASA adalah untuk melumpuhkan ancaman pihak komunis selain untuk mewujudkan menjalinkan kerjasama erat sesama negara anggota dalam bidang ekonomi, teknologi, sains dan politik bagi menjamin keselamatan dan kestabilan politik negara-negara anggota.

Peringkat awal penubuhan ASA telah memberi sinar baharu di kalangan negara-negara anggotanya. Walaubagaimanapun keretakan persatuan ini mula timbul akibat wujudnya beberapa isu di peringkat serantau. Antaranya Negara Indonesia melihat ASA sebagai sebuah gabungan pertubuhan anti pemerintahan Presiden Soekarno dan Indonesia tidak bersetuju dengan cadangan penubuhan Malaysia. Selain itu tindakan Filipina yang membantah penyertaan Sabah ke dalam gagasan Malaysia juga antara faktor kegagalan ASA meneruskan agenda awal penubuhannya. Akhirnya pada tahun 1963, ASA telah dibubarkan secara rasminya.



Editorial * The New York Times (U.S.A.) * February 15, 1961.

Southeast Asia Ties

After discussions at Kuala Lumpur, the Federation of Malaya, Thailand and the Philippines have taken the first steps toward forming a new grouping of Southeast Asian nations. A communique states that the aim will be economic and cultural cooperation among the members.

Defence is not mentioned as one of its concerns, but the development of closer links in the economic and cultural sphere will naturally contribute to an increased identity of interests in the sphere of mutual security. Thailand and the Philippines are already allied militarily as members of SEATO, while the Malayan Federation is indirectly associated with SEATO through the membership in that organisation of Britain, Australia and New Zealand, all powers that share in Malaya's defence.

The leaders of the three founding nations have been sounding out the attitudes of other Southeast Asian nations for two years with regard to a new regional association, and they hope to attract other members. The prospects in this respect, however, are limited. South Vietnam and Laos are possible additions, but Cambodia, Burma and Indonesia have shied away from the new organisation. These three neutralist nations have felt that the sponsors are too closely identified with the West.

If the new organisation crystallizes in a permanent and effective form, it should be able to perform a useful, though restricted, role. Southeast Asian countries until the last decade and a half have been under Western colonial domination, and this has served to direct their outside links primarily to the ruling country and to separate them from each other. They have now reached a stage both politically and economically that warrants increased mutual relationships of all kinds.

Artikel The New York Times (USA) bertarikh 15 Februari 1961 susulan cadangan penubuhan ASA oleh Persekutuan Tanah Melayu, Thailand dan Filipina. Antara intipati artikel ini adalah berkaitan dengan kepentingan kerjasama ekonomi dan budaya selain meningkatkan keamanan dalam bidang keselamatan antara ketiga-tiga anggota ASA.

Article * The Mainichi Daily News (Japan) * February 25, 1961

Significance of ASAS ... The First Asian Common Market (By Dr. Yoshitaka Horiuchi)

The formation of the Association of Southeast Asian States -- the first Asian common market -- announced on February 13 in Kuala Lumpur by the Philippines, Thailand and Malaya Federation has far-reaching world significance in our changing world with European common markets, African common market, Communist Eurasian common market, etc.

Undoubtedly the most important constructive new international organization born in our troubled world in 1961, the ASAS may one day expand into, as the Philippine Foreign Secretary Felixberto Serrano said on February 14, "an Asia-wide (common market) organization" when other Asian nations "realize the advantages of the association."

"The meeting of the minds of the Philippine Foreign Secretary Serrano, Malayan Premier Tongku Abdul Rahman and Thai Foreign Minister Thanet Khoman in Kuala Lumpur will be followed by a meeting of experts in Bangkok to formally organize the ASAS," said the Philippine Ambassador Manuel Adeva to your writer in an exclusive interview. "When it is formally organized, it will be officially announced in Manila."

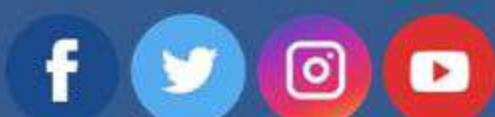
Regarding the anatomy, hopes and aspirations of the ASAS, Ambassador Adeva explained: "I'm very much in favor of the ASAS. The ASAS looks forward to a closer cooperation on economic and cultural matters, but not on political matters due to their political difference. We are looking for common denominators among the Southeast Asian nations. If we can discover these common denominators, it will further their closer economic and cultural cooperation, and better understanding among the peoples for mutual welfare and mankind's cooperative coexistence tomorrow."

The ASAS translated the old 1926 Asian ideal for Southeast Asian cooperation into a practical international organization. The initiative was taken by the foresighted Philippine President Carlos Garcia during his 1959 visit to the Federation of Malaya to confer with Premier Rahman. After President Garcia's four-day State visit to Kuala Lumpur early February 1961, the Garcia-Rahman Joint Communique was issued on February 4 enunciating the ASAS doctrines - the "need for closer relations among the countries of Southeast Asia to promote by interchange of ideas and discussions a better understanding among people of this region for the purpose of furthering their cultural, economic and social progress."

The Southeast Asian common market is important for the Asian revolution of rising expectations for a better standard of living through international economic cooperation. The ASAS, notes the Thai Foreign Minister Khoman, would be "very useful" to Southeast Asian nations. It would help "reconnect the broken threads of unity" of Southeast Asia, states President Garcia; and help make a world which is a better place to live in."

/Southeast Asia ...

Artikel The Mainichi (Jepun) bertarikh 25 Februari 1961 berkaitan dengan kepentingan pembentukan ASA dalam soal kerjasama yang lebih erat dalam bidang ekonomi dan budaya negara anggota.





No power bloc behind proposed agreement

M.M. 31.7.61

TENGGKU'S ASSURANCE

Ecca will be beginning of new era

AFTER giving an assurance that no power bloc was behind the proposed economic and cultural co-operation pact among South-East Asian countries, the Prime Minister, Tengku Abdul Rahman, said in Bangkok this morning that he firmly believed that the best help was self-help.

The Tengku said that the three countries — Malaya, Thailand and the Philippines—were jointly inspired by a common desire to think and plan for themselves, own ideas for their own area which would reinforce and supplement the economic thinking and planning of other organisations such as the ECAFE or the Colombo Plan.

While appreciating the good work that had been done by these two organisations, said the Tengku, "I do firmly believe that the best help of all is self-help."

Addressing the opening session of Foreign Ministers' meeting, the Tengku described it as an important and historic one.

"It marks the official beginning of a new era — an era of the awakening of the countries of South-East Asia in their realisation of the great need to work in closer co-operation in cultural and economic matters," he added.

From scratch

The Tengku said that he hoped that in time the whole of South-East Asia would join them.

"We know that we are starting from scratch and that it will take time before we can feel our way, but I have absolute confidence that once this organisation starts to operate and experience has been gained, the organisation will produce fruitful results," he said.

The launching of this economic and cultural co-operation organisation pointed firmly and clearly to the future of South-

together, and think and plan and act together, for the mutual benefit of their countries and their peoples.

"Through this organisation, by concerted action, we will be better able to come to grips with the economic and social problems which confront us," said the Tengku.

Continuing, the Tengku said that each country was finding, and would continue to find, some of these basic problems practically identical, and the need for them to tackle them together was very urgent, for if they were allowed to grow out of hand they would become insurmountable.

Weak position

"In this world of interdependence and intense competition, individually, we are in a comparatively weak position vis-a-vis the more industrialised countries," he added.

They must take the road to closer cooperation if the expectation of their peoples for a more decent standard of life in future was to be fulfilled.

"I wish to say again that we do not seek to achieve our objectives by way of political integration or by centralising everything but through mutual consultation and voluntary co-operation," he said.

"Our aims imply no attempt to interfere with the autonomy of each member country nor to impinge in any way upon the freedom of member governments to adopt their own economic policies," he added.

The Tengku said all of them here, who had taken the initiative to establish this organisation knew that their efforts in co-operation were not aimed against any country or group of countries but were designed to promote goodwill and understanding and develop cultural and economic interests.

"As we have stated many times before, this organisation is in no way intended to be an anti-Western bloc or anti-Eastern bloc, or for that matter a political bloc of any kind," he added.

It was not connected in any way with the various organisations which were in existence today; it was

Keratan Akhbar Malay Mail bertarikh 31 Julai 1961 berkenaan kenyataan Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra bahawa penubuhan ASA adalah atas sikap kepimpinan negara-negara anggota untuk merealisasikan bekerjasama dalam bidang budaya dan ekonomi dan seterusnya menjamin kesejahteraan rakyat negara anggota tanpa di pengaruhi kuasa asing.





FEDERATION OF MALAYA

ASA

Report of the FIRST MEETING OF FOREIGN MINISTERS

on

Economic and Cultural Co-operation among Southeast Asian
Countries and Statement of Policy

by the

FEDERATION GOVERNMENT

1961

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ASA REPORT OF THE FIRST MEETING OF FOREIGN MINISTERS ON ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL CO-OPERATION AMONG SOUTH- EAST ASIAN COUNTRIES

OPENING SESSION

The Prime Minister and the Minister for External Affairs of the Federation of Malaya, His Excellency Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra Al-Haj, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of the Philippines, the Honourable Felixberto M. Serrano, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Thailand, His Excellency Mr. Thanat Khoman met in Bangkok on July 31 and August 1, 1961, to consider the formation of an association for economic and cultural co-operation among Southeast Asian countries.

2. The meeting began with an Opening Ceremony at Conference Room, Thammasat Auditorium Building, at 10 a.m. on July 31, 1961.

3. H.E. Mr. Thanat Khoman, acting as Temporary Chairman called the meeting to order and invited the Prime Minister of Thailand, His Excellency Field Marshal Srisdi Dhanarajata, to address the meeting.

His Excellency Field Marshal SRISDI DHANARAJATA

4. Mr. Chairman, distinguished Delegates, Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen, first of all, I have great pleasure in extending, on behalf of the Government and people of Thailand, our very warm welcome to the two distinguished statesmen, His Excellency Tunku Abdul Rahman, Prime Minister of the Federation of Malaya, and the Honourable Felixberto Serrano, Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of the Philippines, and the delegates assembled in this Hall. We are also gratified that Bangkok has been chosen as the site of the First Meeting of Foreign Ministers to consider the economic and cultural co-operation among Southeast Asian nations.

The Thai Government and people share with the Governments and peoples of the Federation of Malaya and the Republic of the Philippines the desire and aspiration toward closer co-operation between neighbours for the mutual benefit of our peoples and nations.

On this important occasion, it seems proper to reaffirm that what we are aiming to accomplish is not directed against any one or any nation but to lay the foundation upon which men and nations of this area can co-operate with one another in order to ensure for their respective peoples decent and dignified living to which they are entitled. For this reason, ours is a programme of co-operation of non-political nature, of building up a joint endeavour for our common good and that of our region.

In this connection, I feel certain you will want to join me in paying our warm tributes to those who perceived and crystallised this noble ideal namely you yourself, Mr. Prime Minister and President Garcia of the Philippines. I wish also to affirm our intention to extend our whole-hearted support to this mutually beneficial endeavour. I need hardly have to say that the Thai nation stands behind this worthy cause.

With these brief remarks, I now have the great pleasure in declaring the Conference opened and offer our sincere good wishes that our efforts will meet with complete success and that our nations will join together in building a peaceful and happy community on the basis of equality, justice and liberty. It is also our sincere hope that your stay in this country, however brief, will be a very pleasant and interesting one. Thank you.

Laporan Mesyuarat Menteri Luar ASA Pertama yang diadakan pada tahun 31 Julai - 1 Ogos 1961 di Bangkok Thailand yang memfokuskan kerjasama ekonomi dan kebudayaan di antara negara-negara Asia Tenggara serta membangunkan sebuah komuniti yang aman atas dasar persamaan, keadilan dan kebebasan di kalangan anggota ASA.





Kumpulan pertama yang dihantar oleh kerajaan Persekutuan Tanah Melayu ke Thailand pada 5 September 1962 di bawah naungan Persatuan Asia Tenggara (ASA). Kumpulan ini mengadakan lawatan sambil belajar ke Thailand selama dua minggu.



Delegasi Persekutuan Tanah Melayu yang diketuai oleh Dato Haji Sardon bin Haji Jubir, Menteri Pengangkutan pada 8 Januari 1963 bagi menghadiri majlis menandatangani Perjanjian Persatuan Asia Tenggara (ASA) mengenai Penyatuan Perkhidmatan Udara di Bangkok Thailan yang berlangsung pada 9 Januari 1963.



Malaysians for talks in Bangkok

ASA REVIVAL TOMORROW

MM 1-3-66

By MUSA SCULLY

KUALA LUMPUR, Tuesday.

ASA — the Association of South-East Asia — will be formally revived in Bangkok tomorrow, it was learnt here this morning.

The Malay Mail was told that the Standing Committee of ASA, will meet in Bangkok tomorrow to review and reactivate the three-nation economic, technical and cultural alliance — set up by the Bangkok Declaration by Malaysia, Thailand and the Philippines on July 31, 1961.

A Malaysian delegation leaves today for the meeting.

It will be led by the Deputy Secretary for External Affairs, Inche Hussein bin Mohamed Osman. Others are Inche Abdul Ghani bin Mohamed Noor, the Controller of Trade, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Inche Ahmad Nordin, Ministry of External Affairs, and Mr. Walter Arachury, Malaysian National Secretary for ASA.

The meeting will be under the chairmanship of Prince Wan, Thailand's acting Premier, and the agenda has been accepted by the other two countries.

The meeting will pave the way for the implementation of the various ASA projects, which were agreed upon at the 1961 second meeting of Foreign Ministers held here and in Cameron Highlands.

PROJECTS

Among the projects agreed upon at the second Foreign Ministers meeting in 1961 are:

Establishment of an ASA fund;

Promotion of joint trade;

Formation of an ASA airline;

Formation of an ASA shipping line;

Promotion of tourism;

Joint research in scientific fields, cultural and several others.

The meeting will also set the date for the next meeting of Foreign Ministers.

ASA was formed by Malaysia, Thailand and the Philippines, as a means of solving economic and political problems of common interests.

Its operations came to a stop, however, when five months after the Foreign Ministers meeting here (Sept. 10) — the day Malaysia was born — the Philippines broke off diplomatic relations with Malaysia.

Petikan teks ucapan Tun Abdul Razak pada majlis Perasmian Mesyuarat Ketiga Joint Working Party, ASA di Dewan Bahasa Dan Pustaka, Kuala Lumpur pada 27 April 1966. Mesyuarat ini merupakan persidangan bagi membincangkan bekerjasama dalam bidang sosial, budaya, teknikal dan penyelidikan dan pembangunan bagi kepentingan rakyat dan negara anggota.

Keratan Akhbar Malay Mail bertarikh 1 Mac 1966 berkaitan dengan pelaksanaan projek yang telah dimeterai oleh anggota ASA dan mengaktifkan semula pakatan ekonomi, teknikal dan budaya ketiga-tiga negara anggota. Antara perkara yang akan dibincangkan adalah berkaitan dengan penubuhan dana ASA, promosi perdagangan, promosi pelancongan dan penyelidikan dalam bidang sains dan budaya.



SIARAN AKHBAR

DI-TERBITKAN OLEH JABATAN PENERANGAN MALAYSIA

PEN. 4/66/282 (DPM)

TUN RAZAK OPENS ASA CONFERENCE

Text of speech by the Deputy Prime Minister, Tun Abdul Razak bin Hussein, at the opening of the Joint Working Party of the Association of South-east Asia at the Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka, Kuala Lumpur on April 27, 1966 at 9.00 a.m.

Your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen,

One of the main burdens of democracy is that Ministers have to inflict continuously their speeches on their listeners. If in talking to you today I have to inflict you with this burden, let me tell you from my heart that to me it is a most pleasant task because, in standing before you now at this, the Third Meeting of the Joint Working Party of ASA, this opportunity to make a speech to welcome you on behalf of the Government and people of Malaysia, gives me more pleasure, more hope and more enjoyment than any other speech I have had to make, for a long time.

Today marks the coming together again, with renewed hope and renewed vitality, the representatives of three sensible peace-loving nations in South-east Asia — the Republic of the Philippines, the Royal Kingdom of Thailand, and my own country, Malaysia; and since the recent meeting of the Standing Committee of ASA in Bangkok, I have been looking forward, with hope and pleasure, to this opportunity of greeting all the delegates who are our friends in the Philippines and our friends in Thailand.

It is unnecessary for me to repeat and say how very welcome all of you are to the shores of Malaysia, because I am sure that before you entered this Conference Room, from the very time that your Aeroplane touched down at Subang International Airport, you have proof that you are most welcome to Malaysia as my good friend, on entering a friend's house is always welcome.

The object of this Conference is to prepare the way for a Conference of Foreign Ministers to be held next month.

As all of you know it was at the Foreign Ministers' Conference in Bangkok on the 31st of July, 1961 that our three countries launched one of the greatest concepts of regional goodwill and co-operation in forming ASA where, enshrined in the Bangkok Declaration, we came together and pledged our three countries to work together in harmony and unity for the benefit of our people in the social, cultural, technical and research and development fields so that we would learn from each other, gain by mutual and unselfish help to each other and progress as free countries, upholding the ideals of peace, freedom, social justice and goodwill.

All these words sound very fine in speeches and on paper but let it not be believed that ASA is a dream or an ideal.

ASA, the coming together of our three nations for the benefit of our people is a vision and reality.

So this Conference today is evidence of our determination to translate this ASA into the realm of realism and practical purpose.

(more)





Deputy Premier opens talks

RAZAK: 'ASA SHOWS WORLD'

MU 27.4.66

KUALA LUMPUR, Wednesday

THE Acting Prime Minister, Tun Abdul Razak, this morning urged delegates attending the joint working party meeting of the Association of South-East Asia to follow up each and every resolution with "determination and hard work."

He was speaking at the opening of the meeting at the Dewan Bahasa dan Pustaka. He said there was no reason why "our success should not be rewarded by the growth of a tree, the branches of which will stretch in brotherhood to other nations in this area."

With this frontier of faith and hope among fellow freedom-loving nations in this region, we will show, in time to come, that South-East Asia is an example to the world — of progress, of mutual understanding and peaceful co-operation," he added.

Tun Razak said: "Let it not be believed that ASA is a dream or an ideal."

"ASA, the coming together of our three nations for the benefit of our people, is a vision and a reality."

"ASA is in no way an attempt to form a power bloc, but it is an attempt to form a powerful bloc — powerful in goodwill, powerful in mutual understanding and powerful in the determination to enhance the welfare of our own people."

RENEWED

He said his address this morning "gives me more pleasure, more hope and more enjoyment than any other speech I have had to make for a long time."

Today marked the coming together again, with renewed hope and renewed vitality, of representatives of three sensible, peace-loving nations in South-East Asia — the Republic of the Philippines, the Royal Kingdom of Thailand, and Malaysia.

So this conference today was evidence of "our determination to translate ASA into the realm of realism and practical purpose," he said.

Tun Razak added: "As a unified region, working together with understanding, we can play a greater part in the harmony and future peace and understanding of the world."

POWERFUL

"In sowing the seeds of goodwill, of good neighbourliness and mutual understanding, we are sowing in fact a type of plant which can take root, which can and will thrive and in time will produce from its branches the medicine so badly needed in the world today — a natural product which can be turned into the most powerful 'weed killer' against the growth of the poisonous weeds of subversion and aggression."

ASA EXAMPLE TO THE WORLD, SAYS RAZAK

★ FROM PAGE 1

nations there can be no peace and no progress.

Tun Razak went on to say that since the launching of "this spaceship of ASA" much work had been done to get it firmly established in orbit.

The difficulties of space travel were the same as those experienced in the launching of ASA into orbit.

First one had to get off the ground. "This we have achieved. The Bangkok Declaration was the launching pad," he said.

"Secondly, on a journey in space one meets with turbulence and ASA, shortly after its launching, met with turbulence caused by a monsoon which blew with some force from the South West."

"We have weathered that storm and ASA is back again on its correct and original course. Today marks its entry into another phase."

"As with space travel one has to attain sufficient speed and purpose to go through the 'sound barrier'."

"I think that, by virtue of this conference here today, ASA is now through the 'sound barrier' and we are getting past the stage of mere making sounds."

"We are now moving into the next phase of gaining speed and coordinated action, so that ASA will change its role from a spaceship into a 'rocket'." Tun Razak told the delegates.

Powerful

ASA was in no way an attempt to form a power bloc, but it was an attempt to form a powerful bloc; powerful in goodwill, powerful in mutual understanding and powerful in the determination to enhance the welfare of "our own peoples."

Earlier, Tun Razak said that the object of the conference was to prepare the way for a conference of Foreign Ministers to be held next month in Bangkok.

'ASA is not a dream or ideal but a vision...'

ference was to prepare the way for a conference of Foreign Ministers to be held next month in Bangkok.

It was at the Foreign Ministers conference in Bangkok on July 31, 1961 that the three countries launched "one of the greatest concepts of regional goodwill and co-

operation in forming ASA."

They pledged to work together in harmony and unity for the benefit of their people so that they would learn from each other, gain by mutual and unselfish help to each other and progress as free countries, upholding the ideals of peace, freedom, social justice and goodwill. Tun Razak said that all these words sounded very fine in speeches and on paper but let it not be believed that ASA was a dream or an ideal.

Reality

"ASA, the coming together of our three nations for the benefit of our people is a vision and reality."

"So this conference today is evidence of our determination to translate this ASA into the realm of realism and practical purpose," he said.

The leader of the Thai delegation, Mr. Somchai Anuman-Rajadhon, said that there had been some criticisms of ASA's weaknesses and shortcomings and there had also been speculation and doubt as to ASA's future before and

Keratan Akhbar Strait Times bertarikh 28 April 1966 berkaitan dengan misi dan visi ASA untuk menjadi sebuah pertubuhan yang berperanan dalam meningkatkan kesejahteraan masyarakat negara anggota berdasarkan prinsip-prinsip penubuhan ASA.

Keratan Akhbar Malay Mail bertarikh 27 April 1966 berkaitan kenyataan Tun Abdul Razak tentang peranan yang dimainkan oleh ASA dalam membentuk persefahaman dan kerjasama bagi meningkatkan kesejahteraan dan keamanan di peringkat asia tenggara dan dunia pada masa hadapan.





ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH-EAST ASIA

ASA

**Report of the
THIRD MEETING OF THE FOREIGN
MINISTERS OF ASA**

**BANGKOK, THAILAND
August 3 - 5, 1966**

**REPORT OF THE THIRD MEETING OF THE
FOREIGN MINISTERS OF ASA**

OPEN SESSION

1. The Deputy Prime Minister of Malaysia, His Excellency Tun Abdul Razak bin Hussein, the Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the Philippines, His Excellency Mr Narciso Ramos, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Thailand His Excellency Thanat Khoman, met in Bangkok, Thailand, from August 3 to 5, 1966.
2. The Meeting began with an Opening Ceremony at the National Theatre, Bangkok, at 10.30 a.m. on August 3, 1966. His Excellency Mr Narciso Ramos, Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the Philippines, acting as Temporary Chairman, called the Meeting to order and invited His Excellency Field Marshal Thanom Kittikachorn, Prime Minister of Thailand, to open the Meeting. The text of the Prime Minister's address appears as Annex "A".
3. The Temporary Chairman invited nominations for Chairman of the Meeting. In response, H.E. the Deputy Prime Minister of Malaysia nominated H.E. the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Thailand as Chairman. The nomination was seconded by H.E. Mauro Calingo, the Alternate Leader of the Philippine Delegation.
4. Since there were no further nominations, the Temporary Chairman declared that H.E. the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Thailand was elected Chairman of the Meeting.
5. The Chairman invited H.E. the Deputy Prime Minister of Malaysia to address the Meeting. The text of the latter's statement is contained in Annex "B". H.E. the Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the Philippines then addressed the Assembly. The text of his statement appears as Annex "C". The Opening Session was concluded by an address delivered by H.E. the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Thailand. The text of his address appears as Annex "D".

CLOSED SESSIONS

6. The Closed Sessions of the meeting were held at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on August 3 and 4, 1966. The Foreign Ministers, at their first Closed Session on August 3, 1966, approved the Provisional Agenda of the Meeting as contained in Annex "E".
7. The Foreign Ministers, having considered the Report of the Special Meeting of the Joint Working Party, agreed to set up two Committees:
 - (1) Drafting Committee;
 - (2) Special Committee.
 The two Committees were entrusted to produce summary of accounts of actions to be considered by the Foreign Ministers on the Report and the Recommendations of the Report of the Special Meeting of the Joint Working Party and to draft the Joint Communiqué of the Meeting. The composition of the two Committees appears as Annex "F".
8. The Foreign Ministers then instructed the Special Committee to convene immediately following the adjournment of the first Closed Session in order to:
 - (1) review the schedule of Meetings recommended by the Special Meeting of the Joint Working Party; and

Laporan Mesyuarat Menteri Luar ASA Ketiga yang diadakan pada 3-5 Ogos 1966 di Bangkok Thailand. Mesyuarat yang turut dihadiri oleh Tun Abdul Razak ini antara lain berjaya membentuk dua jawatankuasa yang baharu iaitu Jawatankuasa Penggubalan dan Jawatankuasa Khas yang akan bertindak menyediakan laporan untuk dipertimbangkan dalam Mesyuarat Menteri-Menteri Luar ASA.





ASA plans action by 'interested Asian nations'

RAZAK IN VIETNAM PEACE MOVE

BANGKOK, Thursday

THE Malaysian Deputy Premier, Tun Abdul Razak, and the Philippines Foreign Secretary, Mr. Narciso Ramos, yesterday backed a suggestion by the Thai Foreign Minister, Tun Thanat Khoman, for a "peace committee for Asia" to try and settle the Vietnam war.

Tun Khoman, who suggested the committee at yesterday's opening session of the third ministerial meeting of the Association of Southeast Asia, said it should be composed of interested Asian countries like Japan and Indonesia.

Tun Razak said: "I think the suggestion is good." And Mr. Ramos said: "I support that."

Tun Khoman had suggested that the ministerial meeting should consider how to obtain Japanese and Indonesian support, as well as that of other interested countries, in restoring peace in Asia through negotiations.

'BETTER IMPRESSION'

Mr. Ramos expanded on the idea: "We will approach only Asian countries, the United Nations and the Vatican. That way, probably, we will create a better impression on Hanoi."

Tun Khoman said: "After preparations have been completed, a peace for Asia committee composed of interested nations of the area might attempt to hold a conference, this time not in Geneva, but somewhere in Asia, where all the principals in the war in Vietnam will be invited to participate to thrash out the existing difficulties with a view to ending the present conflict." — Reuter.

Keratan Akhbar Malay Mail bertarikh 4 Ogos 1966 berkaitan cadangan ASA untuk mewujudkan Jawatankuasa Perdamaian di kalangan anggota bagi membantu menamatkan konflik perang di Vietnam.

More than 10 ASA projects by mid-1967

KUALA LUMPUR, Mon. — More than 10 ASA projects will be implemented by mid-1967.

The ASA Standing Committee, the highest executive body next to the Foreign Ministers, is expected to meet in February or March here to endorse the various projects agreed upon and also make further recommendations on the projects.

Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman will be the chairman of the meeting in his capacity as the Malaysia's Foreign Minister.

The Ambassadors of Thailand and the Philippines — the other two member countries of ASA — will represent respective countries and are fully empowered to act on behalf of their Foreign Ministers.

Ten projects have been agreed by the ASA countries since the Foreign Ministers met in Bangkok in August.

- They are:
- ASA Fund;
 - Agreement on commerce and navigation;
 - Liberation of trade;
 - Conference of representatives of commerce and trade;
 - Customs study;
 - Airlines;
 - ASA shipping;
 - External financial assistance;
 - Higher education; and
 - Mass media.

Only one more meeting will be held in Bangkok on Jan. 4 — the meeting on technical co-operation.

Diplomatic observers here indicated that it had only been about five months, since the last meeting, that these meetings had been carried out successfully.

"This is just the beginning. By next year, the

ASA machinery will move in full swing for the implementation of the projects", an observer envisaged.

Officials said that everything had been sped up to make up the "lost time".

Regarding the ASA Fund, all three countries have agreed to contribute, including the Philippines.

Each country will contribute \$3 million each. Malaysia's contribution will be in the region of \$9 million.

Commenting on last

week's meeting of commerce and industry in Bangkok, officials said that it was "highly successful".

"This was the first time where members of the private sector were involved in an ASA meeting."

"This is important because ultimately they are accepted by the results of the meeting, and also the success of ASA trade agreements."

"All members of the private sector were happy over the meeting," an official disclosed.

Keratan Akhbar Eastern Sun bertarikh 20 Disember 1966 berkaitan pelaksanaan projek-projek yang dirancang oleh ASA pada tahun 1967. Antaranya melibatkan perdagangan, penerbangan, kewangan, pendidikan dan media massa.





Tunku will preside at ASA meeting

By Musa Scully: Kuala Lumpur, Fri.

PRIME Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman will chair the ASA Standing Committee meeting, to be held here in mid-March.

The Tunku will be chairman of the meeting, which is of the highest executive body next to the Foreign Ministers.

The Ambassadors of Thailand and Philippines — the other two member countries of ASA — will represent respective countries, and are fully empowered to act on behalf of their Foreign Ministers.

The Standing Committee will endorse implementation of the various projects agreed upon, and also make further recommendations on the projects.

Ten projects have been agreed by the ASA countries since the Foreign Ministers met in Bangkok in August.

They are:

- ASA fund;
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- Liberation of trade;
- Conference of representatives of commerce and trade;
- Customs study;
- Airlines;
- ASA shipping;
- External financial assistance;
- Higher education; and
- Mass media.

The present meeting on technical and research co-operation committee, is the last of series of meetings directed by the Foreign Ministers meeting in August.

Commenting on last week's meeting of Customs authorities, officials said: "The target of ASA is Common Market. In order to achieve this, we must have liberalisation of trade.

"This can only be effective by the reduction of Customs formalities.

"This meeting has taken the first step in cutting them to a minimum, in their recommendations."

The next ASA meeting will be in June, where the joint working party will meet in Manila.

This meeting will prepare the groundwork for the fourth Foreign Ministers meeting in August.

Regarding the ASA fund, all three countries have agreed to contribute, including the Philippines.

Each country will contribute \$9 million each.

THE STRAITS TIMES MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1967.

ASA to set up research centre in Malaysia

BANGKOK, Sunday.

THE technical co-operation and research committee of the Association of South-East Asia decided at its meeting which ended here yesterday to set up a research centre in Malaysia.

Dr. Gregorio Zara, leader of the Philippines delegation, said the centre would be known as the South-East Asian regional branch of the International Council of Archives.

Dr. Zara said the meeting reviewed the progress made by ASA on research in coconut, rice, corn derivatives, mackerel fisheries, rubber, oil palm, oceanographic survey of the South China Sea, pulp and paper-making, sugar technology, oil seeds, haemorrhagic fever, cholera el tor, human resources development and others.

Leader

He said Malaysia would lead in rubber and oil seeds research, the Philippines in coconut derivatives, pulp and paper-making, sugar technology and cholera el tor and Thailand in research on rice, corn and oil palm.

Thailand and Malaysia would jointly conduct an oceanographic survey of the South China Sea while Thailand and the Philippines would join in research on haemorrhagic fever.

Dr. Zara said the three ASA countries — Malaysia, Thailand and the Philippines — would pool their manpower resources for research on specific subjects.

The meeting also discussed the Philippines experiments in production of paper from coconut leaves and solar energy.—Reuter.

Keratan Akhbar Eastern Sun bertarikh 25 Februari 1967 berkaitan kehadiran Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra yang akan mempengerusiakan Jawatankuasa Tetap ASA pada Mac 1967. Antara perkara yang akan dibincangkan berkenaan pelaksanaan projek-projek ASA dan kerjasama teknikal dan penyelidikan negara anggota.

Keratan Akhbar Straits Times bertarikh 27 Februari 1967 berkenaan cadangan penubuhan Pusat Penyelidikan di Malaysia yang berperanan sebagai pusat dalam menjalankan penyelidikan berkaitan dengan sektor pertanian, kesihatan, perikanan dan sumber manusia.





THE STRAITS TIMES TUESDAY, JANUARY 31, 1967

Maphilindo 'dead and buried'

Malaysia is now committed to the concept of ASA, says Razak

KUALA LUMPUR, Monday.
THE Deputy Prime Minister, Tun Abdul Razak, announced here today that, as far as the Malaysian Government is concerned, the Maphilindo concept was now "dead and buried."

The Government, he told the Dewan Ra'ayat, was now committed to the concept of ASA, which had the same objects as

Maphilindo.
Tun Razak also told the House that ASA meant for the Government regional South-East Asian co-operation.

Overtures had been made to the Singapore Government as part of the Government's policy on regional co-operation, but "very often the sentiments were not reciprocated."

He told Dr. TAN CHEE KHOON (Lab-Batu) that as long as the Singapore Government did not show any interest in the Government's co-operation policy, there could be no question of a getting together on a common market.

Pointless

Replying to HAJI ABU BAKAR BIN HAMZAH (PMIP-Bachok), Tun Razak said that with the start of confrontation, Indonesia had broken off the concept of Maphilindo.

With the end of confrontation, it was pointless reviving Maphilindo which had belonged to a past age.

With the implementation of ASA, the Government was now committed to regional co-operation of South-East Asian countries—a policy which had the same aims as Maphilindo.

He reminded Haji Abu Bakar, when replying to a supplementary question, that the Maphilindo concept was not a military concept but one that was built on co-operation and economy.

Keratan Akhbar The Straits Times bertarikh 31 Januari 1967 berkenaan dengan kenyataan Tun Abdul Razak dalam Persidangan Dewan Rakyat yang menyatakan bahawa kerajaan akan meneruskan prinsip ASA bagi membina kesejahteraan serantau berdasarkan konsep kerjasama dan menghormati kedaulatan negara anggota dan menganggap bahawa Maphilindo telah ditamatkan dalam kerjasama dikalangan negara Asia Tenggara.





PERSATUAN NEGARA-NEGARA ASIA TENGGARA (ASEAN)

KESEJAHTERAAN BERSAMA

Kegagalan Persatuan Asia Tenggara (ASA) pada tahun 1963 sebagai sebuah persatuan serantau yang bertanggungjawab melindungi kepentingan negara anggota bukanlah penamat kepada mewujudkan kerjasama baharu yang lebih komprehensif dikalangan negara-negara Asia Tenggara.

Perubahan geo politik di kalangan pemimpin negara-negara serantau, kewujudan semangat masyarakat yang memetingkan kedamaian dan pada waktu yang sama mahukan penyatuan kerjasama dengan semangat serantau telah membuka jalan dan faktor kepada penubuhan Persatuan Negara-Negara Asia Tenggara (ASEAN) pada tahun 1967 yang dianggotai oleh negara Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapura, Thailand dan Filipina. Bagi mengukuhkan jalinan kerjasama ini pada 8 Ogos 1967 termeterailah Deklarasi Bangkok yang menandakan penubuhan ASEAN secara rasmi. Antara tujuan utama penubuhan ASEAN adalah untuk mempercepatkan pertumbuhan ekonomi, kemajuan sosial dan pembangunan serantau, meningkatkan kerjasama kebudayaan serantau bagi mengukuhkan persahabatan serta mewujudkan keamanan dan kestabilan serantau melalui keadilan dan undang-undang.

Kerjasama, hormat menghormati dan sikap toleransi dikalangan anggota ASEAN ini telah memungkinan ASEAN terus berkembang maju dalam pelbagai bidang baik kerjasama dalam ekonomi, keselamatan, perdagangan, teknologi, keselamatan dan kebudayaan serantau. Malah kewujudan ASEAN juga telah memberi satu dimensi baharu dalam membentuk kestabilan politik di kalangan negara-negara luar Asia Tenggara.

ASA is to be kept alive until new organisation is firmly established

A.S.E.A.N—IT'S AGREED

BANGKOK, MON. (Reuter)

THE Foreign Ministers of five countries agreed here today to establish a new regional co-operation organisation to be known as the Association of South-east Asian Nations, the Thai Foreign Minister, Tun Thanat Khoman, announced.

It consists of Thailand, Malaysia, the Philippines (the three members of the Association of South-east Asia) together with Singapore and Indonesia.

Tun Thanat told waiting newsmen after a closed-door morning session of officials and ministers that the five had also agreed to set up a standing committee to meet in Jakarta in a few weeks' time.

They would consider economic projects for the new association to carry out.

A name for the new organisation — tentatively called the South-east Asian Association for Regional Co-operation (SEAARC) on the suggestion of Indonesia — has been one of the most debated points since the meeting began in Thailand on Saturday, according to delegation sources.

Tun Thanat also told newsmen that meanwhile the Association of South-east Asia (ASA) whose Foreign Ministers are due to meet in Kuala Lumpur on August 29 — would be kept alive until the member countries were convinced the new organisation was firmly established.

The Thai Foreign Minister said that the new organisation's name also indicated the scope of its possible membership.

He added that the principles and the scope of the new membership would be made clear in the formal declaration to be made public tomorrow.

He also said that the document to be signed by the five ministerial representatives made no mention of free trade among the members but this matter

would be dealt with in a separate press statement to be issued later.

Ministers attending the meeting apart from Tun Thanat, are Malaysia's Deputy Prime Minister, Tun Abdul Razak, Philippine's Foreign Secretary, Mr. Narciso Ramos, Indonesia's Foreign Minister, Mr. Adam Malik, and Singapore's Foreign Minister, Mr. S. Rajaratnam.

The Thai Foreign Minister was asked what the ministers had decided on the question of foreign bases. The question followed reports that Indonesia wanted some declaration making it clear such bases detracted from the non-military nature of the new grouping.

Tun Thanat said the matter posed no problem.

He also declared he would personally welcome Cambodia to the new grouping if she wanted to join even though Thailand had no diplomatic relations with her.



• DELEGATION leaders to the South-east Asian Association for Regional Cooperation at Don Muang airport, Bangkok. From left Thai Foreign Minister Tun Thanat Khoman, Indonesian Foreign Minister, Mr. Adam Malik, and Malaysian Deputy Prime Minister Tun Abdul Razak. — UPI photo.

Keratan Akhbar Eastern Sun bertarikh 8 Ogos 1967 berkaitan dengan persetujuan lima buah negara yang terdiri daripada Malaysia, Thailand, Filipina (tiga anggota asal ASA) untuk bekerjasama dengan Singapura dan Indonesia untuk mewujudkan kerjasama serantau yang baharu yang akan dikenali sebagai Asean yang menekankan pembangunan ekonomi serantau sebagai dasar utama kepada kerjasama baharu yang dibentuk.



Majlis Menandatangani Deklarasi ASEAN (Deklarasi Bangkok) pada 8 Ogos 1967 di Bangkok, Thailand di antara Malaysia, Indonesia, Filipina, Singapura dan Thailand. Dari kiri Mr Narciso Ramos (Filipina), Mr Adam Malik (Indonesia), Mr Thanat Khoman (Thailand), Tun Abdul Razak (Malaysia) dan Mr S Rajaratnam (Singapura).





THE ASEAN 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 the 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 national development, and that they are determined to ensure their stability and security from external interference in any form or

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 efforts and sacrifices, secure for their peoples and for posterity the blessings of peace, freedom and prosperity.

DONE in Bangkok this Eighth Day of August in the Year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Sixty-Seven.

FOR INDONESIA:

ADAM MALIK

Presidium Minister for Political Affairs /
Minister for Foreign Affairs

FOR MALAYSIA:

TUN ABDUL RAZAK

Deputy Prime Minister,
Minister of Defence and
Minister of National Development

FOR THE PHILIPPINES:

NARCISO RAMOS

Secretary of Foreign Affairs

FOR SINGAPORE:

S. RAJARATNAM

Minister for Foreign Affairs

FOR THAILAND:

THANAT KHOMAN

Minister of Foreign Affairs

Perjanjian Deklarasi ASEAN (Deklarasi Bangkok) bertarih 8 Ogos 1967. Antara kandungan perjanjian ini adalah untuk memacu pertumbuhan ekonomi, sosial dan pembangunan budaya menerusi perkongsian serantau bagi mengukuhkan kemakmuran di Asia Tenggara selain mempromosikan keamanan dan keselamatan serantau dengan sikap menghormati keadilan dan undang-undang di antara negara anggota dengan pematuhan terhadap Piagam Pertubuhan Bangsa-Bangsa Bersatu (PBB).





Keratan Akhbar Strait Times bertarikh 9 Ogos berkaitan dengan termeterainya perjanjian deklarasi tujuh perkara yang ditandatangani oleh 5 negara anggota ASEAN di Bangkok Thailand bagi mewujudkan kestabilan dan keselamatan negara-negara anggota dalam mempercepat pertumbuhan ekonomi, kemajuan sosial dan pembangunan budaya.

The Asean aims: First 7-point accord signed

BANGKOK, Tues.

STANDING COMMITTEE TO BE SET UP IN JAKARTA

MINISTERS of five South-East Asian countries today signed a joint seven-point declaration establishing the Association of South-East Asian Nations.

The declaration and an accompanying joint Press statement said the Philippines, Malaysia,

Thailand, Indonesia and Singapore would cooperate to accelerate the economic growth, social progress and cultural development of the region.

They were also determined to ensure the stability and security of the area from external

interference and affirmed that foreign bases were temporary expedients.

They agreed to refer questions of co-operation in such fields as tourism, communications and means of expanding trade to a standing committee to be set up in Jakarta.

The ceremony took place in the Thai Foreign Ministry this morning after three days of hard bargaining and a series of compromises on the actual wording of the declaration and Press statement.

Among other things, it appears to have brought the likelihood of diplomatic exchanges between Indonesia and Malaysia and Singapore nearer as the standing committee to be set up in Jakarta is to be composed of the Indonesian Foreign Minister, Mr. Adam Malik, as chairman and ambassadors of the member countries.

Declaration

It will consider matters referred to it and a ministerial committee there next year, conference sources said.

The documents were signed by Thai Foreign Minister, Tun Thanat Khoman, Mr. Malik, the Malaysian Deputy Premier, Tun Abdul Razak, Singapore's Foreign Minister, Mr. S. Rajaratnam, and the Philippines Foreign Secretary, Mr. Narciso Ramos.

The declaration makes it clear that membership would be open to other countries in the region





Sambutan kepulangan Tun Abdul Razak dari mesyuarat ASEAN di Bangkok, Thailand di Pengkalan Tentera Udara Di Raja Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur pada 11 Ogos 1967. Turut kelihatan Menteri Pelajaran, Encik Mohd Khir Johari yang turut menyambut kepulangan Tun Abdul Razak ke tanah air.



Towards greater security through ASEAN

The Declaration signed recently by five South-East Asian countries establishing the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) appears potentially more ambitious than the three-nation, six-year-old Association of South-East Asia (ASA).

A glance at the first Bangkok Declaration setting up ASA and the latest Declaration, suggests the aims and purposes are basically the same —Regional co-operation.

By
COLIN BICKLER
Bangkok, Mon. (Reuter)

But observers believe the new declaration lays greater stress on the area's security. It also includes — at Indonesia's insistence, according to conference sources — a statement emphasising foreign bases are temporary and not for use against members.

Indonesia

Perhaps, the most significant point of the meeting was the return of Indonesia — the area's biggest nation — to the fold of regional co-operation.

Indonesia, under the then President Sukarno had avoided joining ASA — Malaysia, Thailand and the Philippines — which in any case only got off the ground again last year, after a lapse during the three-year confrontation period.

But a regional organisation without Indonesia seemed to fly in the face of reality, a fact seemingly acknowledged by the four other countries — the ASA members and Singa-

pore — when they came to Bangkok recently.

Indonesia, by all accounts, insisted the Declaration contain a statement on foreign bases. The words were arrived at only after much discussion — declaring them temporary, only present with the concurrence of the nations concerned and not intended to interfere with the "orderly processes" of the national development of countries of the region.

The phrase recalled a similar one in the Manila Accord of 1963 signed by Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines, which basically fell by the wayside with the advent of confrontation several months later.

This question clearly caused some soul-searching among delegations. Sources close to the delegation from the Philippines — which has several United States Air and Naval bases — indicated they had cableg home for instructions before agreeing to the final wording.

Thailand, too, with 40,000 U.S. troops on her soil, must have been concerned. Both these countries are of course allies in the

Southeast Asian Treaty Organisation (SEATO), which in the past has been an anathema to Indonesia.

For Malaysia and Singapore, with the British decision to quit the area shortly the matter was not so vital. Observers believed inclusion of the "bases" eventually indicates the strength of the general desire to bring Indonesia in.

A further pointer to this was the decision to hold the next Foreign Ministers' Conference in Jakarta, which was meanwhile to become the centre for the Standing Committee to consider what specific projects the Association should adopt.

ASA

Like the ASA Constitution, the new Declaration while mainly concerned with improving economic, social, cultural, and technical co-operation, also includes in its preamble the following:

"That they (the five nations) are determined to ensure their stability and security from external interference in any form."

Though all the ASEAN leaders insisted before the Bangkok meet-

ing that the new association would have no military significance, it could be a pointer to the future.

Essentially, however, like ASA, ASEAN at present intends to stick to things its members think it can do — arrange for co-operation in tourist promotion, communications, shipping and the like.

It will look too at the long-term prospects for a common market, though all members must recognise that in their developing economies, they are protecting much the same sort of industries.

Yet they may be able to agree on some mutual lifting of tariff barriers, and if nothing else, ASEAN will give them a chance to look at the possibility of multilateral planning for the future welfare of the people of the whole region.

The Declaration in Bangkok was not arrived at without differences, as Philippine Foreign Secretary Narciso Ramos indicated in his speech: "It was not easy to come by and it took long tedious negotiations which taxed goodwill." But it was achieved with a real determination to try.

Keratan Akhbar Eastern Sun bertarikh 15 Ogos 1967 yang menyatakan tentang kepentingan keamanan dan keselamatan yang menjadi antara agenda penting dalam penubuhan ASEAN dalam mewujudkan kesejahteraan masyarakat masa depan peringkat serantau.





Setiausaha Tetap Kementerian Luar Negeri, Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie, merasmikan pembukaan mesyuarat Setiausaha-Setiausaha Agong Sekretariat Kebangsaan Association of Southeast Asia Nations (ASEAN) di Wisma Putra, Kuala Lumpur pada 3 Mei 1968.



Menteri Luar Indonesia, Tuan Adam Malik tiba di Kuala Lumpur pada 14 Disember 1969 bagi menghadiri Mesyuarat Ketiga Peringkat Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) yang akan berlangsung di Cameron Highland, Pahang pada 16 Disember 1969. Ketibaan beliau disambut oleh Yang Berhormat Menteri Hal Ehwal Dalam Negeri Tun (Dr.) Ismail.





Kunjungan Menteri Luar Indonesia, Tun Adam Malik keatas Tun Abdul Razak bin Hussein, di Sri Taman, Kuala Lumpur pada 25hb November 1971. Ketibaan Tun Adam Malik ke Malaysia bersempena Mesyuarat Menteri-Menteri Luar Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).



Para wakil-wakil negara asing yang menghadiri persidangan ahli-ahli parlimen Association of Southeast Asia Nations (ASEAN) kali kedua) mengunjungi Perdana Menteri Tun Abdul Razak, di Bilik Gerakan Pejabat Perdana Menteri di Kuala Lumpur pada 20 ogos 1975.





DECLARATION OF ASEAN CONCORD

A COMMON BOND EXISTING AMONG THE MEMBER STATES OF THE ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHEAST ASIAN NATIONS, 24.2.1966

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 Nations;

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 fields;

DO HEREBY DECLARE :

ASEAN cooperation shall take into account, among others, the following objectives and principles 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.



F. Improvement of ASEAN machinery

- 1. Signing of the Agreement on the Establishment of the ASEAN Secretariat.
2. Regular review of the ASEAN organizational 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.

For the Republic of Indonesia ... Soeharto, President

For Malaysia ... Datuk Hussein Onn, Prime Minister

For the Republic of the Philippines ... Ferdinand E. Marcos, President

For the Republic of Singapore ... Lee Kuan Yew, Prime Minister

For the Kingdom of Thailand ... Kukrit Pramoj, Prime Minister



Pengisytiharan ASEAN Concord yang ditandatangani pada 24 Februari 1976 di Bali Indonesia yang antara lain mengandungi persetujuan negara-negara ASEAN untuk menegakkan komitmen terhadap deklarasi Bandung, Bangkok, Kuala Lumpur dan piagam PBB selain mewujudkan keamanan, kemajuan dan kemakmuran di kalangan rakyat serta meluaskan kerjasama ASEAN dalam bidang ekonomi, sosial, kebudayaan dan politik di kalangan negara anggota ASEAN.





AGREEMENT ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ASEAN SECRETARIAT

P R E A M B L E

THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA, MALAYSIA, THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES, THE REPUBLIC OF SINGAPORE AND THE KINGDOM OF THAILAND :

BEING members of the Association of South East Asian Nations, hereinafter referred to as "ASEAN";

MINDFUL of the rapidly growing activities of ASEAN since its establishment on 8th August, 1967, in Bangkok, Thailand, in the implementation of the aims and purposes of ASEAN embodied in the ASEAN Declaration;

RECOGNIZING that the growth has increased the need in ASEAN for a central administrative organ to provide for greater efficiency in the coordination of ASEAN organs and for more effective implementation of ASEAN projects and activities;

DO HEREBY AGREE AS FOLLOWS :

ARTICLE 1

THE ASEAN SECRETARIAT ESTABLISHMENT AND LOCATION

- 1. The Contracting Parties hereby establish a permanent Secretariat for ASEAN which shall be called the ASEAN Secretariat, hereinafter referred to as "the Secretariat".
2. The Secretariat shall have its seat in Jakarta, Indonesia, hereinafter referred to as "the Host Country".



IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorised thereto by their respective Governments, have signed this Agreement.

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

For the Government of the Republic of Indonesia

Signature of Adam Malik, Minister for Foreign Affairs

For the Government of Malaysia

Signature of Tengku Datuk Ahmad Rithauden, Minister of Foreign Affairs

For the Government of the Republic of the Philippines

Signature of Carlos P. Romulo, Secretary of Foreign Affairs

For the Government of the Republic of Singapore

Signature of S. Rajaratnam, Minister for Foreign Affairs

For the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand

Signature of Chatichai Choonhavan, Minister for Foreign Affairs



Perjanjian Persefahaman Penubuhan Sekretariat Asean yang ditandatangani oleh wakil Malaysia, Indonesia, Filipina dan Thailand pada 24 Februari 1976 yang bertujuan sebagai platform kepada penyelarasan dan keseragaman segala maklumat tentang perjalanan ASEAN untuk lebih efektif dalam merialisasikan visi penubuhan ASEAN.





ASEAN DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES
TO COMBAT THE ABUSE OF NARCOTIC DRUGS

The Foreign Ministers of the ASEAN Countries representing the Republic of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Republic of the Philippines, the Republic of Singapore and the Kingdom of Thailand,

CONCERNED with the health and welfare of mankind,

RECOGNIZING that the abuse of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances is fraught with social and economic danger to mankind,

AWARE that drug abuse seriously endangers the development programmes of the Member Countries, in particular, and developing countries, in general, especially in relation to the life of the younger generation,

CONSIDERING the necessity of further developing and emphasizing ASEAN efforts to overcome the narcotic drug problem,

DESIRING to further intensify the aims and purposes of the Bangkok Declaration of 1967 and the Declaration of ASEAN Concord of 1976,

DO HEREBY DECLARE THAT:

In the context of cooperation to combat the abuse of narcotic drugs, each Member Country shall:

1. Intensify its vigilance and preventive and penal measures with regard to illicit traffic in drugs by:
 - a) Organizing exchange of information on individuals, gangs and syndicates in the territory of each Member Country;
 - b) Organizing efforts to eliminate the illicit cultivation of opium poppy, cannabis and coca bush;



8. in treatment and rehabilitation; and
9. in training in drugs control and investigation.

DONE in Manila on the twenty-sixth day of June, 1976.

For the Government of the Republic of Indonesia

ADAM MALIK
Minister of Foreign Affairs

For the Government of Malaysia

TENGGU AHMAD RITHAUDDEEN
AL-HAJ BIN TENGGU ISMAIL
Minister of Foreign Affairs

For the Government of the Republic of the Philippines

CARLOS P. ROMULO
Secretary of Foreign Affairs

For the Government of the Republic of Singapore

S. KAJARATNAM
Minister of Foreign Affairs

For the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand

BHICHAI RATTAKUL
Minister of Foreign Affairs



Perjanjian Pengisytiharan Membenters Dadah dikalangan negara anggota ASEAN yang dimeteria pada 26 Jun 976. Antara isi kandungan perjanjian adalah untuk mempergiat pencegahan dan hukuman terhadap kesalahan rentas sempadan kegiatan penyeludupan dadah, pertukaran maklumat serta menghapuskan penanaman ganja dikalangan anggota ASEAN.



Kunjungan YBhg Datuk Hussein Onn ke atas Presiden Suharto di Hotel Hilton Kuala Lumpur pada 3 Ogos 1977. Ketibaan Presiden Suharto ke Malaysia adalah sempena menghadiri sidang kemuncak Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) yang akan diadakan pada 4 Ogos 1977.



Sidang dua hari Ketua-Ketua Kerajaan Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) bermula di Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia pada 4 Ogos 1977. Kelihatan dari kiri Ketua-Ketua Negara Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) yang menghadiri persidangan ini adalah Lee Kuan Yew, Perdana Menteri Singapura, Presiden Suharto, Presiden Indonesia, YBhg Datuk Hussein Onn, Perdana Menteri Malaysia, Presiden Ferdinand Marcos dari Filipina dan Thanin Kraivichien Perdana Menteri Thailand.

Intipati deklarasi Sidang-Sidang Kemuncak ASEAN

SIDANG KEMUNCAK PERTAMA

Bali 23-24 Februari 1976

- Mempertingkatkan kerjasama ekonomi dan pembangunan sosial dengan penekanan terhadap keadilan sosial dan peningkatan taraf hidup penduduk serta memperkenalkan pelan bertindak yang dijadikan kerangka kepada kerjasama ASEAN.
- Perjanjian Persahabatan dan Kerjasama di Asia Tenggara.
- Pendekatan bersama terhadap masalah komoditi antarabangsa dan masalah-masalah ekonomi dunia lain.
- Memperhebatkan dan memperluaskan kerjasama sedia ada dalam menangani masalah pertumbuhan penduduk di rantau ASEAN dan merangka strategi baru dengan kerjasama agensi-agensi antarabangsa.
- Memperkenalkan subjek pengajian ASEAN di negara-negara anggota dan bahasa kebangsaan mereka dijadikan sebahagian daripada kurikulum di sekolah dan institusi pengajian di negara-negara anggota.



PERDANA Menteri Malaysia, Allahyarham Tun Hussein Onn (tiga dari kanan) selaku Pengerusi Sidang Kemuncak ASEAN Kedua menyampaikan ucapan beliau di Kuala Lumpur pada 4 Ogos 1977.

SIDANG KEMUNCAK KEDUA

Kuala Lumpur 4-5 Ogos 1977

- Mewujudkan satu bentuk hubungan kerjasama yang aman dan bermanfaat dengan semua negara di rantau ASEAN termasuk Kemboja, Laos dan Vietnam.
- Mengalut-alukan syor Majlis Keselamatan PBB untuk memasukkan Vietnam sebagai anggota ASEAN.
- Komitmen kepada program bertindak yang terkandung dalam Perjanjian ASEAN (Bali Concorde) dan mengarahkan usaha-usaha dipertingkatkan bagi memastikan ia mencapai matlamat dan objektifnya.
- Komitmen terhadap usaha memperbaiki akses pasaran di luar ASEAN untuk bahan-bahan mentah, barangan buatan siap dan separa siap.

SIDANG KEMUNCAK KETIGA

Manila 14-15 Disember 1987

- Mengukuhkan kerjasama ekonomi Intra-ASEAN.
- ASEAN harus terus menangani penyalahgunaan dadah dan pendatang haram.
- Meningkatkan usaha mencari penyelesaian komprehensif dalam menangani kemelut politik di Kemboja dan rantau Asia.
- Meningkatkan usaha merealisasikan Zon Aman, Bebas dan Berkecuali (ZOPFAN).
- Meningkatkan usaha mewujudkan sebuah Zon Bebas Senjata Nuklear di Asia Tenggara (SEANWFZ).
- Menjalankan pakej rangsangan bagi memperbaiki perjanjian perdagangan utama dunia.

SIDANG KEMUNCAK KEEMPAT

Singapura 27-29 Januari 1992

- Mewujudkan Kawasan Perdagangan Bebas ASEAN menggunakan Tarif Keutamaan Efektif Bersama (CEPT).
- Mengiktiraf kepentingan memperkukuhkan kerjasama dengan negara-negara lain dan organisasi-organisasi ekonomi serantau seperti Kerjasama Ekonomi Asia Pasifik (APEC) dan Kaucus Ekonomi Asia Timur (EAEC).
- Menstrukturkan semula institusi-institusi dalam ASEAN termasuk:
 - a. Melantik Setiausaha Agung ASEAN berdasarkan merit dan berstatus menteri.
 - b. Pertemuan rasmi tiga tahun sekali ketua-ketua kerajaan ASEAN.

SIDANG KEMUNCAK KELIMA

Bangkok 14-15 Disember 1995

- Mengambil langkah konkrit mengukuhkan identiti, semangat dan perasaan komuniti menerusi pembabitan meluas rakyat negara-negara ASEAN.
- Melibatkan diri secara aktif dalam Mesyuarat Asia-Eropah di Bangkok pada 1 dan 2 Mac 1996.
- Menyimpan, memelihara dan mempromosikan kebudayaan dan warisan kesenian sebagai sebahagian daripada kehidupan dan semangat ASEAN.
- Memperkukuhkan kerjasama serantau demi kelangsungan, perlindungan dan pembangunan kanak-kanak dan remaja.

SIDANG KEMUNCAK KEENAM

Hanoi 5-6 November 1998

- Memperkukuhkan kerjasama ekonomi makro dan kewangan.
- Mempertingkatkan integrasi ekonomi yang lebih mantap.
- Mempromosikan pembangunan sains dan teknologi, dan membangunkan infrastruktur teknologi maklumat.
- Mempromosikan pembangunan sosial dan menangani impak sosial ke atas krisis kewangan dan ekonomi.
- Mempromosikan pembangunan sumber manusia.
- Melindungi alam sekitar dan mempromosikan pembangunan berkekal.

SIDANG KEMUNCAK KETUJUH

Bandar Sri Begawan 5-6 November 2001

- Deklarasi Brunei Darussalam Mengenai HIV/AIDS*
- Memperkukuhkan mekanisme serantau, meningkat dan memaksimumkan penggunaan sumber-sumber untuk menyokong tindakan memperluaskan saluran pesakit HIV/AIDS untuk mendapatkan ubat dan ujian berpatutan dalam merawat penyakit itu.
- Deklarasi ASEAN 2001 Mengenai Tindakan Bersama Memerangi Keganasan*
- Menolak sebarang percubaan mengaitkan masalah keganasan dengan mana-mana agama atau bangsa.

SIDANG KEMUNCAK KELAPAN

Phnom Penh 4-5 November 2002

- Mengulangi ikrar menghormati dan komitmen kepada kebebasan pelayaran dan penerbangan di ruang udara Laut China Selatan.
- Menyeru masyarakat antarabangsa menghentikan pemberian sebarang bentuk nasihat meminta rakyat negara masing-masing tidak melawat atau berurusan dengan negara-negara ASEAN di sebalik ketiadaan bukti kukuh menunjukkan rantau ini bakal diserang oleh penganas.

SIDANG KEMUNCAK KESEMBILAN

Bali 7-8 Oktober 2003

- Perjanjian Persahabatan dan Kerjasama di Asia Tenggara (TAC) akan menjadi kunci kepada pengendalian hubungan antara negara-negara ASEAN.
- Sebuah komuniti ASEAN harus mempunyai tiga elemen utama iaitu politik dan kerjasama keselamatan, kerjasama ekonomi dan kerjasama sosiobudaya.
- Mewujudkan Komuniti Keselamatan ASEAN (ASC), Komuniti Ekonomi ASEAN (AEC) dan Komuniti Sosiobudaya ASEAN (ASCC).

SIDANG KEMUNCAK KESEPULUH

Vientiane 29-30 November 2004

- Memperkukuhkan sistem PBB termasuk sokongan kepada pembaharuan dalam PBB dan institusi-institusi rejim Bretton Woods dengan harapan dapat menjadikan ia lebih demokratik dan peka kepada keutamaan negara-negara anggota.
- Kerjasama dalam bidang-bidang seperti pelucutan senjata secara menyeluruh dan menyuruh badan antarabangsa mengetatkan kawalan senjata-senjata pemusnah.

Keratan Akhbar Berita Harian bertarikh 12 Ogos 2005 tentang intipati dan perjanjian yang dimeterai bersama dalam persidangan kemuncak ASEAN yang pernah dilaksanakan bermula dari tahun 1976 sehingga 2004.

Sumbangan Malaysia kepada ASEAN, dulu dan sekarang

MALAYSIA adalah salah satu daripada lima anggota pengasas ASEAN dan telah banyak menyumbang idea dan pendekatan untuk kemajuan ASEAN sehingga kini.

Sehubungan itu, ASEAN terus menjadi teras utama kepada dasar luar negara kita. Idea untuk menubuhkan ASEAN telah diilhamkan oleh Menteri-Menteri Luar Malaysia, Indonesia, Filipina, Singapura dan Thailand.

Mereka duduk bersama di Dewan Besar Jabatan Hal Ehwal Luar Negara, Bangkok, Thailand dan kemudiannya menandatangani perisytiharan penubuhan ASEAN.

Bekas Menteri Luar Malaysia, Allahyarham Tun Dr. Ismail Abdul Rahman telah menekankan tentang pentingnya menubuhkan sebuah pertubuhan serantau bagi menjalin kerjasama ekonomi, politik dan kebudayaan.

Susulan daripada cetusan pendapat tersebut, ASEAN telah dizahirkan.

Idea Zon Aman, Bebas dan Berkecuali (ZOPFAN) yang diusulkan oleh Malaysia

telah ditandatangani pada 27 November 1971 melalui Perisytiharan Kuala Lumpur.

Inisiatif bagi Integrasi ASEAN (IAI) merupakan salah satu daripada tumpuan utama kita sejak tahun 1981.

Kita memberikan bantuan teknikal kepada Cambodia, Lao PDR, Myanmar dan Vietnam (CLMV) termasuk kursus-kursus latihan.

Sehingga kini, Malaysia telah banyak menyumbang kepada Pelan Kerja IAI, contohnya bagi membantu Projek Sekolah Bestari untuk CLMV. Inisiatif ini menyediakan negara-negara tersebut dengan pelbagai kemudahan ICT dan pakej program pembangunan sumber manusia. Komitmen Malaysia kepada IAI untuk tahun 2006 sehingga 2008 ialah sebanyak USD2.62 juta (RM9.96 juta).

Kita mengamalkan dasar 'memakmurkan jiran' supaya Negara-Negara Anggota ASEAN dapat mengecilkan jurang perbezaan dalam pembangunan, mengurangkan perbezaan sosio-ekonomi dan membasmi kemiskinan di kalangan

Masyarakat ASEAN.

Dasar ini adalah sejajar dengan Wawasan 2015 ASEAN yang mahukan ASEAN menjadi sebuah masyarakat penyayang dengan jurang perbezaan pembangunan yang kian mengecil dan ekonomi yang semakin terjal.

Bagi mengurangkan penderitaan di negara-negara anggota seperti yang dialami oleh mangsa Taufan Nargis di Myanmar, Kerajaan Malaysia telah menghantar bantuan kemanusiaan.

Usaha-usaha penyaliran di antara ASEAN dan masyarakat antarabangsa adalah penting bagi menangani situasi kecemasan di Myanmar.

Malaysia turut memainkan peranan penting dalam mengusulkan sebuah dokumen perlembagaan dengan prinsip-prinsip asas, matlamat, objektif dan struktur ASEAN yang dikenali sebagai 'Piagam ASEAN'.

Malaysia telah mengesahkan piagam tersebut pada 14 Februari 2008 dan menyerahkan Instrumen Ratifikasi

berkenaan kepada Sekretariat ASEAN.

Negara-negara anggota kini giat bekerjasama demi mencapai sasaran Komuniti ASEAN menjelang tahun 2015 seperti yang telah dipersetujui oleh para pemimpin ASEAN di Sidang Kemuncak ASEAN Ke-12 di Cebu, Filipina. Malaysia komited untuk merealisasikan aspirasi ASEAN ini.

Malaysia menjadi tuan rumah kepada Sidang Asia Timur Pertama (EAS) di Kuala Lumpur dalam bulan Disember 2005 dengan dihadiri oleh para pemimpin dari 16 buah negara Asia Pasifik.

Ini telah mengukuhkan lagi reputasi ASEAN sebagai sebuah pertubuhan serantau yang berpandangan jauh.

Deklarasi Kuala Lumpur berkenaan Sidang Kemuncak ASEAN + 3 yang ditandatangani pada tahun 2005 telah mengesahkan komitmen Jepun, Republik Korea dan China untuk merealisasikan matlamat jangka panjang Masyarakat Asia Timur iaitu untuk menyumbang kepada keamanan, keselamatan, kemakmuran dan kemajuan serantau dan seluruh dunia.



BERSATU: Mesyuarat yang berlangsung membincangkan pelbagai isu mengenai negara anggota di Bali, Indonesia pada 1976.

Harmoni, stabil agenda utama

Pembentukan Asean langkah mewujudkan keluarga besar

TANGGAL 8 Ogos 1967, lima negara iaitu Malaysia, Singapura, Filipina, Singapura dan Thailand, membentuk satu pertubuhan serantau dengan objektif menjadi badan yang paling berpengaruh di dunia.

Dengan gandingan serta usaha padu negara berkenaan akhirnya membentuk Pertubuhan Negara Asia Tenggara (Asean). Pembentukannya itu berpacu kepada wawasan yang seragam iaitu mewujudkan keharmonian dan kestabilan politik bagi membangunkan seluruh wilayahnya.

Malaysia diwakili Timbalan Perdana Menteri, Tun Abdul Razak manakala negara lain diwakili menteri luar, Adam Malik (Indonesia), Narciso R Ramos (Filipina), S Rajaratnam (Singapura) dan Thanat Khoman (Thailand).

Pembentukan Asean termeterai dalam satu majlis deklarasi yang diadakan di bangunan pejabat hubungan luar Thailand, di Bangkok pada 8 Ogos 1967. Dokumen ringkas sempena pembentukan Asean hanya mengandungi lima artikel mewakili setiap negara yang ketika itu masih berhadapan dengan konflik ideologi, kekacauan dan peperangan.

Asean bersifat terbuka kepada semua negara di rantau Asia Tenggara selaras dengan objektifnya dan prinsip serta tujuan penubuhannya. Antara faktor utama penubuhan Asean ialah mewujudkan usaha sama serantau berdaulat dan bebas daripada campur tangan pihak luar.

Wakil Malaysia ketika itu, ialah Timbalan Perdana Menteri, Tun Abdul Razak. Tun Razak dalam kenyataannya sebagai memetik:

"Penting bagi negara serantau membentuk satu pakatan dalam usaha menjalin usaha sama dalam mewujudkan semangat kerjasama. Kita tidak boleh survive dengan bertindak sendiri, sebaliknya perlu bergabung bagi membentuk satu pakatan yang kukuh. Pembentukan Asean satu langkah membentuk sebuah keluarga Asean yang besar. Kerjasama erat yang diwujudkan dalam sebuah pertubuhan seperti Asean ini dapat membentuk badan

yang teguh."

Setelah hampir 14 bulan penubuhannya, Khoman membawa idea menerusi kerjasama dengan rakan Asean. Tiga minggu kemudian Malaysia, Indonesia dan Singapura membentuk hubungan diplomatik. Bagaimanapun hubungan diplomatik dengan Filipina mengalami jalan gusar berikutan isu kedaulatan mengenai tuntutan Filipina terhadap Sabah. Walaupun terdapat isu berbangkit di kalangan Asean, segala-galanya dapat diselesaikan secara rundingan berasaskan semangat Asean.

Deklarasi memberi penekanan kepada objektif penubuhannya dengan memberi tumpuan kepada kerjasama ekonomi, sosial, budaya, teknikal dan pendidikan yang sekali gus membentuk wilayah yang harmoni, stabil dan saling menghormati pada keadilan serta undang-undang berasaskan kepada prinsip United Nations Charter.

terusnya ialah membentuk Deklarasi Asean Concord dan Treaty of Amity and Cooperation di Bali pada 1976 dan Zon Bebas Senjata Nuklear, di Bangkok 1987.

Pada 1992, Asean mengingatkan ahlinya supaya dapat memberi tumpuan khusus kepada isu politik dan keselamatan dalam usahanya membentuk pertubuhan yang teguh bagi menjamin keharmonian serantau termasuk sekitar Asia Pasifik.

Dua tahun kemudian, Forum Serantau Asean (ARF) dibentuk bertujuan mengukuhkan lagi hubungan diplomasi sedia ada serta menyelesaikan konflik bersama.

ARF diwakili Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Kemboja, Kanada, China, Kesatuan Eropah, India, In-

donesia, Jepun, Korea Utara, Korea Selatan, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Mongolia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Filipina, Russia, Singapura, Thailand, Amerika Syarikat dan Vietnam.

Asean berjaya membentuk kerjasama erat dengan negara berhampirannya iaitu rantau Asia Pasifik dan juga negara lain di Asia Timur. Hubungan itu membentuk dialog tahunan antara pemimpin Asean termasuk China, Jepun dan Korea. Pada 1997, kerjasama Asean dengan tiga negara berkenaan dimeterai.

Pada November 1999, pemimpin Asean, China, Jepun dan Korea mengemukakan satu garis panduan dalam membentuk kerjasama di kalangan anggota.

Sebaik saja Asean terbentuk, hubungan dagangan di antara ahli terus berkembang. Dianggarkan di antara 1967 hingga awal 1970-an, jumlah dagangan di antara negara ahli meningkat daripada 12 peratus kepada 15 peratus.

Pertumbuhan perdagangan itu seterusnya membentuk Perjanjian Perdagangan Keutamaan Asean (PTA) pada 1977.

Sepuluh tahun kemudian, PTA diperluaskan ruangnya merangkumi perdagangan di antara negara Asean menerusi persidangan Asean ketiga di Manila, Filipina.

Kerjasama Asean terus kukuh dengan integrasi serantau yang lebih padu dan dalam tiga tahun kemudian menerusi pelaksanaan Perjanjian Kawasan Perdagangan Bebas Asean (Afta). Menerusi perjanjian itu, nilai eksport negara Asean meningkat daripada AS\$43.26 bilion (RM162 bilion) pada 1993 kepada hampir AS\$80 bilion (RM300 bilion) pada 1996.

Keratan Akhbar Berita Harian bertarikh 8 Ogos 2005 berkenaan sumbangan besar yang dimainkan oleh Malaysia dalam menjamin kesejahteraan semangat ASEAN.



Sampul surat khas yang dikeluarkan oleh Pos Malaysia pada 8 ogos 1997 sempena memperingati ulangtahun ke-30 penubuhan ASEAN.

ULANG TAHUN ASEAN KE-50

Mesyuarat Asian Pacific Business Meeting ke-22 telah berlangsung pada 19 – 21 November 2015 di Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia. Pos Malaysia telah mengemukakan cadangan kepada semua pos dari negara-negara ASEAN untuk mengeluarkan bersama setem ASEAN Post. Objektif pengeluaran setem ASEAN Post adalah untuk mengasah paduan, integrasi dan kerjasama antara ahli ASEAN Post. Semua ahli mesyuarat tersebut telah bersetuju untuk mengeluarkan setem ASEAN Post pada 8 Ogos setiap dua tahun, yang akan menggabungkan logo baru ASEAN Post. Setiap setem akan mempunyai tema bertepatan yang akan dipaparkan oleh ahli ASEAN Post. Setem tersebut juga akan mempunyai nilai muka-kasar pos-umum setiap negara termasuk logo ASEAN Post.

Tahun ini, tema yang telah dipersetujui oleh semua Negara ASEAN Post adalah Bunga Kebangsaan. Setem Pos Malaysia memaparkan bunga raya (bunga raya) 16 dalam setem bernilai 60 dan Lembaran Mini bernilai RM3. Komen-sara dan taburan bertepatan turut dipaparkan di dalam setem. Untuk kali pertama, setem akan memaparkan logo baru ASEAN Post yang telah dipilih oleh majoriti ahli ASEAN Post melalui pertandingan reka bentuk logo antara Pos. Logo yang dipilih adalah hasil reka bentuk Vietnam Post, ia memaparkan sampul yang merupakan simbol perkhidmatan dan aktiviti pos; burung merpati yang merupakan simbol keamanan, persahabatan dan paduan; dan logo ASEAN sebagai simbol komuniti ASEAN.

Setem ASEAN Post kali ini juga turut memaparkan logo ASEAN 50 Years Anniversary kerana 2017 marakan ulang tahun ke-50 the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, ataupun ASEAN, yang telah ditubuhkan pada 8 Ogos 1967 di Bangkok, Thailand, dengan teremeterinya Deklarasi ASEAN (Bangkok Declaration) oleh pengasas ASEAN iaitu Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. Brunei Darussalam kemudiannya menyertai ASEAN pada tahun 1984, Vietnam pada tahun 1995, Lao dan Myanmar pada tahun 1997, dan Kambodja pada tahun 1999, yang akhirnya membentuk sepuluh negara anggota ASEAN pada hari ini.

Deklarasi Bangkok yang sepanjang dua muka surat tersebut bukan sahaja mengandungi tujuan dan objektif khusus penubuhan ASEAN, Malahan, ia memaparkan modus operandi dengan langkah-langkah awal, secara sukarela dan tidak rasmi menuju ke arah usaha memulau dan mendistribusikan perjanjian-perjanjian. Semua negara-negara anggota pendirian dan ahli-ahli baru bersedia menghormati dan menepati segala semangat Deklarasi Bangkok.

Selain memberi tumpuan kepada negara-negara Asia Pasifik, ASEAN juga telah menjalin kerjasama dengan negara-negara luar dalam usaha untuk menggalakkan keamanan, kestabilan dan kemakmuran dunia. ASEAN mempunyai reputasi yang baik dalam mempromosikan diplomasi dan membina hubungan antara semua negara dengan berpegang kepada prinsip tidak campur tangan serta pada masa yang sama, menghormati kedaulatan dan integriti setiap negara ASEAN.

Pada tahun 2015, semasa Mesyuaratan ASEAN oleh Malaysia, Komuniti ASEAN telah ditubuhkan. Malaysia memainkan peranan utama dalam pelaksanaan rangka tindakan baru "ASEAN 2025: Bersama Maju Berkaharapan" yang menetapkan hala tuju ASEAN untuk 10 tahun akan datang. Pemimpin ASEAN telah memutuskan untuk menyatukan komuniti, membina dan memperkembangkan lagi proses integrasi untuk merealisasikan komuniti ASEAN yang padu dari segi politik, ekonomi yang berintegrasi, bertanggungjawab sosial dan berprestasi; peralihan serta berorientasikan dan terpacak rakat.

Tahun 2017 penuh bermakna bagi ASEAN kerana ia merupakan ulang tahun ke-50 penubuhan ASEAN. ASEAN ini adalah sebuah komuniti yang lebih matang yang menekankan integrasi ekonomi dan pembangunan, serta pembinaan pemuliharaan. Konsep "ASEAN Way", iaitu yang telah membawa kepada pertumbuhan pesat dalam ASEAN. ASEAN adalah pasaran terluas terbesar dunia dan tenaga suruh tenaga terbesar dunia, dan telah diramalkan akan menjadi blok ekonomi keempat terbesar pada tahun 2030.

ASEAN 50 YEARS ANNIVERSARY

The 22nd Asian Pacific Business Meeting was held from 19 – 21 November 2015 in Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia. Pos Malaysia presented a proposal on the issuance of ASEAN Post stamps. The proposal is expected to galvanize the unity, integration and cooperation of ASEAN Post members. During this meeting, it was agreed by all ASEAN Post members that a stamp incorporating the ASEAN Post logo will be issued every two years on 8 August. There will be a different theme for every issuance, to be agreed by the ASEAN Post countries. The stamp issued by each country will bear the standard postage rate value and the ASEAN Post logo.

This year, the agreed theme is National Flower. Pos Malaysia features the hibiscus (bunga raya) in the 60 sen stamp and RM3 Miniature Sheet. The local butterfly and bees that feed on the hibiscus are also included in the stamps. For the first time, the stamp will feature the new ASEAN Post logo which was the logo chosen by majority of ASEAN Post countries as a result of an inter-postal logo design competition. The winning logo was designed by Vietnam Post. It features an envelope which symbolises the postal services activities; a dove which symbolises peace, friendship and solidarity; and the ASEAN logo which symbolises the ASEAN community.



This ASEAN Post stamp also features the ASEAN 50 Years Anniversary logo as 2017 celebrates the 50th anniversary of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, or ASEAN, which was established on 8 August 1967 in Bangkok, Thailand, with the signing of the ASEAN Declaration (Bangkok Declaration) by the Founding Fathers of ASEAN, namely Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. Brunei Darussalam then joined in 1984, Vietnam in 1995, Lao PDR and Myanmar in 1997, and Cambodia in 1999, making up what is today the ten Member States of ASEAN.

The two-page Bangkok Declaration not only contains the rationale for the establishment of ASEAN and its specific objectives, it represents the organisation's modus operandi of building on small steps, voluntary and informal arrangements towards more binding and institutionalized agreements. All the founding member states and the newer members have stood fast to the spirit of the Bangkok Declaration.

While mainly focusing on the Asia-Pacific nations, ASEAN also established communications with other parts of the world, to better promote world peace, stability and prosperity. The organisation has a global reputation of promoting goodwill and diplomacy among nations, and carrying the principle of non-interference and at the same time respecting the sovereignty and integrity of each member state.

In 2015, during Malaysia's chairmanship of ASEAN, the ASEAN Community was established. Malaysia also played a leading role in the adoption of the new blueprint "ASEAN 2025: Faring Ahead Together" which will chart a forward-looking course for ASEAN for the next 10 years. ASEAN leaders resolved to consolidate its Community, building upon and deepening the integration process to realise a politically cohesive, economically integrated, socially responsible and a truly rules-based, people-oriented and people-centred ASEAN Community.

The year 2017 is a significant year for ASEAN as it celebrates 50th anniversary of its establishment. ASEAN has since "matured into a community focused on economic integration and growth, and prosperity building. This is the "ASEAN Way" and it has resulted in unprecedented growth. ASEAN is both the world's seventh-largest market and third-largest labour force, and has been projected to become the fourth-largest economic bloc by 2030.



Setem kenangan bernilai RM 3 yang dikeluarkan oleh Pos Malaysia pada tahun 2017 sempena memperingati ulangtahun ke-50 penubuhan ASEAN

Jangan Putus Asa
#Malaysia



KES COVID-19 DI MALAYSIA

4,987 170 82 2,478
Jumlah Kes Kes Baharu Kes Kematian Kes Pulih

JUMLAH KES SELURUH DUNIA
1,934,583

PERSEFAHAMAN ASEAN PERANGI WABAK COVID-19



Perdana Menteri, Tan Sri Muhyiddin Yassin menyampaikan ucapan pada Sidang Kemuncak Khas ASEAN Mengenai Covid-19 menerusi persidangan video di Putrajaya semalam.

“Pandemik tersebut telah memberi impak negatif yang cukup besar kepada sosial dan ekonomi semua negara terutama sektor perkhidmatan yang menyumbang 30 peratus Keluaran Dalam Negara Kasar (KDNK) ASEAN.”
- Kata Nguyen Xuan Phuc pada Sidang Kemuncak Khas ASEAN Mengenai Covid-19 yang dibuat menerusi persidangan video semalam

PARA pemimpin Pertubuhan Negara-Negara Asia Tenggara (ASEAN) semalam mencapai kata sepakat untuk memerangi wabak coronavirus (Covid-19) iaitu krisis kesihatan awam paling serius dalam tempoh 100 tahun bagi memastikan rantau itu terus selamat.

Kesepakatan tersebut dicapai menerusi sidang kemuncak yang diadakan di tengah-tengah ancaman Covid-19 yang semakin meningkat di seluruh dunia. Sesi melalui sidang video itu dipengerusikan oleh Perdana Menteri Vietnam, Nguyen Xuan Phuc.

Sejak dikesan di Wuhan, China pada November lalu, wabak itu telah menjangkiti sehingga hampir dua juta orang di seluruh dunia dengan lebih 121,000 kematian. Pada sidang itu Malaysia mencadangkan ASEAN merangka

Pelan Pemulihan Ekonomi Pasca-Covid-19 bagi memberi tumpuan kepada aspek kewangan, jaringan keselamatan sosial, jaminan makanan dan pendidikan demi kepentingan 600 juta penduduk di rantau Asia Tenggara.

Rangka pelan pemulihan ekonomi ASEAN

Cadangan Malaysia kepada ASEAN demi kepentingan 600 juta penduduk rantau ini hadapi Covid-19

PUTRAJAYA



Muhyiddin menyampaikan ucapan pada Sidang Kemuncak Khas ASEAN Mengenai Covid-19 menerusi persidangan video di Perdana Putra, Putrajaya semalam.

Malaysia mencadangkan ASEAN merangka Pelan Pemulihan Ekonomi Pasca-Covid-19 bagi memberi tumpuan kepada aspek kewangan, jaringan keselamatan sosial, jaminan makanan dan pendidikan demi kepentingan penduduk di rantau ini.

Perdana Menteri, Tan Sri Muhyiddin Yassin berkata, Pelan Pemulihan Ekonomi ASEAN perlu mengandungi langkah-langkah untuk menjamin rangkaian bekalan kepada 600 juta penduduk Asia Tenggara.

“Ini termasuk memastikan kelancaran aliran bekalan untuk perubatan, makanan dan barang keperluan di samping prasarana kritikal untuk laluan perdagangan melalui udara, darat dan laut,” katanya dalam satu kenyataan yang dikeluarkan oleh Pejabat Perdana Menteri di sini semalam.

Sidang Kemuncak Khas ASEAN Mengenai Covid-19 berlangsung semalam menerusi persidangan video yang dipengerusikan Perdana Menteri

ri Vietnam, Nguyen Xuan Phuc dan disertai oleh ketua-ketua kerajaan 10 anggota pertubuhan serantau itu.

Sementara itu, Muhyiddin berkata, Malaysia menekankan bahawa ada hikmah di sebalik setiap krisis dan semua negara anggota ASEAN perlu bekerjasama bagi memastikan tidak ada siapa yang tercicir.

“ASEAN juga perlu mengelak daripada mengenakan sebarang sekatan tidak perlu yang boleh menghalang kelancaran bekalan perubatan, makanan dan barang keperluan,” ujar beliau.

Tambah Perdana Menteri, Malaysia menyuarakan kesiapsiagaan dalam menghadapi landskap baharu di rantau ini selepas wabak Covid-19. “ASEAN tidak boleh dibiarkan

kembali ke zon selesa, sebaliknya membangunkan rantau Asia Tenggara sebagai pusat pertumbuhan dan kuasa baharu, bukan hanya untuk 600 juta penduduknya bahkan untuk seluruh dunia,” katanya.

Dalam pada itu, Malaysia juga menyokong langkah mewujudkan Covid-19 ASEAN Response Fund (Dana Khas Covid-19 ASEAN) untuk meningkatkan skala stok kecemasan sedia ada bagi menghadapi kemungkinan wabak pada masa depan.

“ASEAN perlu terus membangunkan rizab bekalan perubatan serantau, selain menggunakan rizab gudang simpanan sedia ada yang relevan bagi membantu keperluan negara anggota ketika kecemasan kesihatan,” katanya.

Pemimpin ASEAN sepakat perang Covid-19

HANOI - Para pemimpin negara ASEAN semalam mencapai kata sepakat untuk memerangi Covid-19 iaitu krisis kesihatan awam paling serius dalam tempoh 100 tahun untuk memastikan rantau itu terus selamat.

Kesepakatan itu dicapai menerusi Sidang Kemuncak Khas ASEAN yang dibuat menerusi sidang video pada saat-saat ancaman coronavirus (Covid-19) yang semakin meningkat di seluruh dunia. Ia merupakan sidang kemuncak menerusi video pertama ASEAN.

“Covid-19 ialah krisis kesihatan awam paling dahsyat dalam tempoh seabad. Oleh itu, sangat penting untuk ASEAN melancarkan tindak balas bersatu kerana hubungan dan kebergantungan antara satu sama lain. Tiada negara ASEAN selamat kecuali seluruh rantau ini selamat,” kata Perdana Menteri Singapura, Lee Hsien Loong.

Stesen TV tempatan melaporkan mesyuarat itu yang dipengerusikan Perdana Menteri Vietnam, Nguyen Xuan Phuc juga bersetuju setiap negara anggota meningkatkan kerjasama untuk membendung Covid-19 dan memastikan rantaian bekalan perubatan dan makanan di rantau ini terus beroperasi.

Beliau menyatakan walaupun kadar jangkitan virus itu menunjukkan peningkatan di Asia Tenggara, ia masih perlahan berbanding purata global.

Bagi memenuhi keperluan mendesak negara anggota untuk menghadapi pandemik itu, pemimpin ASEAN juga bersetuju menubuhkan dana bersama dan stok perubatan, namun tidak memberikan butiran lanjut tentang perkara tersebut. Difahamkan, jumlah jangkitan di seluruh negara ASEAN terus meningkat dengan Singapura mencatatkan 386 kes baharu kelmarin manakala 291 kes direkodkan di Filipina semalam.

Sementara itu, Indonesia telah melaporkan hampir 400 kematian yang merupakan angka tertinggi di Asia selepas China hingga mencetuskan kebimbangan mengenai krisis yang semakin meningkat di beberapa negara di rantau Asia Tenggara. - Agensi

Keratan Akhbar Sinar Harian bertarikh 15 April 2020 berkenaan peranan Asean dalam menangani masalah wabak Covid-19 di kalangan negara anggota.



“This is a war against an invisible enemy and the aftermath will result in a new global landscape. The world will never be the same again and we in ASEAN must acclimatize ourselves with what is going to be the new global order, simply put – the new normal.

On behalf of Malaysia, I would also like to thank our friends in ASEAN who have contributed test kits and medical equipment in our time of need. It is times like these that we truly appreciate how valuable all the assistance and support rendered by our ASEAN friends and this is what makes us different than other regional groups around the world”.

Petikan ucapan YAB Tan Sri Muhyiddin Yassin Perdana Menteri Malaysia di persidangan Khas ASEAN mengenai Covid-19 pada 14 April 2020

