APPENDICES

APPENDIX - A

Agreement between the Republic of Indonesia and the Kingdom of the Netherlands Concerning West New Guinea (West Irian - 15 August 1962.

The Republic of Indonesia and the Kingdom of the Netherlands,

Having in mind the interests of welfare of the peoples of the territory of West New Guinea (West Irian) hereinafter referred to "the territory",

Desirous of settling their dispute regarding the territory, Now, therefore, agree as follows:

Ratification of Agreement and Resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations

Article I

After the present agreement between Indonesia and the Netherlands has been signed a ratified by both contracting parties, Indonesia and the Netherlands will jointly sponsor a draft resolution in the United Nations under the terms of

which the General Assembly of the United Nations takes note of the present agreement, acknowledges the role conferred upon the Secretary General of the United Nations therein, and authorizes him to carry out the tasks entrusted to him therein.

Transfer of Administration

Article II

After the adoption of the resolution referred to in Article I, the Netherlands will transfer administration of the territory to a United Nations Temporary Executive Authority (U.N.T.E.A) established by and under the jurisdiction of the Secretary General upon the arrival of the United Nations administrator appointed in accordance with Article IV. The U.N.T.E.A will in turn transfer the administration to Indonesia in accordance with Article XII.

United Nations Administration

Article III

In order to facilitate the transfer of administration to the U.N.T.E.A. after the adoption of the resolution by the General Assembly, the Netherlands will invite the Secretary General to send a representative to consult briefly with the Netherlands Governor of the territory prior
to the latter's departure. The Netherlands Governor will depart prior to the arrival of the United Nations Administrator.

**Article IV**

A United Nations Administrator, acceptable to Indonesia and the Netherlands, will be appointed by the Secretary General.

**Article V**

The United Nations Administrator, as chief executive officer of the U.N.T.E.A., will have full authority under the direction of the Secretary General to administer the territory for the period of the U.N.T.E.A. administration in accordance with the terms of the present agreement.

**Article VI**

1. The United Nations flag will be flown during the period of United Nations administration.

2. With regard to the flying of the Indonesian and Netherlands flags, it is agreed that this matter will be determined by agreement between the Secretary General and respective governments.
Article VII

The Secretary General will provide the U.N.T.E.A. with such security forces as the United Nations Administrator deems necessary; such forces will primarily supplement existing Papuan police in the task of maintaining law and order. The Papuan Volunteer Corps, which on the arrival of the United Nations Administrator will cease being part of the Netherlands armed forces, and the Indonesian armed forces in the territory will be under the authority of, and at the disposal of, the Secretary General for the same purpose. The United Nations Administrator will, to the extent feasible, use the Papuan police as a United Nations security force to maintain law and order and, at his discretion, use Indonesian armed forces. The Netherlands armed forces will be repatriated as rapidly as possible and while still in the territory will be under the authority of the U.N.T.E.A.

Article VIII

The United Nations Administrator will send periodic reports to the Secretary General on the principal aspects of the implementation of the present agreement. The Secretary General will submit full reports to Indonesia and the Netherlands and may submit, at his discretion, reports to the General Assembly or to all the United Nations members.
First Phase of United Nations Administration

Article IX

The United Nations Administrator will replace as rapidly as possible top Netherlands officials as defined in Annex A with non-Netherlands, non-Indonesian officials during the first phase of the U.N.T.E.A. administration, which will be completed on 1 May, 1963. The United Nations Administrator will be authorized to employ on a temporary basis all Netherlands officials other than top Netherlands officials defined in Annex A, who wish to serve the U.N.T.E.A., in accordance with such terms and conditions as the Secretary General may specify. As many Papuans as possible will be brought into administrative and technical positions. To fill the remaining required posts, the U.N.T.E.A. will have authority to employ personnel provided by Indonesia. Salary rates prevailing in the territory will be maintained.

Article X

Immediately after the transfer of administration to the U.N.T.E.A., the U.N.T.E.A. will widely publicize and explain the terms of the present agreement, and will inform the population concerning the transfer of administration to Indonesia and the provisions for the act of self-determination as set out in the present agreement.
Article XI

To the extent that they are consistent with the letter and spirit of the present agreement, existing laws and regulations will remain in effect. The U.N.T.E.A. will have the power to promulgate new laws and regulations or amend them within the spirit and framework of the present agreement. The representative councils will be consulted prior to the issuance of new laws and regulations or the amendment of existing laws.

Second Phase

Article XII

The United Nations Administrator will have discretion to transfer all or part of the administration to Indonesia at any time after the first phase of the U.N.T.E.A. administration. The U.N.T.E.A.'s authority all cease at the moment of transfer of full administrative control to Indonesia.

Article XIII

United Nations security forces will be replaced by Indonesian security forces after the first phase of the U.N.T.E.A. administration. All United Nations security forces will be withdrawn upon the transfer of administration to Indonesia.
Indonesian Administration and Self-Determination

Article XIV

After the transfer of full administrative responsibility to Indonesia, Indonesian national laws and regulations will in principle be applicable in the territory, it being understood that they be consistent with the rights and freedom guaranteed to the inhabitants under the terms of the present agreement. New laws and regulations or amendments to the existing ones can be enacted within the spirit of the present agreement. The representative will be consulted as appropriate.

Article XV

After the transfer of full administrative responsibility to Indonesia, the primary task of Indonesia will be further intensification of the education of the people, of the combating of illiteracy, and of the advancement of their social, cultural and economic development. Efforts also will be made in accordance with present Indonesian practice to accelerate the participation of the people in local government through periodic elections. Any aspects relating to the act of free choice will be governed by the terms of this agreement.
Article XVI

At the time of the transfer of full administrative responsibility to Indonesia a number of United Nations experts, as deemed adequate by the Secretary General after consultation with Indonesia, will be designated to remain wherever their duties require their presence. Their duties will, prior to the arrival of the United Nations representative, who will participate at the appropriate time in the arrangements for self-determination, be limited to advising on and assisting in preparations for carrying out the provisions for self-determination except in so far as Indonesia and the Secretary General may agree upon their performing other expert functions. They will be responsible to the Secretary General for the carrying out of their duties.

Article XVII

Indonesia will invite the Secretary General to appoint a representative who, together with a staff made up, inter alia, of experts referred to in Article XVI, will carry out the Secretary General’s responsibilities to advice, assist and participate in arrangements which are the responsibility of Indonesia for the act of free choice. The Secretary General will, at the proper time, appoint the
United Nations Representative in order that he and his staff may assume their duties in the territory one year prior to the date of self-determination. Such additional staff as the United Nations representative might feel necessary will be determined by the Secretary General after consultations with Indonesia. The United Nations representative and his staff will have the same freedom of movement as provided for the personnel referred to in Article XVI.

Article XVIII

Indonesia will make arrangements, with the assistance and participation of the United Nations representative and his staff, to give the people of the territory the opportunity to exercise freedom of choice. Such arrangements will include:

a. Consultations (Musjawarah) with the representative councils on procedures and appropriate methods to be followed for ascertaining the freely expressed will of the population,

b. The determination of the actual date of the exercise of free choice within the period established by the present agreement.
c. Formulation of the questions in such a way as to permit the inhabitants to decide (a) whether they wish to remain with Indonesia; or (b) whether they wish to sever their ties with Indonesia.

d. The eligibility of all adults, male and female, not foreign nationals to participate in the act of self-determination to be carried out in accordance with international practice, who are resident at the time of the signing of the present agreement and at the time of the act of self-determination including those residents who departed after 1945 and who return to the territory to resume residence after the termination of Netherlands administration.

Article XIX

The United Nations representative will report to the Secretary General on the arrangement arrived at for freedom of choice.

Article XX

The act of self-determination will be completed before the end of 1969.

Article XXI

1. After the exercise of the right of self-determination Indonesia and the United Nations representative will
submit final reports to the Secretary General who will report to the General Assembly on the conduct of the act of self-determination and the results thereof.

2. The parties to the present agreement will recognize and abide by the results of the act of self-determination.

Rights of the Inhabitants

Article XXII

1. The U.N.T.E.A. and Indonesia will guarantee fully the rights including the rights of free speech, freedom of movement and of assembly of the inhabitants of the area. These rights will include the existing rights of the inhabitants of the territory at the time of the transfer of administration to the U.N.T.E.A.

2. The U.N.T.E.A. will take over existing Netherlands commitments in respect of concessions and property rights.

3. After Indonesia has taken over the administration, it will honour those commitments which are not inconsistent with the interests and economic development of the people of the territory. A joint Indonesian-Netherlands commission will be set up after the transfer of administration to Indonesia to study
the nature of the above-mentioned concessions and property rights.

4. During the period of the U.N.T.E.A. administration there will be freedom of movement for civilians of Indonesia and Netherlands nationalities to and from the territory.

**Article XXIII**

Vacancies in the representative councils caused by the departure of Netherlands nationals or for other reasons, will be filled as appropriate consistent with existing legislation by elections, or by appointment by the U.N.T.E.A. The representative councils will be consulted prior to the appointment of new representatives.

**Financial Matters**

**Article XXIV**

1. Deficits in the budget of the territory during the U.N.T.E.A. administration will be shared equally by Indonesia and the Netherlands.

2. Indonesia and the Netherlands will be consulted by the Secretary General in the preparation of the U.N.T.E.A. budget and other financial matters relating to United Nations responsibilities under the present agreement;
however the Secretary General will have the final decision.

3. The parties to the present agreement will reimburse the Secretary General for all costs incurred by the United Nations under the present agreement and will make available suitable funds in advance for the discharge of the Secretary General's responsibilities. The parties to the present agreement will share on an equal basis the costs of such reimbursements and advances.

Previous Treaties and Agreements

Article XXV

The present agreement will take precedence over any previous agreement on the territory. Previous treaties and agreements regarding the territory may therefore be terminated or adjusted as necessary to conform to the terms of the present agreement.

Privileges and Immunities

Article XXVI

For the purposes of the present agreement, Indonesia and the Netherlands will apply to United Nations property, funds, assets and officials, the provisions of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations. In particular, the United Nations Administrator,
appointed pursuant to Article IV, and the United Nations Representative, appointed pursuant to Article XVII, will enjoy the privileges and immunities specified in Section 19 of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations.

Ratification

Article XXVII

1. The present agreement will be ratified in accordance with the constitutional procedures of the contracting parties.

2. The instruments of ratification will be exchanged as soon as possible at the head-quarters of the United Nations by the accredited representatives of the contracting parties.

3. The Secretary General will draw up a process-verbal of the exchange of the instruments of ratification and will furnish a certified copy thereof to each contracting party.

Entry into Force

Article XXVIII

1. The present agreement will enter into force upon the date of the adoption by the General Assembly of the resolution referred to in Article I the present agreement.
2. Upon the entry into force of the present agreement, the Secretary-General of the United Nations will register it in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter.

**Authentic Text**

**Article XXIX**

The authentic text of the present agreement is drawn up in the English language.Translations in the Indonesian and Netherlands languages will be exchanged between the contracting parties.

In witness whereof the undersigned plenipotentiaries, being duly authorized for that purpose by their respective Governments, have signed the present agreement.

Done at the Headquarters of the United Nations, New York on this fifteenth day of August, 1962, in three identical copies, of which one shall be deposited with the Secretary General and one shall be furnished to the Government of each of the contracting parties.

SUBANDRIO

For the Republic of Indonesia
J. HERMAN VAN ROIJEN

For the Kingdom of the Netherlands
C.W.A. SCHURMANN
For the Kingdom of the Netherlands
APPENDIX - B

The Manila Accord, June 1963

1. The Government of the Federation of Malaya, the Republic of Indonesia and the Republic of the Philippines, prompted by their keen and common desire to have a general exchange of views on current problems concerning stability, security, economic development and social progress of the three countries and of the region and upon the initiative of President Diosdado Macapagal, agreed that a Conference of Ministers of the three countries be held in Manila on 7th June 1963, for the purpose of achieving common understanding and close fraternal co-operation among themselves. Accordingly, Tun Abdul Razak, Deputy Prime Minister of the Federation of Malaya, Dr. Subandrio, Deputy First Minister/Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, and Honourable Emmanuel Pelaez, Vice-President of the of the Philippines and concurrently Secretary of Foreign Affairs, met in Manila from 7 to 11 June, 1963.

2. The deliberations were held in a frank manner and in a most cordial atmosphere in keeping with the spirit of

friendship prevailing in the various meetings held between President Soekarno of the Republic of Indonesia, and Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman Putra of the Federation of Malaya, and President Diosdado Macapagal. This Ministerial Conference was a manifestation of the determination of the nation in this region to achieve closer co-operation in the endeavour to chart their common future.

3. The Ministers were of one mind that the three countries share a primary responsibility for the maintenance of the stability and security of the area from subversion in any form or manifestation in order to preserve their respective national identities, and to ensure the peaceful development of their respective countries and of their region, in accordance with the ideals and aspirations of their peoples.

4. In the same spirit of common and constructive endeavour, they exchanged views on the proposed Confederation of nations of Malay origin, the proposed Federation of Malaysia, the Philippine claim to North Borneo and related problems.
The Macapagal Plan

5. Recognising that it is in the common interest of their countries to maintain fraternal relations and to strengthen co-operation among their peoples who are bound together by ties of race and culture, the three Ministers agreed to intensify the joint and individual efforts of their countries to secure lasting peace, progress and prosperity for themselves and for their neighbours.

6. In this context, the three Ministers supported President Macapagal’s plan envisaging the grouping of the three nations of Malay origin working together in closest harmony but without surrendering any portion of their sovereignty. This calls for the establishment of the necessary common organs.

7. The three Ministers agreed to take the initial steps towards this ultimate aim by establishing machinery for frequent and regular consultations. The details of such machinery will be further defined. This machinery will enable the three governments to hold regular consultations at all levels to deal with matters of mutual interests and concern consistent with the national, regional and international responsibilities
or obligations of each country without prejudice to its sovereignty and independence. The Ministers agreed that their countries will endeavour to achieve close understanding and co-operation in dealing with common problems relating to security, stability, economic, social and cultural development.

8. In order to accelerate the process of growth towards the ultimate establishment of President Macapagal's Plan, the Ministers agreed that each country shall set up its own National Secretariat. Pending the establishment of a Central Secretariat for the consultative machinery, the National Secretaries should co-ordinate and co-operate with each other in the fulfilment of their tasks.

9. The Ministers further agreed to recommend that Heads of Government and Foreign Ministers meet at least once a year for the purpose of consultations on matters of importance and common concern.

Malaysia and North Borneo

10. The Ministers reaffirmed their countries' adherence to the principle of self-determination for the peoples of non self-governing territories. In this context,
Indonesia and the Philippines stated that they would welcome the formation of Malaysia provided the support of the people of the Borneo territories is ascertained by an independent and impartial authority, the Secretary-General of the United Nations or his representative.

11. The Federation of Malay expressed appreciation for this attitude of Indonesia and the Philippines and undertook to consult the British Government and the Governments of the Borneo territories with a view to inviting the Secretary-General of the United Nations or his representative to take the necessary steps in order to ascertain the wishes of the people of those territories.

12. The Philippines made it clear that its position on the inclusion of North Borneo in the Federation of Malaysia is subject to the final outcome of the Philippine claim to North Borneo. The Ministers took note of the Philippines claim and the right of the Philippines to continue to pursue it in accordance with international law and the principle of the pacific settlement of disputes. They agreed that the inclusion of North Borneo in the Federation of Malaysia would not
prejudice either the claim or any right thereunder. Moreover in the context of their close association, the three countries agreed to exert their best endeavours to bring the claim to a just and expeditious solution by peaceful means, such as negotiation, conciliation, arbitration, or judicial settlement as well as other peaceful means of the parties' own choice, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations and the Bandung Declaration.

13. In particular, considering the close historical ties between the people of the Philippines and North Borneo as well as their geographical propinquity, the Ministers agreed that in the event of North Borneo joining the proposed Federation of Malaysia the Government of the latter and the Government of the Philippines should maintain and promote the harmony and the friendly relations subsisting in their region to ensure the security of the area.

Meeting of Heads of Government

14. The Ministers agreed to recommend that a Meeting of their respective Heads of Government be held at Manila not later than the end of July 1963.
15. The Ministers expressed satisfaction over the atmosphere of brotherliness and cordiality which pervaded their meeting and considered it as a confirmation of their close fraternal ties and as a happy augury for the success of future consultations among their leaders.

16. The Ministers agreed to place on record their profound appreciation of and gratitude for the statesmanlike efforts of President Macapagal whose courage, vision and inspiration not only facilitated the holding of this historic meeting but also contributed towards the achievement for the first time of a unity of purpose and a sense of common dedication among the peoples of Malaya, Indonesia and the Philippines.
APPENDIX - C

Manila Joint Statement, August 1963

The President of the Republic of Indonesia, the President of the Philippines, and the Prime Minister of the Federation of Malaya next at a summit conference in Manila from July 30 to August 5, 1963.

1. Moved by a sincere desire to solve their common problems in an atmosphere of fraternal understanding, they considered, approved and accepted the report and recommendations of the Foreign Ministers of the three countries adopted in Manila on June 11, 1963 (thereafter to be known as the Manila Accord).

2. In order to provide guiding principles for the implementation of the Manila Accord the Heads of Governments have issued a declaration known as the Manila Declaration, embodying the common aspirations and objectives of the peoples and governments of the three countries.

3. As a result of the consultations amongst the three Heads of Governments in accordance with the principles enunciated in the Manila Declaration, they have resolved various current problems of common concern.

4. Pursuant to paragraphs 10 and 11 of the Manila Accord the United Nations Secretary-General or his representative should ascertain prior to the establishment of the Federation of Malaysia the wishes of the people of Sabah (North Borneo) and Sarawak within the context of General Assembly Resolution 1541 (15), principle 9 of the annex, by a fresh approach, which in the opinion of the Secretary-General is necessary to ensure complete compliance with the principle of self-determination within the requirements embodied in principle 9, taking into consideration:

(i) the recent elections in Sabah (North Borneo) and Sarawak but nevertheless further examining, verifying and satisfying himself as to whether

(a) Malaysia was a major issue, if not the main issue;
(b) Electoral registers were properly compiled;
(c) Elections were free and there was no coercion; and
(d) Votes were properly polled and properly counted; and

(ii) the wishes of those who, being qualified to vote, would have exercised their right of self-determination in the recent elections had it not been for their detention for political activities, imprisonment for political offences or absence from Sabah (North Borneo) or Sarawak.
5. The Secretary-General will be requested to send working teams to carry out the task set out in paragraph 4.

6. The Federation of Malaya, having undertaken to consult the British Government and Governments of Sabah (North Borneo) and Sarawak under paragraph 11 of the Manila Accord on behalf of the three Heads of Governments, further undertake to request them to co-operate with the Secretary-General and to extend to him the necessary facilities so as to enable him to carry out his task as set out in paragraph 4.

7. In the interest of the countries concerned, the three Heads of Government deem it desirable to send observers to witness the carrying out of the task to be undertaken by the working teams and the Federation of Malaya will use its best endeavours to obtain the co-operation of the British Government and the Governments of Sabah (North Borneo) and Sarawak in furtherance of this purpose.

8. In accordance with paragraph 12 of the Manila Accord, the three Heads of Governments decided to request the British Government to agree to seek a just and expeditious solution to the dispute between the British Government and the Philippines Government concerning
Sabah (North Borneo) by means of negotiation, conciliation and arbitration, judicial settlement, or other peaceful means of the parties' own choice in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations. The three Heads of Governments take cognisance of the position regarding the Philippines claim to Sabah (North Borneo) after the establishment of the Federation of Malaysia as provided under paragraph 12 of the Manila Accord, that is, that the inclusion of Sabah (North Borneo) in the Federation of Malaysia does not prejudice either the claim or any right thereunder.

Pursuant to paragraphs 6, 7, 8 and 9 of the Manila Accord and the fifth principle of the Manila Declaration, that is, that initial steps should be taken towards the establishment of Maphilindo by holding frequent and regular consultations at all levels to be known as Mushawarah Maphilindo, it is agreed that each country shall set up a national secretariat for Maphilindo affairs and as a first step the respective national secretariats will consult together with a view to co-ordinating with each other in the study on the setting up of the necessary machinery for Maphilindo.
10. The three Heads of Governments emphasized that the responsibility for the preservation of the national independence of the three countries and of the peace and security in their region lies primarily in the hands of the governments and the peoples of the countries concerned, and that the three Governments undertake to have close consultations (Mushawarah) among themselves on these matters.

11. The three Heads of Governments further agreed that foreign bases—temporary in nature—should not be allowed to be used directly or indirectly to subvert the national independence of any of the three countries. In accordance with the principle enunciated in the Bandung Declaration, the three countries will abstain from the use of arrangements of collective defence to serve the particular interests of any of the big powers.

12. President Sukarno and Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman express their deep appreciation for the initiative taken by President Macapagal in calling the summit conference which, in addition to resolving their differences concerning the proposed Federation of Malaysia, resulted in paving the way for the
establishment of Maphilindo. The three Heads of Governments conclude this conference, which has greatly strengthened the fraternal ties which bind their three countries and extended the scope of their co-operation and understanding, with renewed confidence that their governments and peoples will together make a significant contribution to the attainment of just and enduring peace, stability and prosperity in the region.
APPENDIX - D

Manila Declaration, 5 August 1963

The President of the Republic of Indonesia, the President of the Philippines and the Prime Minister of the Federation of Malaya, assembled in a summit Conference in Manila from July 30 to August 5, 1963, following the Meeting of their Foreign Ministers held in Manila from June 7 to 11, 1963:

Conscious of the historic significance of their coming together for the first time as leaders of sovereign states that have emerged after long struggles from colonial status to independence;

Desiring to achieve better understanding and closer cooperation in their endeavour to chart their common future;

Inspired also by the spirit of Asian-African solidarity forged in the Bandung Conference of 1955;

Convinced that their countries, which are bound together by close historical ties of race and culture, share a primary responsibility for the maintenance of the

Sources: Malaya, Malaya-Philippines-Relations : 31 August 1957 to 15 September 1963, Kuala Lumpur, Government Printer, 1963, Appendix IX.
stability and security of the area from subversion in any form or manifestation in order to preserve their respective national identities and to ensure the peaceful development of their respective countries and their region in accordance with the ideals and aspirations of their peoples; and

Determined to intensify the joint and individual efforts of their countries to secure lasting peace, progress and prosperity for themselves and their neighbours in a world dedicated to freedom and justice.

Do Hereby Declare:

First, that they reaffirm their adherence to the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples as enunciated in the United Nations Charter and the Bandung Declaration;

Second, that they are determined, in the common interest of their countries, to maintain fraternal relations, to strengthen co-operation among their peoples in the economic, social and cultural fields in order to promote economic progress and social well-being in the region, and to put an end to the exploitation of man by man and of one nation by another;
Third, that the three nations shall combine their efforts in the common struggle against colonialism and imperialism in all their forms and manifestations and for the eradication of the vestiges thereof in the region in particular and the world in general:

Fourth, that the three nations, as new emerging forces in the region, shall co-operate in building a new and better world based on national freedom, social justice and lasting peace; and

Fifth, that in the context of the joint endeavours of the three nations to achieve the foregoing objectives, they have agreed to take initial steps towards the establishment of Maphilindo by holding frequent and regular consultations at all levels to be known as Mushawarah Maphilindo.

Manila
August 5, 1963

SOLKARNO
President of the Republic of Indonesia

DIASDADO MACAPAGAL
President of the Philippines

TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN
PUTRA AL-HAJ
Prime Minister of the Federation of Malaya
APPENDIX - E

Agreement to Normalize Relations between
The Republic of Indonesia and
Malaysia (August 1966)

Recognising the need for close and friendly relations between Indonesia and Malaysia and to create a climate conducive to co-operation between the two countries, in the spirit of the Manila Agreement and of brotherliness between the two peoples bound together by history and culture from time immemorial.

The Republic of Indonesia and Malaysia

have decided to conclude an Agreement to normalise relations between the Republic of Indonesia and Malaysia and to this end have appointed as their plenipotentaries;

who, having examined each other's credentials and having found them good and in due form have agreed as follows:

Article 1

1. The Government of Malaysia, in order to resolve the problems between the two countries arising out of the

formation of Malaysia, agrees to afford the people of Sabah and Sarawak who are directly involved, an opportunity to reaffirm, as soon as practicable in a free and democratic manner through General Elections, their previous decision about their status in Malaysia.

**Article 2**

2. The Government of the Republic of Indonesia in its desire for close co-operation and friendship between Indonesia and Malaysia, agrees, and the Government of Malaysia concurs, that diplomatic relations between the two countries shall be established immediately and that they shall exchange diplomatic representation as soon as possible.

**Article 3**

3. The Government of Malaysia and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia agree that in view of the above, hostile acts between the two countries shall cease forthwith.

**Article 4**

4. This Agreement shall come into force on the date of signature.
This in witness whereof the undersigned, being duly authorised thereto by the respective Governments, have signed this Agreement.

Done at Jakarta in duplicate, this day of 11th August, 1966.

For the Government of the Republic of Indonesia
(seal)

For the Government of the Malaysia
(seal)
APPENDIX - F

The ASEAN Declaration

The Presidium Minister for Political Affairs/Minister of foreign Affairs of Indonesia, the Deputy Prime Minister of Malaysia, the Secretary for 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 interest and common problems among the countries of Southeast 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 Southeast 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 Southeast 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 manifestation in order to preserve their national identities in accordance with the ideals and aspirations of their peoples.

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

DO HEREBY DECLARE

FIRST, the establishment of an Association for Regional Cooperation among the countries of Southeast Asia to be known as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

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

1. To accelerate the economic growth, social progress and cultural development in the region through joint
endeavours in the spirit of equality and partnership in order to strengthen the foundation for a prosperous and peaceful community of Southeast Asian Nations;

2. To promote regional peace and stability through abiding respect for justice and the rule of law in the relationship among countries of the region and adherence to the principles of the United Nations Charter;

3. To promote active collaboration and mutual assistance on matters of common interest in the economic, social, cultural, technical, scientific and administrative fields;

4. To provide assistance to each other in the form of training and research facilities in the educational, professional, technical and administrative spheres;

5. To collaborate more effectively for the greater utilization of their agriculture and industries, the expansion of their trade including the study of the problems of international commodity trade, the improvement of their transportation and communication facilities and the raising of the living standards of their peoples;
6. To promote Southeast Asian studies;

7. To maintain close and beneficial cooperation with existing international and regional organizations with similar aims and purposes, and explore all avenues for even closer cooperation among themselves.

THIRD, that, to carry out those aims and purposes, the following machinery shall be established;

(a) Annual Meeting of Foreign Ministers, which shall be by rotation and referred to as ASEAN Ministerial Meeting, Special Meetings of Foreign Ministers may be convened as required.

(b) A Standing Committee under the chairmanship of the Foreign Minister of the host country or his representative and having as its members the accredited Ambassador to the other member countries, to carry on the work of the Association in between Meetings of Foreign Ministers.

(c) Ad Hoc Committees and Permanent committees of specialists and officials on specific subjects.

(d) A National Secretariat in each member country to carry out the work of the Association on behalf of
the country and to service the Annual or Special Meetings of Foreign Ministers, the Standing Committee and such other committees as may hereafter be established.

FOURTH, that the Association is open for participation to all States in the Southeast Asian Region subscribing to the afore-mentioned aims, principles and purposes.

FIFTH, that the Association represents the collective will of the nations of Southeast Asia to bind themselves together in friendship and cooperation and, through joint efforts and sacrifices, secure for their peoples and for prosperity the blessings of peace, freedom and prosperity.

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

The Kuala Lumpur Declaration

We the Foreign Ministers of Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and the Special Envoy of the National Executive Council of Thailand;

FIRMLY believing in the merits of regional cooperation which has drawn our countries to cooperate together in the economic, social and cultural fields in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations;

DESIROUS of bringing about a relaxation of international tension and of achieving a lasting peace in Southeast Asia;

INSPIRED by the worthy aims and objectives of the United Nations, in particular by the principles of respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all states, abstention from the threat or use of force, peaceful settlement of international disputes, equal rights and self-determination and non-interference in the internal affairs of States;

BELIEVING in the continuing validity of the "Declaration on the Promotion of World Peace and

Cooperation" of the Bandung Conference of 1955 which, among others, enunciates the principles by which states may coexist peacefully;

RECOGNISING the right of every state, large or small, to lead its national existence free from outside interference in its internal affairs as this interference will adversely affect its freedom, independence and integrity;

DEDICATED to the maintenance of peace, freedom and independence unimpaired;

BELIEVING in the need to meet present challenges and new developments by cooperating with all peace and freedom loving nations, both within and outside the region, in the furtherance of world peace, stability and harmony;

COGNIZANT of the significant trend towards establishing nuclear-free zones, as in the "Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America" and the Lusaka Declaration proclaiming Africa a nuclear-free zone, for the purpose of promoting world peace and security by reducing the areas of international conflicts and tensions;

REITERATING our commitment to the principle in the Bangkok Declaration which established ASEAN in 1967, "that
the countries of Southeast 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 manifestation in order to preserve their national identities in accordance with ideals and aspirations of their peoples.

AGREEING that the neutralization of Southeast Asia is a desirable objective and that we should explore ways and means of bringing about its realization, and

CONVINCED that the time is propitious for joint action to give effective expression to the deeply felt desire of the people of Southeast Asia to ensure the conditions of peace and stability indispensable to their independence and their economic and social well-being;

DO HEREBY STATE

(1) that Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand are determined to exert initially necessary efforts to secure recognition of, and respect for, Southeast Asia as a Zone of Peace, Freedom and Neutrality, free from any form or manner or interference by outside Powers;
(2) that Southeast Asian countries should make concerted efforts to broaden the areas of cooperation which would contribute to their strength, solidarity and closer relationship. Done at Kuala Lumpur on Saturday, the 27th of November, 1971.
APPENDIX - H

Statement by the Chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee (Indonesian Foreign Minister) on the Vietnam-Kampuchea Conflict

Indonesian Foreign Minister Prof. Dr. Mochtar Kusumaatmadja (Tuesday, 9 Jan) stated that, as Chairman of the ASEAN Standing Committee, he had been authorized by the Foreign Ministers of the ASEAN countries to issue a statement in connection with the escalating conflict between Vietnam and Kampuchea. The statement is as follows:

The ASEAN member countries strongly regret the escalation and expansion of the armed conflict now taking place between the two Indochinese states. The ASEAN countries have expressed their great concern over the implications of this development and its impact on peace, security, and stability in Southeast Asia.

The ASEAN member countries have again reaffirmed that peace and stability are very essential for the national development of each country in the Southeast Asian region.

In accordance with the principles of the U.N. Charter and the Bandung Declaration, and bearing fully in mind the pledges made by states in Southeast Asia, they appeal to all

Source: Antara (Indonesian News Agency in English), 0717 gmt, 10 Jan 79; Summary of World Broadcasts, FE/6014/A3/12, 12 Jan 79.
countries in the region to firmly respect the freedom, sovereignty, national integrity, and political system of the respective countries, to restrain themselves from the use of force or threats of the use of force in the implementation of bilateral relations, to refrain from interference in the internal affairs of the respective countries, and dissociate themselves from engagement in subversive activities either directly or indirectly against one another, and to resolve all existing differences between these countries through peaceful means by way of negotiations in a spirit of equality, mutual understanding, and mutual respect.

The ASEAN member countries are convinced that in the interest of peace, stability, and development in Southeast Asia, the countries concerned should fully honour those principles and pledges.

The ASEAN countries welcome and support the holding of a U.N. Security Council meeting to discuss the Vietnam-Kampuchea conflict, and urgently call for steps being taken by the Security Council towards restoration of peace, security, and stability in Indochina. In this context, these countries are of the view that a visit by the U.N. Secretary-General or his special deputy to the region would be of great benefit.
APPENDIX - I

ASEAN Foreign Ministers' "Joint Statement''
on Vietnam's Action in Kampuchea

Determined to display ASEAN's unity and solidarity in
the face of threats to the peace and stability of Southeast
Asia and recalling the pledge given by Vietnam to the ASEAN
member countries to strictly respect the independence,
sovereignty, and territorial integrity of each country and
to cooperate with those countries in maintaining and
strengthening regional peace and stability, the ASEAN
Foreign Ministers held a meeting in Bangkok on 12 and 13
January 1979 and reached the following agreements:

(1) All ASEAN Foreign Ministers support the statement
issued on 9 January 1979 in Jakarta by the
Indonesia Foreign Minister in his capacity as
Chairman of ASEAN Standing Committee on the
expansion of the armed conflict between Vietnam
and Kampuchea.

(2) All ASEAN Foreign Ministers deplore the armed
intervention threatening the independence,
sovereignty, and territorial integrity of
Kampuchea.

Source: Bangkok Home Service, 1300 gmt, 13 Jan, 1979;
1979.
(3) All ASEAN Foreign Ministers confirm the right of the Kampuchean people to decide their own future without external interference or influence so that they may exercise their right to self-determination.

(4) In order to achieve the above-mentioned goal, all ASEAN Foreign Ministers demand the immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops from Kampuchean territory.

(5) All ASEAN Foreign Ministers support the decision made by the U.N. Security Council to give immediate attention to the situation in Indochina and vigorously encourage the Security Council to take necessary and suitable measures to restore peace, stability, and safety to the area.