Appendices
THE ASEAN DECLARATION

(Bangkok Declaration)

Bangkok, 8 August 1967

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

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

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

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

CONSIDERING that the countries of South East Asia share a primary responsibility for strengthening the economic and social stability of the region and ensuring their peaceful and progressive 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 of States in the area or prejudice the orderly processes of their national development;

**DO HEREBY DECLARE:**

**FIRST**, the establishment of an Association for Regional Cooperation among the countries of South-East Asia to be known as the Association of South-East Asian 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 South-East 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 communications facilities and the raising of the living standards of their peoples;

6. To promote South-East Asian studies;
7. To maintain close and beneficial cooperation with existing international and regional organizations with similar aims and purposes, and explore all avenues for even closer cooperation among themselves.

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

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

(b) A Standing committee, under the chairmanship of the Foreign Minister of the host country or his representative and having as its members the accredited Ambassadors of the other member countries, to carry 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 that 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 South-East Asian Region subscribing to the aforementioned aims, principles and purposes.

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 on the Eighth Day of August in the Year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Sixty-Seven.
For the Republic of Indonesia:

ADAM MALIK
President, Minister for Political
Minister for Foreign Affairs

For the Republic of Singapore:

S. RAJARATNAM
Minister of Foreign Affairs

For Malaysia:

TSOM ABDUL RAZAK
Deputy Prime Minister,
Minister of Defence and
Minister of National Development

For the Kingdom of Thailand:

THANAT KROMPHONG
Minister of Foreign Affairs

For the Republic of the Philippines:

NARCISO RAMOS
Secretary of Foreign Affairs

http://www.aseansec.org/1212.htm
APPENDIX-2

Joint Press Release for the Meeting between ASEAN and Indian Senior Officials on the Establishment of the Sectoral Dialogue Relations between ASEAN and India

New Delhi, 16-17 March 1993

1. The Meeting of ASEAN and Indian Senior Officials on the establishment of Sectoral Dialogue between ASEAN and India was held in New Delhi on March 16-17, 1993.

2. The Meeting was attended on the ASEAN side by H.E. Dato' Ajit Singh, Secretary - General, ASEAN, H.E. Dato Paduka Haji Mohd. Adnan bin Buntar, Director-General, ASEAN-Brunei Darussalam, H.E. Mr. Susanto Ismodirdjo, Head of Bureau of Development and Analysis, ASEAN-Indonesia, H.E. Mr. Hasmy Agam, Director-General, ASEAN-Malaysia, H.E. Ms. Delia Albert, Director-General, ASEAN-Philippines, H.E. Mr. Toh Hock Ghim, Director-General, ASEAN-Singapore, H. E. Mrs. Laxanachanthorn Laohaphan, Director-General, ASEAN-Thailand and their respective delegations.

3. Also in attendance from ASEAN were the ASEAN Heads of Missions in New Delhi and their staff as well as officials from the ASEAN Secretariat.

4. The Indian delegation was led by the Honourable Minister of External Affairs, Shri Dinesh Singh and included the Honourable Minister of State for External Affairs, Shri Salman Kurshid, Foreign Secretary, Shri J.N. Dixit, Commerce Secretary, Shri A.V. Ganesan, Industry Secretary, Shri Suresh Kumar, Secretary for Science and Technology, Dr P. Rama Rao, Secretary Tourism, Shri J.M. Lyngdoh and Additional Secretary(MEA) Shri P.M.S. Malik.

Opening Remarks

5. In their opening remarks, H.E. Shri Dinesh Singh, Minister of External Affairs, India and Dato' Ajit Singh, Secretary-General, ASEAN, both emphasised the importance and timeliness of the establishment of ASEAN-
India Sectoral Dialogue and expressed the sincere intention of ASEAN and India to further promote cooperation through this relationship.

Adoption of the Agenda

6. The official Meeting was co-chaired by H.E. J.N. Dixit, Foreign Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Dato' Ajit Singh, Secretary-General, ASEAN.

Exchange of Letters

7. The Meeting noted and affirmed the exchange of letters between the two sides on the establishment of sectoral dialogue relations between ASEAN and India.

Consideration of Modalities

8. The Meeting considered the following:
   (i) ASEAN-India Joint Sectoral Cooperation Committee
   (ii) ASEAN New Delhi Committee
   (iii) Joint ASEAN-India Business Council

9. The ASEAN-India Joint Sectoral Cooperation Committee will be set up as the inter-governmental consultative body to coordinate the ASEAN-India Sectoral Dialogue Relations, initially in the areas of trade, investment and tourism. It will also establish sub-committees as appropriate.

10. The Meeting also agreed to set up an ASEAN New Delhi Committee consisting of the Heads of Diplomatic Missions of ASEAN member countries in New Delhi who shall facilitate ASEAN's Sectoral Dialogue Relations with India.

11. The Meeting also agreed to establish a Joint ASEAN-India Business Council which will consist of representatives from the respective private sectors of ASEAN and India.
Consideration of relevant matters on the areas of cooperation

12. The Meeting agreed on various proposals to increase cooperation in the areas of trade, investment and tourism.

TRADE AND INVESTMENT

13. In the area of trade, India proposed four areas of cooperation which could form the basis for discussion in future sectoral dialogue meetings.

(i) Hold regular trade talks between India and ASEAN.

(ii) Establish a mechanism for the exchange of trade and commercial data.

(iii) Have regular interaction between the business communities of India and ASEAN.

(iv) Establish a mechanism for interaction on industrial standards and quality control.

14. The Meeting noted that India would be establishing a fund under the Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) to develop programmes and projects in the fields of tourism, administration and management, trade and investments, computers and informatics and solar energy and environmental protection. This fund would be placed at the disposal of the ASEAN Secretariat and administered by a Joint Management Committee which will be established for this purpose.

15. ASEAN also put forward several proposals such as an Information/Promotion Centre for Trade/Investment, lists of investment opportunities for investors from both sides, an increased exchange of trade missions and trade fairs and the development of joint marketing strategies for the promotion of exports to third countries.

16. India informed the Meeting of changes in investment policies and the improvement of investment incentives on the Indian side and proposed joint ventures between ASEAN and India which could explore the specific areas of cooperation.
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

17. The Meeting was also informed of India's suggestion that each side offer six post doctoral fellowships for up to six months in the areas of science and technology and the holding of joint workshops to identify themes of common interest for joint projects in the areas of:

1. Advanced materials;
2. Biotechnology; and
3. Information technology

TOURISM

18. In the field of tourism, the meeting recognised the vast potential that exists for collaboration between ASEAN and India. It was agreed that cooperation in travel, hotels and joint marketing of tourist destinations would certainly be of benefit to both sides. India expressed its desire to learn more about tourism publicity from ASEAN. The following areas of cooperation were identified:

1. Management of destination tourism
2. Cooperation between the travel trade on the two sides
3. Cooperation in the Hotel Industry
4. Promoting a Visit India-ASEAN Year
5. Establishing an ASEAN-India Tourist Information Centre.

19. The meeting agreed that the above proposals were by no means exhaustive or inclusive and that these and other new proposals which each side may wish to make would be taken up at the first meeting of the AIJSCC.

Date and Venue of the First Meeting of the ASEAN-India Joint Sectoral Cooperation Committee.

The date and venue of the First ASEAN-India Sectoral Dialogue will be decided through diplomatic channels.

http://www.aseansec.org/5734.htm
APPENDIX-3

JOINT PRESS RELEASE The 1st Meeting of the ASEAN-India Joint Sectoral Cooperation Committee, Bali, Indonesia, 7-8 January 1994

The First Meeting of the ASEAN-India Joint Sectoral Cooperation Committee was held in Bali, Indonesia on 7-8 January 1994.

2. The Meeting was attended on the ASEAN side by H.E. Dato' Ajit Singh, Secretary-General of ASEAN; H.E. Dato Paduka Haji Mohd. Adnan bin Buntar, Director-General, ASEAN-Brunei Darussalam; H.E. Mr. Rahardjo Jamtomo, Director-General, ASEAN-Indonesia; H.E.Mr. Hasmy Agam, Director-General,ASEAN-Malaysia; H.E. Mr. Jose P. Del Rosario, Jr., Deputy Director-General, ASEAN-Philippines; H.E. Mr. Wong Kwok Pun, Director-General, ASEAN-Singapore; H.E. Mr. Siriwat Suthigasame, Deputy Director-General, ASEAN-Thailand; H.E. Mr. Lam Peck Heng, the Chairman of the ASEAN-New Delhi Committee and their respective delegations together with the representatives of the ASEAN-India Business Council (AIBC).

3. The Indian delegation was led by H.E. Shri J.N. Dixit, Foreign Secretary of the Republic of India and included Shri K. Srinivasan, Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs (MEA); Shri P.M.S. Malik, Additional Secretary, MEA; Shri S. Ghose, Joint Secretary, Department of Science and Technology; Smt. Naverkha Sharma, CDA, Embassy of India, Jakarta; Shri Lalit Sharma, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Commerce; Dr S.K. Sharma, Joint Secretary (South), MEA and Smt. L. Puri, Joint Secretary, Economic and MER Division, MEA.

4. The Meeting was co-chaired by H. E. Dato' Ajit Singh, Secretary-General, ASEAN and H.E. Shri J.N. Dixit, Foreign Secretary of India.

5. In their opening remarks, Dato' Ajit Singh, Secretary-General of ASEAN and H.E. Shri J.N. Dixit, the Indian Foreign Secretary emphasized the importance of the development of the ASEAN-India Sectoral Dialogue and expressed the sincere
commitment of ASEAN and India to strengthen cooperation through this relationship in the agreed sectors of trade, investment, tourism and science and technology.

6. In his opening statement, Dato' Ajit Singh highlighted the growing contacts between ASEAN and India at the highest levels of government and among officials, businessmen and entrepreneurs, pointing out to a heightened awareness of the immense potential for enhancement of trade and economic cooperation between ASEAN and India as a result of India's economic liberalisation. He outlined the progress of the implementation of ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) Agreement through the Common Effective Preferential Tariff (CEPT) Scheme and pointed out that AFTA's coming on-stream and its realisation of the vision of an enlarged and more integrated regional market held greater promise for the ASEAN-India Sectoral Dialogue and made the deliberations of the Sectoral Committee more relevant. He expressed satisfaction that this meeting would mark the putting in place of the basic structures for intensified ASEAN-India cooperation-ASEAN-India Joint Sectoral Cooperation Committee (AIJSCC), ASEAN New Delhi Committee(ANDC) and ASEAN-India Business Council(AIBC). The importance of private sector participation in the Sectoral Dialogue was also emphasised.

7. The Foreign Secretary of India, on his part, stressed that the Sectoral Dialogue, in the context of the ongoing and irreversible trade and economic liberalization of India and India's large and growing market would facilitate a quantum leap in Indo-ASEAN cooperation. The increasing convergence of trade and investment policies of India and ASEAN provided a new basis for cooperation deriving from their existing and potential complementarities with regard to commodities, manufactures and services. Regular and wide-ranging interaction at the governmental, business and expert levels as part of institutional interface was essential for stimulating trade and investment flows, joint ventures, tourism and scientific and technological linkages. It was particularly gratifying that science and technology had been added on as an additional sector for cooperation under the Sectoral Dialogue. He affirmed that, in increasing economic interaction between India and ASEAN, the governments were enabling
factors and that the real actors were the entrepreneurs in trade and industry to whom maximum cooperation should be extended by the Committee.

8. The Meeting adopted the Rules of Procedure and Terms of Reference of the ASEAN-India Joint Sectoral Cooperation Committee (AIJSCC) thus marking the formal establishment of the AIJSCC. The role of the AIJSCC is to facilitate the ASEAN-India Sectoral Dialogue Relations in the areas of trade, investment, tourism and science and technology.

9. The Meeting also adopted the Rules of Procedure and Terms of Reference of the Joint Management Committee for the ASEAN-India Fund which will disburse funds for programmes and projects approved by the AIJSCC.

10. Members of the private sector from both ASEAN and India attended the First AIJSCC Meeting and held their own preliminary meeting. At that Meeting they proposed the framework for the establishment of an ASEAN-India Business Council (AIBC). In the Council, ASEAN will be represented by the ASEAN Chambers of Commerce and Industry (ASEAN-CCI) and India will be represented by the India ASEAN Economic Cooperation Committee (IAECC). The First AIJSCC Meeting agreed that the AIBC representatives would participate fully in future AIJSCC meetings.

11. The Meeting discussed the possible areas of cooperation and joint collaborations between the two sides under the designated areas of the Sectoral Dialogue of trade, investment, tourism and science and technology. In the area of trade and investment, they agreed that efforts would be focused on programmes and projects with a view to substantially expanding trade between ASEAN and India. These will cover the areas of trade liberalisation, facilitation and promotion. The desirability of India-ASEAN joint ventures in a number of designated areas including infrastructure development and investment as well as areas of high technology for ASEAN-India and third country markets was underlined.
12. It was agreed that a Group of Experts from ASEAN and India would be established to identify the mechanisms, modalities and areas of trade and investment cooperation between ASEAN and India taking into account elements that were discussed.

13. In addition to the activities to be funded by the ASEAN-India Fund, India offered training modules in designated areas of interest to ASEAN and specific projects within the framework of its India Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) Programme.

14. In the area of tourism it was agreed that there would be cooperation in the promotion of tourist destinations; between travel trade-tour operators, travel agents, air charter operators and airlines; in the hotel industry and in the related development of human resources.

15. In the area of science and technology, joint workshops have been proposed to bring together ASEAN and Indian scientists and technologists to identify specific topics and types of activities for collaboration particularly in the areas of advanced materials, biotechnology and information technology. Collaboration would also encompass other areas such as non-conventional energy sources, robotics, fibre optics and laser technology, the engineering industry, machinery and machine tools, chemicals, pharmaceuticals and related products. India also invited ASEAN scientists and experts to visit research and development centres for an exchange of ideas and possible collaboration in R & D. In addition, India offered ASEAN twelve scholarships in science and technology.

16. The Meeting agreed that the Second Meeting of the AIJSCC be held in India at date to be mutually agreed upon.

http://www.aseansec.org/5729.htm
APPENDIX-4

JOINT PRESS RELEASE The 2nd Meeting of the ASEAN-India Joint Sectoral Cooperation Committee, New Delhi & Panjim, India 13-17 February 1995

The Second Meeting of the ASEAN-India Joint Sectoral Cooperation Committee (AIJSCCC) was held in New Delhi and Panjim, Goa, India, February 13-17, 1995. It was jointly inaugurated by the Minister of State of External Affairs of India, Shri R.L. Bhatia on behalf of the External Affairs Minister and by Dato’ Ajit Singh, Secretary-General of ASEAN.

2. The ASEAN delegations were led by H.E. Dato’Ajit Singh, Secretary General of ASEAN and included Director-General of ASEAN-Brunei Darussalam, ASEAN Indonesia, ASEAN-Malaysia, ASEAN-Singapore and ASEAN-Thailand, the Acting Director-General of ASEAN-Philippines and members of the ASEAN-New Delhi Committee (ANDC), representatives of the ASEAN-India Business Council (AIBC), members of the ASEAN-India Experts Group on Trade and Investment Cooperation (AIEGTIC)

3. The Indian delegation was led by Shri K. Srinivasan, Foreign Secretary of India and included Special Secretary (ER), representatives of Ministries of External Affairs, Commerce, Health, Science and Technology and Tourism.

4. In his inaugural statement Shri R.L. Bhatia, described the Indo-ASEAN partnership as a positive sum equation with each providing to the other a basis for demand growth in areas where each side had marked strengths. He expected that the AIJSCCC would take ASEAN-India economic relations on to a higher level of intensity and symbiosis through cooperation in the four agreed areas of trade, investment, science and technology and tourism. This in turn would be reflected in an upgradation of the ASEAN-India partnership in the near future.

5. Dato’ Ajit Singh suggested several specific initiatives to bridge the information gap and promote trade and investment such as convening of ASEAN-India Round Table Conference, India’s participation in ‘Growth Triangles’ and cooperation among small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs).
He said that both sides should have the vision to see the potential of increased ASEAN-India cooperation and to seize new opportunities. With imaginative government policies and dynamic entrepreneurs, ASEAN-India sectoral relations can enter a more energetic phase.

6. The Meeting reviewed the implementation of decisions of the first AIJSCC Meeting and worked out the programme of future cooperation in four agreed areas of trade, investment, science and technology and tourism.

7. On trade and investment, the AIJSCC considered the recommendations of the ASEAN-India Expert Group and ASEAN-India Business Council. The meeting recognised that the policy environment was now more favourable to trade and investment expansion both in the immediate as well as the long-term. In order to positively motivate business to exploit opportunities which have been identified in the competitive sourcing of goods and services and in terms of investment opportunities, the meeting agreed to close the information gaps and undertake promotional work. The plan of action addressed institutional mechanisms for information networking, business match making and policy consultation. Indian and ASEAN business would be fully involved in this effort. The AIBC made the following specific proposals

i. The respective Chambers would exchange information on companies and business in India and ASEAN. Based on this, a compilation of ASEAN-India private sector data bases providing information on investment policies, ongoing and potential projects and information on industry sectors would be established.

ii. The Singapore component of the AIBC would convene the first ASEAN India Round Table Conference. This would be held in the third quarter of 1995 and would involve participation of captains of industry and Government policy makers from both sides. The Round Table would be expected to provide a forum for information exchange, trade and investment promotion and business match making.

iii. Periodic investment fairs would be held where approved project proposals would be presented to create investor interest in the ASEAN and Indian
business communities. Greater mutual participation in Indian and ASEAN trade fairs would be promoted.

iv. A programme for cooperation in the small and medium industries to effectively provide linkages between identified national and regional focal points was agreed.

v. The Indian partners of the AIBC accepted the invitation of the ASEAN Chambers of Commerce and Industry to attend its meeting to be held in Manila in March 1995. The AIBC would also hold its Executive Committee meeting at the same time.

8. The Meeting considered the report of the first meeting of ASEANCOSt-India Collaboration in Science and Technology (held in New Delhi on 6-10 February, 1995) and noted that it had helped in forging closer understanding and exchange of the knowledge base between ASEAN and Indian scientists. Specific areas and modalities of cooperation including exchange of scientists, techno-market surveys, workshops and development of project in the three leading edge technology areas, namely advanced materials, biotechnology and information technology were identified. The Meeting agreed on finding appropriate financial arrangements to support these activities.

9. The Meeting discussed the possibilities of tourism promotion and investment on the basis of an action plan and specific proposals presented by India and ASEAN. The Meeting agreed to the implementation of a reciprocal familiarization Programme for travel agents and tour operators for promoting Indo-ASEAN tourism, joint marketing in third countries and tourism related investment in India. In addition, the ASEAN Tourism Association (ASEANTA) will assist in organising a workshop with full involvement of the private sector to work out a programme of cooperation in the above areas. On the policy aspects there was a discussion on civil aviation and visa policies and their implications for tourism promotion. On civil aviation policy, the Indian side made a detailed presentation indicating a flexible approach. The Meeting recognized the importance of favourable visa policies for achieving necessary growth in Indo-ASEAN tourism.
10. A second contribution of approximately US$190,000 was announced by India to the ASEAN-India Fund to support activities in the agreed areas of Sectoral Dialogue Partnership.

11. The Meeting discussed the establishment of bank branches in ASEAN and India and expressed the hope that both sides would further encourage this development in the interest of promoting trade and investment expansion.

12. The Meeting recognised the need for increased air traffic between ASEAN and India to promote greater flow of goods and services.

13. The meeting decided that the Third Meeting of the AIJSCC will be held in Indonesia in 1996 at a mutually convenient time.

http://www.aseansec.org/5728.htm
APPENDIX-5

Joint Press Release The First ASEAN-India Joint Cooperation Committee Meeting, New Delhi, 14-16 November 1996

A formal institutional linkage was established between ASEAN and India when the ASEAN-India Sectoral Dialogue relationship was inaugurated in 1993. The Fifth ASEAN Summit in Bangkok in 1995 decided to upgrade this to Full Dialogue Partnership. The full Dialogue Partnership was followed by India's participation at the ASEAN Post Ministerial Conference in Jakarta in July 1996. At that Conference, the ASEAN and Indian Ministers outlined a vision of a shared destiny and intensified cooperation in all fields.

2. Pursuant to the decision on ASEAN-India Dialogue Partnership, an ASEAN-India Joint Cooperation Committee (JCC) was established. The JCC is a key institutional mechanism for providing substantive content and implementing programmes of cooperation. Although comprehensive, the JCC will focus on actualising ASEAN-India cooperation in trade and investment, science and technology, tourism, infrastructure-, human resource development and people-to people interaction.

3. The First Meeting of this JCC was held in New Delhi from November 14-16, 1996. This Meeting was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Minister of External Affairs of India, Shri I.K. Gujral.

4. The Meeting was attended on the ASEAN side by delegations from ASEAN-Brunei Darussalam, ASEAN-Indonesia, ASEAN-Malaysia, ASEAN- Philippines, ASEAN-Singapore, ASEAN-Thailand, ASEAN-Vietnam, the ASEAN Secretariat and ASEAN Heads of Missions in New Delhi. 5. The Indian delegation was led by Shri A.N. Ram, Secretary (Economic Relations), Ministry of External Affairs and included representatives of Ministries of Commerce, Finance, Science & Technology, Tourism, Human Resource Development, Surface Transport, Railways, and Industry.
6. The JCC Meeting was co-chaired by Shri A.N. Ram, Secretary (Economic Relations), Ministry of External Affairs of India and Mr. Michael Cheok, Director General of ASEAN-Singapore.

7. In his Inaugural Address, Minister of External Affairs, Shri I.K. Gujral recalled the vision set out by the ASEAN Ministers and himself during the Post Ministerial Conference in Jakarta in July 1996. He referred to the importance of ASEAN and India to the geopolitical complex to which they belonged and to each other in their own right. He affirmed that historic linkages, economic complementarities and policy coherence meant that ASEAN-India relations would henceforth be predicated on intrinsic value. The context of Pan Asian, Asia-Pacific and South-South Cooperation dynamics was invoked. He saw the JCC as providing the necessary institutional mechanism for giving practical meaning and sustaining the momentum of ASEAN-India Full Dialogue Partnership.

8. In his Opening Statement, Secretary (Economic Relations), Ministry of External Affairs and Co-Chairman of the JCC, Shri A.N. Ram mentioned that the JCC mechanism recaptures the traditional depth and closeness of ASEAN-India relations in a contemporary idiom. Just as the ASEAN-India dimension has assumed special significance in India's Asian and global foreign policy perspectives, the economic content of that equation is itself gaining prominence. The JCC has the responsibility for sustaining economic cooperation and taking a comprehensive view, including in the realm of culture, academics, education, media and popular contact. It could provide additional dimensions and upgrade cooperation efforts by taking up functional and coordinated overview of multiple Dialogue processes. He also recalled the long-term objective of fostering AFTA-India linkage as outlined in the Ministers' Statements during the Jakarta PMC. Briefly, the JCC could act as an agent of change and substantial transformation in ASEAN-India relations, synthesising the natural ingredients of cooperation in a mutually rewarding manner.

9. In his Opening Statement, the Director General of ASEAN-Singapore and Co-Chairman of the JCC Mr. Michael Cheok stated that the establishment of a Full Dialogue Partnership demonstrates ASEAN's and India's commitment towards a
renewed and strengthened relationship. According to him, ASEAN and India have established the necessary mechanisms which will lay the foundation for more specific content and focus to be injected into the dialogue process. ASEAN and India can further harness this synergy in the relationship to strengthen economic linkages. The establishment of Working Groups on Trade and Investment, and Science & Technology underscore the pivotal role of these sectors. As the dialogue matures, the much needed "human touch" will come from people-to-people exchanges, human resource development and tourism cooperation.

10. The first JCC focussed attention on establishment of institutional mechanisms in specific sectors of cooperation as well as discussed ways and means of expanding and intensifying ASEAN-India cooperation in the identified areas of trade, investment, science and technology, tourism, human resource development, infrastructure and people-to-people interaction. A significant outcome of the JCC was the establishment of the ASEAN-India Working Groups on Science & Technology and Trade & Investment. The terms of reference of the Working Group on Science & Technology were adopted, and those on the Working Group on Trade & investment are expected to be finalised shortly.

11. The overarching objective of trade and investment cooperation is to establish institutional linkages and programmes for trade and investment facilitation and promotion. This will include ASEAN-India cooperation in the field of standards and quality. The Working Group on Trade & Investment will also examine possibilities of AFTA-India linkage. The JCC agreed to establish a tie-up between ASEANWEB and its Indian counterpart and a technical expert will be deputed from India for the purpose. The AIBC is to act as a vehicle for expanding relations between ASEAN industry/professional/trade associations and their Indian counterparts.

12. The Indian delegation made a multi-media presentation on "Technology Vision 2020" by way of future cooperation possibilities, covering a wide range of activities like food processing, health, agriculture, engineering, electronics and communications, services and their cross-sectors' linkages. The JCC recognised India's expertise in the field of science and technology and agreed that further
consolidation of cooperation in the three agreed areas of Advanced Materials, Biotechnology and Information Technology as well as possible new areas would be examined by the Working Group on Science and Technology. Approved projects will be implemented in advance Materials relating to 'Wear Resistant and Thermal Barrier Coatings for Automotive and other Applications', 'Development of Raw Material and NdFeB M's and Application Engineering' and in Information Technology entitled 'Multimedia in Education'. In addition, a large number of project profiles are being worked out in the field of Biotechnology, particularly in the areas of Agricultural Biotechnology, Animal Biotechnology, and Bio- fertilizers.

13. There was agreement that scope for ASEAN-India cooperation in tourism was considerable and that continuation of familiarization tours and tourism seminars, including upgradation of tourism infrastructure were important areas of cooperation. An ASEAN-India Week including tourism, trade-related and other events is to be held in 1997. A study for preparing a tourism profile from the perspective of ASEAN-India cooperation is to be commissioned under the ASEAN-India Fund.

14. Extensive discussions were held in human resource development highlighting the scope of cooperation in the fields of education and training, including vocational training, English Language study, and such technical disciplines as ports automation and management. The ASEAN Secretariat will prepare a study on capabilities and requirements of ASEAN and India in order to focus on the sectors of cooperation in this rich and diversified area. This study will also include suggestions for cooperation among the centres of excellence. As a means of strengthening human resource development and augment interaction between academics and intellectuals from ASEAN and India, a study is to be commissioned for strengthening and setting up India study centres in ASEAN member countries and South East Asia study centres in India.

15. In the field of infrastructure, India made presentations on policy and opportunities for ASEAN-India cooperation in the railways, ports and highways, and power sectors. The JCC agreed that this being a vast sector involving a number of Ministries on both sides, exchange of information relating to investment opportunities could be tackled
by establishing focal points in ASEAN and India for direct contact. ASEAN-wide mechanisms could be used in the area of mining, transportation and communications. It was felt that infrastructure was an important area which could profit from an ASEAN consortium approach vis-a-vis India. Available ASEAN-wide mechanisms could also be used and information disseminated to respective private sectors.

16. The JCC reaffirmed enhanced people-to-people interaction and welcomed India's proposal for an ASEAN-India Lecture Series to promote awareness of the potential for ASEAN-India cooperation among our peoples. The organising of an ASEAN-India Week would also help towards this end.

17. Concurrently with the JCC Meeting, the ASEAN-India Business Council also had a very productive session. The highlights include ASEAN participation at the India Engineering Trade Fair (IETF) '97, visit of ASEAN business delegation for the IETF '97 and holding of an ASEAN-India Round Table involving captains of business and industry from both sides. Indian participation at the ASEAN Business Summit scheduled to be held in Jakarta in March 1997 along with a full meeting of the AIBC, continuation of work on the ASEAN-India Business Directory brought out by the India-ASEAN Economic Cooperation Committee (IAECC) the Indian counterpart of AIBC, and sectoral buyer-seller meets.

18. The External Affairs Minister of India had announced India's offer to establish a hi-tech, state-of-the-art Informatics Training Centre in ASEAN. The NIIT, which is already active in many ASEAN countries, made a presentation on the project to be established in an ASEAN country on a commercially self-sustaining basis. The Government of India will meet some initial establishment costs and provide scholarships to hundred ASEAN students every year for training in this institution.

19. The JCC reviewed the use of the ASEAN-India Fund. It expressed its deep appreciation for India's contribution to the ASEAN-India Fund totalling over US $500,000 (Rs. 170 lakhs approx.) to date. It also provided broad guidelines for future projects to be financed under this Fund.
20. The next Meeting of the JCC will be held in Singapore in about 18 months time. The exact dates will be decided through diplomatic channels.

21. The JCC expressed sincere appreciation to the Government and the people of India for the warm hospitality accorded to the ASEAN delegates and excellent arrangements made to ensure that the meeting was a success. The JCC was held in an atmosphere characterised by the traditional spirit of ASEAN and Indian solidarity and cordiality.

APPENDIX-6

Statement By His Excellency Mr. I. K. Gujral
Minister of External Affairs of India

Mr. Chairman,
Excellencies,
ladies and gentlemen,

1. It is indeed a signal honour for me to participate in this historic Post Ministerial Conference (PMC) where India is joining this inner-circle of ASEAN’s friends and partners. We pledge to work with the ASEAN as Full Dialogue Partner to give real meaning and content to the prophecy and promise of the Asian century that is about to dawn upon us.

2. We are gratified at the strong support that our ASEAN friends gave us in electing us to be their Full Dialogue Partners and ARF participants and we thank them most sincerely.

3. In a way, the Full Dialogue Partnership with ASEAN is a means of positively renewing our ancient affinities with South-East Asia. It re-establishes a kinship that is uniquely an ASEAN-India feature in the spectrum of ASEAN’s Full Dialogue Partnership. Where else have entire civilizations grown up in such proximity and symbiosis, sustaining, re-inventing and enriching each other over the vicissitudes of centuries? Where else have shored values, culture and tradition so naturally Permeated each other’s consciousness. Most telling is the way the spiritual chords that are strung between South-East Asia and India resonate in the everyday life, joys and strivings of our peoples.

4. As India and South-East Asia went through a period of colonial domination, than was a weakening of these bonds. As a result of this discontinuity, even in the post-colonial period, our relations often tended to be derivative rather than direct. This is despite initiatives that were taken in the name of our common Asian personality and participation in the Non-aligned Movement. In fact, it was here in this beautiful country of Indonesia - in Bogor and in Bandung and in the capital of my country New
Delhi that attempts were made to reawaken the greatness and solidarity of Asia. It was also the beginning of what India’s first Prime Minister and visionary Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru presaged for Asia, that is, "Looking into oneself, feeling a certain assurance, self-confidence, fear also, it may be - but on the whole finding oneself. The seeds of the idea that in matters of technical aid, economic and financial cooperation, trade, human resource development and cultural interchange, Asia would benefit from increasingly looking to itself without diminishing global engagement, were also sown at that time.

**Finding Ourselves - ASEAN and India**

5. In retrospect that was just the beginning of the re-entry, of Asia on to the world stage as a compelling actor. But it has taken nearly half a century for many of us in Asia to find ourselves as, in trying to reach our goals, we have followed different paths and have been conditioned by different circumstances and assumptions. In South-East Asia, the steady evolution of ASEAN as one of the most successful South-South groupings - political, diplomatic, economic and security related has shown the way to Asian resurgence through regional cooperation and concentration. They have also proved through their economic success stories, the validity of a uniquely Asian, trade and investment led high growth development model based on social consensus, political discipline and free enterprise.

6. We in India have had to operate on a more complex political, social and economic canvas in trying to deal with the problems of wide-spread poverty, under-developed infrastructure and meeting the basic needs of a large, and growing population. Our achievements, in the context of the pluralistic democratic and federal system that we followed have been significant. At the time of our independence, nearly two third of all Indians lived below the poverty line. Today this figure has come down to 19%. Our average life expectancy has more than doubled during this period. We have a diversified and well-developed industrial, agricultural and technological base which is being revitalized. Free rein is being given to our domestic industry to become competitive. We have sophisticated managerial, marketing, financial and distribution networks and are vying to be a key player on the information highway.
7. A marriage is being effected between our enormous, young and skilled human resource and R&D pool on one hand and global industry and trade on the other. Massive programmes - at the governmental business and NGO level have been launched to strengthen the physical and social infrastructure throughout our country. We have a thriving entrepreneurial culture and a remarkable record in peaceful democratic change, political stability and policy continuity. Economic reforms have further contributed to accelerating our GDP growth rate currently over 6.5% per annum toward generating 8-10 million jobs per annum, bringing about a rapid expansion of middle class consumers and fueling an unprecedented demand and production growth in all sectors of the economy. Our trade flows have surged to 30% per annum and in 1994-95 $68 billion, targeted to increase to $180-200 billion by 2001. FDI commitments since 1992 have been to the tune of $19 billion and most global majors have dropped their anchor here. We aim at $10 billion per year in FDI inflows in the next 5 years and would in turn facilitate domestic and external resource mobilisation by Indian companies.

8. It is not just a coincidence that the last few years of the upturn in India's relations with ASEAN took place at the same time as the significant liberalisation of the Indian economy. We in India, have been inspired by the remarkable economic progress achieved in South-East Asia and we know that we too must now run to keep pace. We realise that speed is risky but we are determined to turn risk into opportunity. In this, we would like to travel with our ASEAN kin on a journey of mutual cooperation, benefit and prosperity.

FDP and Look-East Policy - Shared Destiny

9. We see the Full Dialogue Partnership with ASEAN as the manifestation of our look-East destiny. This is because we are geographically inseparable, culturally conjoined and now more than ever before, economically and strategically interdependent and complementary. As the curtains of past misperceptions fall, there is mutual recognition of the rich harvest that can be reaped from moving from derived to more direct ASEAN-India relationship and dialogue. ASEAN is now in many ways the core of Asia's larger regional and global engagement - in South-East Asia and
Indo-China, in East Asia, in the Asia-Pacific and Europe. India's partnership with ASEAN will have an impact on India's economic, political and security related involvement in these larger, concentric coalitions around ASEAN and, in turn, contribute to ASEAN's own objectives.

10. Looking East is not an attempt to detach ourselves from our own sub-region of South Asia or of looking away from the West. India has worked sincerely and in an enlightened manner to forge the SAPTA and will continue to make SAARC a strong and viable partnership in the South Asian region. My government is taking several initiatives in this regard. We also seek to increase our traditionally strong economic linkages with countries to the West including many of them that are ASEAN's dialogue partners. What look-East really means is that an outward looking India, is gathering all forces of dynamism - domestic and regional and is directly focussing on establishing synergies with a fast consolidating and progressive neighbourhood to its East in the Mother Continent of Asia.

Key Elements of Full Dialogue partnership

11. From this perspective, I would like to delineate key elements of our Full Dialogue Partnership with ASEAN:

- We are determined to ourselves in the use our millennial linkages as the emotive driving force for substantive development of ASEAN-India relations.

- We will build on the new and emerging commonalties and complementarities of political, security and economic goals, policies and strategies in the immediate and the long term.

- We will seek to fully understand and in turn explain our respective national interests on every issue and handle the partnership with pragmatic and consensus orientation, taking a leaf out of the ASEAN book.

- We see the Full Dialogue Partnership as a political and psychological watershed. We will firmly move over from a period of quiescence into a more
activist phase and from an era of borrowed images and refracted perceptions to
direct communication and proximate cognition in ASEAN-India relations.

- Our Sectoral Dialogue Partnership with ASEAN covered four sectors of
maximum interest and complementarity - trade, investment, science and
technology and tourism. We would like to move towards comprehensiveness
in our partnership without losing focus. 'We would, therefore, propose two key
sectors of cooperation - infrastructure and human resource development cross-
referenced to the existing four sectors.

- We will go beyond what we have achieved in every aspect of our relations
thus far, because we believe that we have barely skinned the surface of the
intrinsic potential that exists. We will, therefore, be forever scanning the
ASEAN-India horizon to look at new areas of cooperation and innovative
delivery mechanisms and methods that will invest the relationship with a
special significance mid priority down the line.

- We wish to rally all actors - economic, technical, political, social - at home,
in ASEAN, in East Asia and rest of the world to attain the full potential of
ASEAN-India interaction. We will seek to promote high-level formal and
informal political contacts and visits, official-level consultations in bilateral,
ASEAN-related and multilateral fora, vigorous business-to-business
interaction and match- making, focussed and frequent interchange between our
academics, centres of learning and excellence and familiarisation drive to
establish direct connectivities between our respective media, cultural and
artistic communities.

**Common Agenda - Strategic and Economic**

12. In political and security terms, we would like the Full Dialogue Partnership and
the ARF process to bring to the fore a certain congruity of world view and strategic
interests between us. We, like ASEAN believe that a peaceful and secure
environment, based on our defence preparedness and strategic outreach, is not merely

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a guarantor of territorial integrity and national sovereignty but enables us to focus our resources and energies on accelerated economic development. We share the ASEAN conviction that only a graduated, consensual and peaceful approach can help in resolving differences on sensitive, political and security issues. India can thus complement and supplement ASEAN's own quest for establishing a stable, predictable and balanced political and security order in the Asia-Pacific region. Being of the region, and yet with no history of direct involvement in the conflict of the region, we can be and we have every intention of being a constructive and stabilising factor for peace.

13. We believe we have a major and increasing economic stake in ASEAN. ASEAN markets provide additional avenues and incremental value for our exports of goods, services and manpower. ASEAN is a potential source of the raw materials, intermediates, manufactures and services that our huge economy targeted growing at nearly 7% per annum, is going to need and absorb. Our trade with ASEAN has grown at a dramatic pace of 60-100% in the last 3 years and now stands at over 5 billion dollars and compares well with some of the other Full Dialogue Partners. It is, however, obvious to both sides and our business communities that we can aim at a trebling of that by the year 2000-2001.

14. We would welcome ASEAN capital particularly in all areas of infrastructure development - ports and slapping, airports, civil aviation, power, telecommunication, roads, highways, railways and tourism. We would encourage collaboration between India and ASEAN in prospecting and development of hydrocarbons. We would like their involvement in agro-industries and food processing and in the development of industrial estates and technology parks. We are willing to consider integrated packages and follow, "a hub approach" when circumstances so demand in order to engage ASEAN business more actively and decisively in India. In terms of intra-industry collaboration and production mobility, we look forward to becoming part of the East and South-East Asian Flying Geese formation.

15. In recent years, ASEAN investors have become prominent in the Indian FDI picture, equalling and even surpassing some of our traditional partners from
developed countries. Similarly, we attach special importance to our MNCs investing in South-East Asia and making full use of their locational advantage to benefit from the AFTA, the ASEAN Free Services, Investment and Industrial Cooperation initiatives and Asia-Pacific networking as well as from the software of globalisation that ASEAN have developed and become purveyors of. We would encourage our entrepreneurs to participate in and to garner a share in the activities linked to intra-regional and trans-regional projects such as those related to the Mekong Basin initiative and Asia-Europe Railway Network, where possible, in partnership with their ASEAN counterparts.

16. Of the some 15 million people of Indian origin living outside India, some 3 million are in South-East Asia. They have contributed to the South-East Asian miracle with their intellect, their ingenuity and enterprise as well as with their sweat and toil. The Full Dialogue Partnership is a beacon to our Indian origin brethren in South-East Asia to spread enlightenment about ASEAN in India and about the new India in ASEAN. They can be initiators as well effective channels for trade and investment flows between India and ASEAN. Whilst NRIs are an additional and special factor and source for augmentation of ASEAN-India trade and investment, contribution of all communities of ASEAN will find a warm welcome in India.

17. Mr. Chairman, we know that ASEAN, like India, is at the national and regional level, an epitome of unity and diversity We would, therefore, like, to strengthen our bilateral relations with individual ASEAN countries and South-East Asia-Ten, taking fully into account their specific context. With those ASEAN countries we have already had significant relations, we would like to be ambitious and take them to unprecedented heights and levels of intensity. With those ASEAN countries where the relationship is not as profound, new efforts and beginings will be made. We will, at the same time, seek greater interface with ASEAN-wide institutions, structures and arrangements.

18. Mr. Chairman, by joining the community of nations that the ASEAN and their Full Dialogue Partners represent, we are in a sense entering a second phase of Asian resurgence - one in which cooperation with a dynamic South-East Asia will help us
channelise what Pandit Nehru referred 50 years ago "as powerful, creative, impulses
mid a new vitality, in all the peoples of Asia". We have seen strong winds of change
and progress blowing all over South-East Asia and the world and we wish to have
faith in these "great new forces and the dream that is taking shape". Also, I sincerely
believe that we together, can translate our robust determination to succeed and bring
happiness and prosperity to our people through friendship, respect for the interests of
each other and cooperation with other great nations and continents of this increasingly
inter-dependent globe.

http://www.aseansec.org/4308.htm
Statement by Deputy Chairman Planning Commission of India
Jaswant Singh on the Occasion of the ASEAN 31st Post Ministerial
Conferences (PMC 9+1) Plenary Session
Manila, July 29, 1998

Mr. Chairman, Ministers of Foreign Affairs and delegates from fraternal ASEAN
countries.

1. I am happy to be participating in this ASEAN India (9+1) meeting. This marks
the third year of India's full dialogue partnership with ASEAN. Beginnings,
though challenging in themselves are relatively easier to make. Sustaining
them and keeping the inner energy alive is the true test. This calls for constant
application, focussed interest and the required will. That is why we can, with
some satisfaction, assert that we have succeeded in maintaining the
momentum of Indo-ASEAN partnership, also of enhancing its value.

2. This is all the more creditable, as during the last one year in particular, a
number of developments have inclined towards diverting both India's and
ASEAN's attention to more pressing political, economic and foreign policy
issues. The South East and East Asian economic crisis is one such
phenomenon, whilst changes of governments in India and some ASEAN
countries and the recent nuclear tests have been another. Essentially, such
developments test the strengths of the new ASEAN India partnership. They
are occasions to prove to each that the two are not just fair weather friends,
that we decline to judge on the basis of transferred or derived perceptions.
This central feature of the new era of ASEAN-India partnership we certainly
would wish to both sustain and promote.

3. On our side, ever since our Look East Policy was launched in 1991, every
successive government in India has supported it with its emphasis on special
relationship with ASEAN. Our government has gone further in emphasising the importance of ASEAN's geographical proximity, also to the civilisational linkages with India. We have accorded high priority to developing a multifaceted relationship with ASEAN, moving on the four wheels of security, economy, culture and science & technology. I firmly believe that ASEAN and India can give much to each other, that we can and ought to derive immense benefits through co-operation in all these areas.

4. Let me begin by looking at the political and strategic convergences. It is more than a historical coincidence that ASEAN and India have neither any territorial disputes, nor any conflict of strategic interests. If anything, it is a reaffirmation as much of the fraternal bonds that have existed for centuries as of the peace-loving and consensual culture that permeates India and ASEAN. But in today's context, I would say that India and ASEAN are joined by more than simply an absence of conflict. We share common strategic and security concerns, also goals regional and global. Our political value system is similar, based as it is, on full respect for the principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity and non-interference in the internal affairs of states. These principles are sought to be upheld by India and ASEAN, despite pressures. ASEAN and India also share the belief that multipolarity and democratisation, regionally and globally, are the best guarantees for peace, security and stability.

5. It is, therefore, necessary that we intensify the dialogue in political and strategic areas between India and ASEAN bilaterally, as well as through fora such as ASEAN India Senior Officials' Meeting and ARF and cooperate to the maximum. It is natural that we expect mutual understanding on issues that are of vital security interest to either of us. India's recent actions in response to the developments in the security environment around us, have to be seen in that
light. It is therefore, gratifying that our dialogue with ASEAN countries on this has evinced an understanding of our concerns.

6. On the economic front, we have, despite the challenges posed by the South East Asian crisis, made considerable progress, amongst other through the activation of dialogue institutions. My government has preferred India's support to ASEAN in its time of economic difficulty and sought to contribute to the restoration of an atmosphere of confidence. This so that the dynamism of the region could be restored, also to enable an early getting back on the track of rapid economic growth and wellbeing. in international fora too, we have advocated a balanced, holistic and objective approach to the solution of this challenge, in all its dimensions, and with the urgency that it deserves.

7. Our keenness to see ASEAN well on its way to recovery has also prompted us to take specific measures to sustain and give impetus to India ASEAN trade, investment and development co-operation. Earlier this year, my colleague from the Ministry of External Affairs had written to your Excellencies conveying a package of measures - ranging from government to government credit, to facilitation of counter trade arrangements from the Government of India to affected ASEAN countries. Since then, I understand that follow up has taken place. In addition, I would like to assure that we would be willing to consider participation in any intra-ASEAN or regional schemes for trade, investment and finance. We have been encouraging our business sector to marry the extant ASEAN India economic complementarities with the opportunities brought to the fore by the crisis. In this manner a broader foundation of intra-industry and inter-industry collaboration, of mutual sourcing of competitive commodities, manufactures and services, thereby of true economic inter dependence can be laid. It is, therefore, particularly gratifying that work would be shortly commencing on examining the potential

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and promise of AFTA India linkages. The inherent dynamism of ASEAN-India trade and investment and India's continued openness and liberalization in these areas is proved by ASEAN India trade continuing at a steady level, with ASEAN exports to India increasing by 13% and ASEAN investment project approvals in India rising to $756 million in 1997 despite the financial turbulence.

8. Under this broad category of culture are embedded elements relating to human resource development and tourism related co-operation, intellectual and academic exchanges and people to people contacts. My government attaches great significance to this component of ASEAN India partnership and will do its maximum to promote and intensify it. We therefore, welcome the umbrella study being launched under the auspices of the ASEAN-India Fund-to explore mutual interest areas of human resource development co-operation and to draw a practical action plan. Within this, we lay emphasis on the setting up of ASEAN study centres in India and India study centres in ASEAN; interlinkages between ASEAN universities and their Indian counterparts, also collaboration in vocational and technical training. Getting to know each other at the level of opinion makers is being attempted through an Eminent Persons ASEAN India lecture series. Under this we have had three distinguished speakers including Prime Minister, Mahathir of Malaysia, Dr. Takshin Shinawatra, former DPM of Thailand and Dr. Villegas, an academic from Philippines. Some eminent speakers from India are scheduled to visit ASEAN countries on lecture tours shortly.

9. On tourism, I believe a similar exercise on a co-operative work programme is in progress and India attended the recent meeting of ASEAN NTOs in Chiang Rai, Thailand to take this proposal forward. In the context of the regional crisis in particular, ASEAN India tourism cooperation as a two-way traffic and
profit multiplier has particular value and deserves to be nurtured. We are in favour of expanding people to people contacts and all measures should be taken to facilitate the movement of bona fide businessmen, tourists and professionals who represent the million points of light: illuminating our path and providing warmth to the ASEAN-India relationship.

10. Science and technology has been a strong point of ASEAN India cooperation, everyday new facets of that are being discovered. The three areas of frontier technology that we are plumbing together—that is information technology, bio technology and advanced materials—are areas where India can make a contribution and synergise with ASEAN efforts. Good progress has been recorded by projects in these areas and we need to give our scientists and technologists greater support in keeping with their obvious enthusiasm for collaboration. In regard to our flag ship project on an ASEAN India Informatics Training Centre, I am happy to inform you that we are putting in place a training programme in India for training 100 ASEAN nominees every year in state-of-the-art IT applications. This scheme will be notified shortly and will constitute a first operational step towards the eventual establishment of the Centre in ASEAN countries as originally proposed.

11. Mr. Chairman, with your kind support and leadership and with the co-operation of our other ASEAN friends, institutionally, ASEAN India dialogue partnership is well on its way to consolidation. Since the last PMC, we have had a very successful inaugural meeting of the ASEAN India SOM in New Delhi in February this year, a highly productive joint Co-operation Committee meeting in April, 1998 and a useful and substantive inaugural meeting of the Working Group on Trade and Investment in May, 1998. In November last year, the first meeting of the ASEAN. India Working Group on Science and Technology took place which carried forward the already fruitful co-operation
between Indian and ASEAN scientists. Business sector co-operation is growing through interaction between respective national chambers and the ASEAN India Business Council and an ASEAN-India SME Partnermeriat is planned for November 1998 in New Delhi. I am sure you share my hope and expectation that these institutional links will grow from strength to strength and become catalysts for the renaissance of our great civilisations through creative fusion.

12. Mr. Chairman, countries like people and made up of people, have aspirations in their relationship with each other. The aspirations of human life, activity and relationship as we understand it in India are Dharma (virtue and principles), Artha (wealth and prosperity), Karma (enjoyment and aesthetics) and Moksha (liberation and self-realisation). I am convinced that our unique partnership with ASEAN has the potential of fulfilling all these aspirations, given the completeness and depth of our relations.

http://www.aseansec.org/4213.htm
India and ASEAN - Shared Perspectives

Prime Minister Vajpayee’s address to the Institute of Diplomatic and Foreign Relations. Kuala Lumpur, May 16, 2001

I am very happy to be here in this prestigious institution to share some thoughts with you on the future of the India-ASEAN partnership. It is entirely appropriate that I do so on the soil of one of ASEAN’s most dynamic members, which also happens to be the country coordinator within ASEAN for its relations with India.

The theme of shared perspectives between India and ASEAN should be self-evident. History, geography, and economics have provided compelling logic for unity of purpose and action between us. Yet, roughly 50 years after India and the ASEAN countries attained their independence, we are discussing a subject, which should now have been accepted wisdom.

The most basic historical factor, which unites us is a civilizational bond formed from the strands of spiritualism, culture and commerce. The cross-fertilization of our human experiences was not through conquest or domination, but through a meeting of minds. Evidence of this confluence between India and Southeast Asia abounds in the art, architecture, language and culture of every ASEAN country.

We are conscious that in the first few decades after our independence, we did not attain the full promise of our relationship. Our cultural and civilizational bonds remained firm. But, the full scope of our partnership was constrained by divergences in economic ideology, political outlook and security assumptions, which the Cold War imposed on us.
Today, we can say with great satisfaction that these artificial wrinkles have been ironed out. We also have a number of additional objective factors, which assure us that the complementarities between us today are both stronger and more enduring.

The Cold War moulds have been broken, and this has enabled us to strengthen our links without ideological barriers. India became a sectoral dialogue partner of ASEAN in 1992, full dialogue partner in 1995, and member of the ASEAN Regional Forum in 1996.

Over the last few years, we in India have consciously focussed on rejuvenation of our ties with the countries of ASEAN. This came to be known as our "Look East" policy. But, even as we looked east, ASEAN moved west. The admission of new countries brought ASEAN literally to India's doors. From a maritime neighbour, ASEAN became our close neighbour with a land border of nearly 1,600 kilometers. This has added a new dimension to India-ASEAN relations.

Asian countries are today at the forefront of developing and introducing cutting edge technologies into their economies. We are in the very epicentre of the Knowledge Revolution. This provides us with a major opportunity to overcome our historical disabilities and to compress the time gap between successive levels of development. Each of our countries has achieved expertise and even dominance in certain areas of technology. It is crucial that we should cooperate in exploiting the synergies between us, rather than duplicating capacities or undercutting each other. A link up between some of India's software sectors with hardware capabilities of Southeast Asian countries is only one example. There should be many other possibilities, which we need to explore.

India is now launching the second generation of its economic reforms, seeking to reach the benefits of the new technologies and new opportunities of globalisation to its entire population. The immediate requirement for this is infrastructural support in
the form of communications, roads, ports and power. These are areas of strength and expertise in the ASEAN countries and we look forward to their participation in these infrastructure projects in India.

The security of India and that of ASEAN are closely interlinked. We believe that a multi-polar world order would provide the best guarantee of equal security for all states. We respect the status of Southeast Asia as a nuclear Weapons Free Zone and, as a nuclear weapon state, we are willing convert this recognition into a de jure commitment.

For decades after its independence, India has been campaigning for nuclear disarmament. Instead, much of the world went along with a discriminatory NPT, which preserved the right to nuclear weaponization of a few countries, even while keeping the rest in a permanently disarmed condition. The nuclear weapon states showed no intention of implementing Article VI of the treaty, which committed them to nuclear disarmament in a phased manner.

Unfortunately, non-nuclear states effectively connived with them by subscribing, in 1995, to an indefinite extension of this hopelessly flawed treaty. India had then to draw its own conclusions. Three years ago, we decided to conduct nuclear tests, based on an objective evaluation of our security environment, and to create for India the necessary strategic autonomy and space. In doing so, we did not violate any treaty agreement or understanding to which we were party.

There is better understanding in the world today of our decision to maintain a minimum credible nuclear deterrent. We have declared a unilateral moratorium on underground explosive tests. We have a declared policy of no first use, and a commitment never to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear states. We have proved that India is neither a proliferation threat nor an exporter of sensitive nuclear or missile technology. This cannot be said to be true of all parties to the NPT. Our

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approach is further underpinned by our abiding commitment to the goal of a nuclear
weapon-free world.

We are conscious of the striving for a new security structure in the world, moving
away from obsolete Cold War constructs. We are engaged in a process of dialogue
and consultation with our friends and partners to help shape a new security
environment free of confrontation and tension. Our security dialogue with ASEAN
can also include this theme.

The nature of the Global Village has made it necessary to tackle even non-military
issues of security in a comprehensive manner. Our region lies along side sea lanes of
great strategic importance, which need to be protected. Poverty and shortages of food
and energy threaten the stability of societies Population growth and the spread of
diseases like AIDS and TB are factors of deep concern. Environmental degradation
and cyber crime are relatively newer concerns.

There can be no effective solution to these problems within national boundaries. They
have to be tackled through a cooperative approach, holistically and regionally. The
security dialogue between India and ASEAN is therefore, of utmost importance.

Threats like religious extremism, drug trafficking, money laundering and terrorism
have cast a dark shadow over our region. India has been a victim of state-sponsored
and cross-border terrorism seeking to redraw national boundaries. Such violence in
the name of holy war is a grave menace especially to pluralistic societies and
endangers a peaceful and civilized global order.

India and ASEAN are on the same side of the socio-economic divide in the debate on
globalization. Opening up our national economies to global markets cannot become a
mantra at the cost of equitable development and social justice. The passion for rapid
globalization should be tempered by compassion for its unintended victims.
The financial and economic crisis in this region in 1997 vividly demonstrated how volatile capital flows could threaten the very existence of even vibrant economies. The recovery process of various countries has also shown that external prescriptions for economic measures or the pace of reform do not necessarily guarantee economic recovery or political stability.

We need to draw appropriate lessons from these experiences so that developing economies do not remain vulnerable to destabilisation or stagnation from a headlong rush into globalization. During our discussions, Prime Minister Mahathir and I agreed on the urgent need for an early reform of the international financial architecture.

Eight months ago, speaking in the US Congress, I had proposed a global dialogue for development. This call was prompted by our concern that some of the most vital issues of development and poverty alleviation are in danger of getting marginalized in our hurry to introduce new regime in trade, investment and intellectual property. I believe such a dialogue should include in its ambit such impediments to development as the international financial architecture and the imposition of impossibly harsh timetables for globalization.

Our Economic engagement with ASEAN will also be based on these perspectives. We seek a dialogue bilaterally and multilaterally with countries of the region to harmonize our positions on key issues of development, trade and investment and environment.

Our outlook is entirely in harmony with the high-resolution road map of development priorities and regional integration, which was drawn up in the Hanoi Plan of Action and its Vision Twenty Twenty (2020). We follow the same logic in exploring the possible linkages between the ASEAN Free Trade Area and India to increase trade and investment flows in directions, which would promote growth and development. Thus, we have an impressive catalogue of congruences in outlook and platform for joint action., India already has a fruitful annual dialogue with the European Union at
the Summit level. We consider it in the mutual interest of both ASEAN and India that
we have a similar institution. If we could intensify our interaction and synchronize our
actions in world fora, we can together form a formidable force working for global
peace and security, equitable economic development and social justice.

It is an ambitious agenda. But we have the collective strength to implement it. What
we need is the political will and highest level commitment to a sincere, frank and
comprehensive India-ASEAN dialogue This vision must also find a way to be
expressed through instruments commensurate with its historic and grand sweep. My
government stands ready to work towards the realization of this vision.

Thank You.

http://www.aseansec.org
APPENDIX-9

Statement of Shri Yashwant Sinha External Affairs Minister of India

Asean – India Pmc (10+1), Brunei, August 1, 2002

Your Excellency Syed Hamid al-Bar, the Foreign Minister of Malaysia,

Your Excellency Mr. Somsavad Lengsavad, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Laos,

1. It is an immense pleasure for me to represent India at this extremely important India-ASEAN interaction. This is my first opportunity to participate at an India-ASEAN forum, and may I say how much I value this.

2. Mr. Chairman, Malaysia, as the coordinating country for India’s dialogue partnership with ASEAN, has shown admirable dynamism and commitment to keep the momentum of the growing India-ASEAN relationship alive. India greatly appreciates Malaysia’s role in strengthening India-ASEAN friendship.

3. May I also take this opportunity to felicitate the Kingdom of Cambodia on its assumption of the Chairmanship of ASEAN. India has enjoyed an especially close and friendly relationship with Cambodia. We share the joy and satisfaction of our Cambodian friends, at this development. Cambodia’s Chairmanship is also symbolic of the growing cohesiveness of ASEAN, and of the significance of the Initiative for ASEAN Integration (IAI) process.

4. The steady expansion of India-ASEAN ties affirms the promise of the “look East” policy initiated by India some years ago. The historic decision of the Brunei Summit of ASEAN, to enter into a Summit-level dialogue with India, marks a major milestone
in our relations. We look upon the upcoming Summit in Phnom Penh as an appropriate moment to explore a highly fruitful synergy in the India-ASEAN relationship.

5. Mr. Chairman, India shares with ASEAN historical affinities, and common interest in the issues of peace and security in our extended neighborhood. Through the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) we have interacted closely on these matters, and made a positive contribution to peace and security in the region. We regard peace and prosperity in ASEAN as vital to our own well-being. We now face an unprecedented challenge. Excellency, as you said, in the grave threat posed to regional and international peace and security by the dark forces of terrorism. As a major victim of terrorism herself, India fully supports ASEAN’s efforts to develop bilateral and regional cooperation to combat terrorism. India is ready to work together both bilaterally with ASEAN countries and in the India-ASEAN framework, to develop practical programmes of cooperation.

6. On the economic plane, we are witnessing once again the people and Governments of ASEAN countries resume their march to prosperity, undeterred by the aberration of the Asian financial crisis. Your economic resilience has been much admired in India. There is little doubt that this new approaching era of growth in ASEAN would be based on fundamentally more secure foundations. As a major economy with more than a decade of market oriented economic reforms behind it, India is poised to intensify its engagement with the dynamic economies of the Asia Pacific, especially with our ASEAN friends.

7. We have also followed with interest the growing cooperation between ASEAN and the economies of North-east Asia, including the progress of monetary and financial
cooperation under the Chiang Mai Initiative. This process represents a useful model of a regional approach to issues of financial instability, BOP crises, etc.

8. As you are aware, India and ASEAN have pursued functional cooperation across several sectors including Science & Technology, HRD, Trade and Investment, Transport and Communications, and other fields of mutual interest. Although the potential for us to work together is immense, we have taken some small steps in this direction together. Some of our joint projects, for example, over development of composites and rare earth magnets for industrial applications, are now poised for commercial adaptation. What we now need is greater links with the private sector to realize the full benefits of joint research. We also need to find ways to cut down the time taken from the initial conceptualization of projects, to eventual implementation.

9. Mr. Chairman, India is committed to ensuring the availability of the required financial resources for our cooperation programmes. We are contributing a sum of US$ 2.5 million to the India-ASEAN Cooperation Fund, shortly. India also stands ready to make future replenishments to the Fund, as necessary.

10. I understand our Trade and Economy Minister are likely to meet towards the middle of September in Brunei. We should use this opportunity to give a decisive push to our trade and investment agenda where we are still far from realizing our full potential.

11. A recent initiative which brings together our diverse strengths and resources in a key area of the so-called knowledge economy is the India-ASEAN Biotechnology Centre. The Center’s various parameters are still under discussion with Indonesia, the host country, and the ASEAN Secretariat. Its research programme in the initial phase is expected to focus on three priority areas: inventorization and cataloguing of the
ASEAN region's rich bio-resources, plant biotechnology, and some highly infectious diseases widely prevalent in the region. We attach great significant to the project.

12. In order to promote business and industry links between India and ASEAN, we are organizing an India-ASEAN Business Summit on 17-18 October 2002 in New Delhi and the southern city of Hyderabad. The New Delhi segment on October 17, 2002 will be inaugurated by our Prime Minister. The Summit is jointly co-sponsored by the Ministries of External Affairs and Commerce, in association with the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI). I have already requested you personally to attend this. I am requesting all of you to attend this in strength. It will target participation by top businessmen and executives, as well as key Ministers and officials in the economic Ministries of ASEAN countries. India would greatly appreciate your support in making this event a success.

13. Mr. Chairman, I had the occasion earlier on to refer to the special significance of the assumption of ASEAN Chairmanship by Cambodia. This is a fillip to the far-reaching and visionary Initiative for ASEAN Integration (IAI). I have already mentioned.

14. Mr. Chairman, we believe the quality of human resources in our countries is our greatest asset, and a key factor behind the recent economic successes of India and ASEAN. We need to develop mechanisms to promote exchanges among our scientists, academics and other professionals. Our institutions of higher learning, several of which enjoy worldwide repute, should benefit from and contribute to each other's strengths. Why is it that the best and brightest of your youth head for Western institutions, even when comparable facilities are available within the region, at a fraction of the cost? As Governments, we need to promote awareness, facilitate access to information and develop programmes to put in place region-wide systems of
academic equivalencies, especially in professional disciplines. This is a major undertaking and would require exchanges and initiatives along several planes and layers involving academic institutions, apex professional associations, and education administrators.

15. As for Information and telecom technology is seen as an Indian strength and a sector with much potential for cooperation with ASEAN.

16. Through history, Mr. Chairman, our peoples have dealt with each other as traders, religious teachers or simply travelers, building up a rich tapestry of cultural affinities expressed in myriad ways. Such people-to-people exchanges are vital to nourishing and sustaining India-ASEAN friendship. We should promote and facilitate the travel of our businessmen, academics, students, in other words of common people from different walks of life. India-ASEAN tourism is a theme much commended, but where we have achieved little concrete progress. So far a concerted effort is needed to develop India-ASEAN tourism, which can benefit from similar endeavors in smaller groupings such as Mekong-Ganga Cooperation (MGC) and BIMST-EC (Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Thailand - Economic Cooperation).

17. There is need to strengthen our physical connectivity as well. This holds the key to greater flows of trade, investment, and tourism. India regards the development of highways and railway networks very important in this connection.

18. Through history, Mr. Chairman, rulers and policy makers have looked up to wise men for guidance and advice. In contemporary parlance, we have given this practice the name of Track – 11. The project for an India-ASEAN vision 2020 over which the RIS, a new Delhi based think tank, is collaborating with the ASEAN ISIS could
provide us with a road map for future development for ASEAN – India relations. The ASEAN India Eminent Persons Lecture Series has also thrown up useful ideas. Incidentally the lecture is scheduled in New Delhi in a few days from now when we would have the opportunity of listening to a distinguished ASEAN statesman Mr. Ali Alatas, the former Foreign Minister of Indonesia.

19. Mr. Chairman, as I come to the end of my statement, I must place on record the high importance attached by India to the forthcoming India-ASEAN Summit. My Prime Minister has accepted Prime Minister Hun Sen’s gracious invitation to join him and other ASEAN leaders at Phnom Penh on 4-5 November 2002. We look forward to purposeful consultations with our ASEAN colleagues to make the Phnom Penh Summit a landmark event, which would take India-ASEAN relations to a higher trajectory.

Thank you.

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Joint Statement of the First ASEAN-India Summit
Phnom Penh, 5 November 2002

ASEAN-India Cooperation in the 21st Century

1. The Heads of State/Government of the Member States of ASEAN and the Prime Minister of the Republic of India expressed satisfaction that ASEAN-India relations had been rapidly developed and enhanced since the establishment of the Sectoral Dialogue Partnership in 1992 and especially since India became a full Dialogue Partner in December 1995 and subsequently participated in the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) in July 1996. They were convinced that the strengthening of relations, which were rooted in close historical and cultural ties served the fundamental interests of their respective peoples and peace, stability and prosperity of the Asia-Pacific region.

2. They recognized the pluralistic nature of their societies, encompassing major religions of the world, and a wealth of diverse cultures. They agreed that this affinity constituted a special asset for the further development of their relations.

3. Given new developments and challenges arising in the 21st Century, the Leaders of ASEAN and India resolved to further advance their cooperation to a new height to address common challenges confronting the region and the world. Based on the foundation of their close cooperative relationship and recognizing the importance of concerted efforts, they had convened the First ASEAN-India Summit in Cambodia in accordance with the decision of the ASEAN Leaders at the 7th ASEAN Summit in Brunei Darussalam in November 2001.

Promoting Regional Peace and Stability

4. ASEAN and India committed themselves to jointly contribute to the promotion of peace, stability and development in the Asia-Pacific region and the world, and
respond positively to the challenges of a dynamic regional and international environment.

5. They affirmed that the Charter of the United Nations, the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia, the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence and other universally recognized principles of international law should serve as basic norms governing their relations. They reaffirmed in particular their respect for each other’s independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, and the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other states as well as the principle of mutual benefit in international cooperation.

6. They agreed to enhance cooperation at various regional and international fora. They resolved to intensify cooperation in the ARF, including combating terrorism comprehensively to make the region a safer place for all, and agreed that Confidence-Building Measures (CBMs) should be further deepened as a foundation of the ARF process in its future steps forward. They also exchanged views and perspectives on non-traditional security threats and on the interlinkages among transnational crimes, such as trafficking in illegal drugs, people-smuggling including trafficking in women and children, sea piracy, terrorism, arms smuggling, money-laundering, economic crime and cyber crime. In this context, they agreed to develop concrete programmes of cooperation.

7. ASEAN appreciated India’s recognition of and her willingness to accede to the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia (TAC).

8. India welcomed the entry into force of the Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone (SEANWFZ) Treaty, which represented an important contribution of ASEAN towards strengthening security and stability in the region, as well as in contributing to the process of global nuclear disarmament.

**Foster Closer Economic and Development Cooperation**

9. Acknowledging that economic progress would also enhance regional peace, security and stability, they shared the view that continued economic cooperation
between the two sides would promote the dynamism and prosperity of the Asia-
Pacific region. In this regard, they agreed on the importance of enhancing their close
economic cooperation and to work towards India-AFTA Linkages. They welcomed
the adoption of an India-ASEAN Regional Trade and Investment Area as a long-term
objective at the First ASEAN-India Economic Ministers consultations, held at Brunei
Darussalam, on September 15, 2002. They also noted the decision to set up an
ASEAN-India Task Force on Economic Linkages, which is to prepare a draft
Framework Agreement to enhance ASEAN-India Economic Cooperation, for
submission to the next meeting of ASEAN-India Economic Ministers at Phnom Penh
in October 2003.

10. They expressed their deep gratification over the course of ASEAN-India
cooperation thus far, particularly in a wide range of areas in science and technology.
They expressed their determination to strengthen these and other forms of cooperation.

11. India expressed support for the Initiative for ASEAN Integration (IAI) and its
commitment to participate in IAI projects, especially in HRD, and assist new ASEAN
members. India also expressed its readiness to consider early granting of preferential
tariff treatment to new ASEAN Member States. They reaffirmed their common
interest in developing the Programme of Action for the Mekong-Ganga Cooperation
focusing on important areas of cooperation, such as tourism, culture, education and
transport and communication. India also attached importance to and agreed to look
into possible participation in regional and sub-regional development programmes,
such as ASEAN Mekong Basin Development Cooperation (AMBDC) and the Greater
Mekong Sub-region (GMS).

12. ASEAN Leaders expressed their high appreciation for the continued economic
and technical cooperation with India. ASEAN Member States and India agreed on the
need to consolidate and enhance their close economic relations by promoting trade
and investment, facilitating market access, improving the flow of technology and
enhancing the flow of and access to trade and investment-related information. They
also agreed to cooperate in the World Trade Organization (WTO), in particular towards the early entry of Cambodia, Lao PDR and Vietnam into the WTO.

New Directions in ASEAN-India Relations

13. With a view to fostering an enhanced partnership, they noted in particular the importance of dialogue at a high level and decided to hold ASEAN-India Summits annually.

14. Given a dynamic surge of ASEAN-India cooperation, they acknowledged the importance of contacts between the peoples of ASEAN and India. In this regard, they agreed to further promote people-to-people interaction not only through dialogue at the level of policymakers but also through exchange programmes of youth, media personnel, academics, business people, government officials and artists. Interaction among these groups of people would help promote better understanding and lasting friendship which will be important in forging greater cooperation between ASEAN and India. They also agreed to support the development of ASEAN-India relations.

15. They tasked the ministers and senior officials to look into the implementation of the above decisions and to present a report card on the progress of the implementation at the next ASEAN-India Summit.

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